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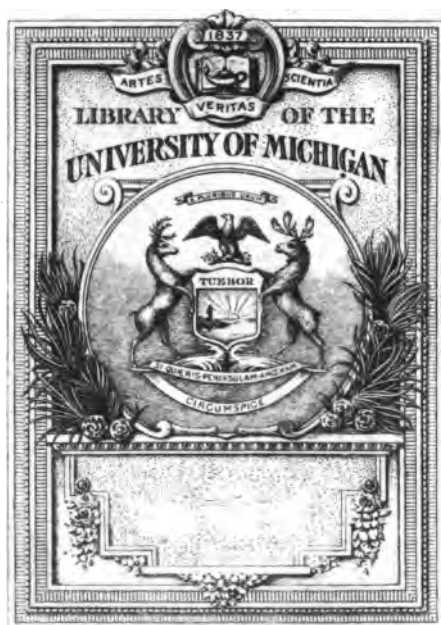
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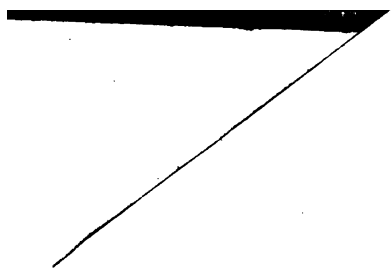
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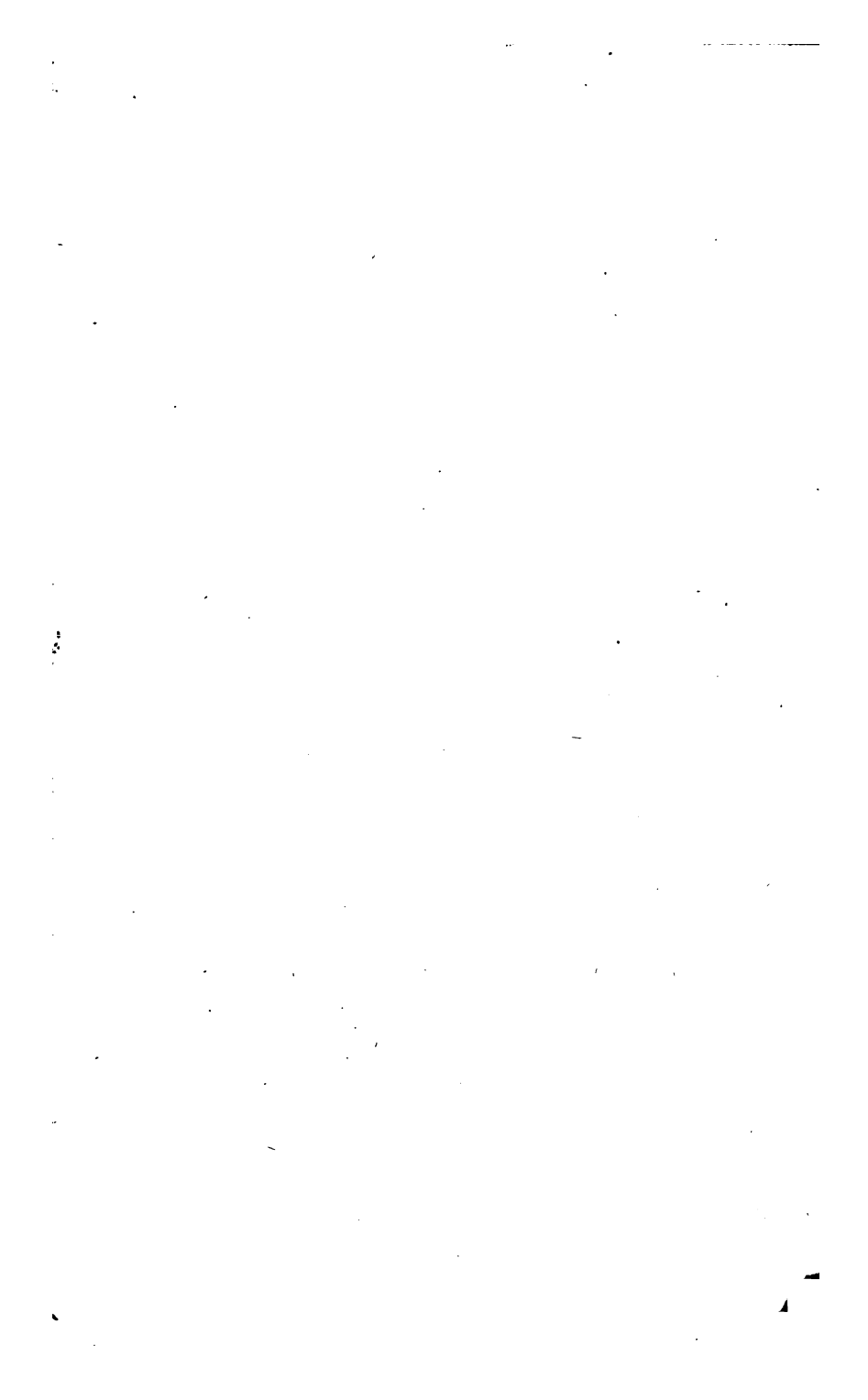
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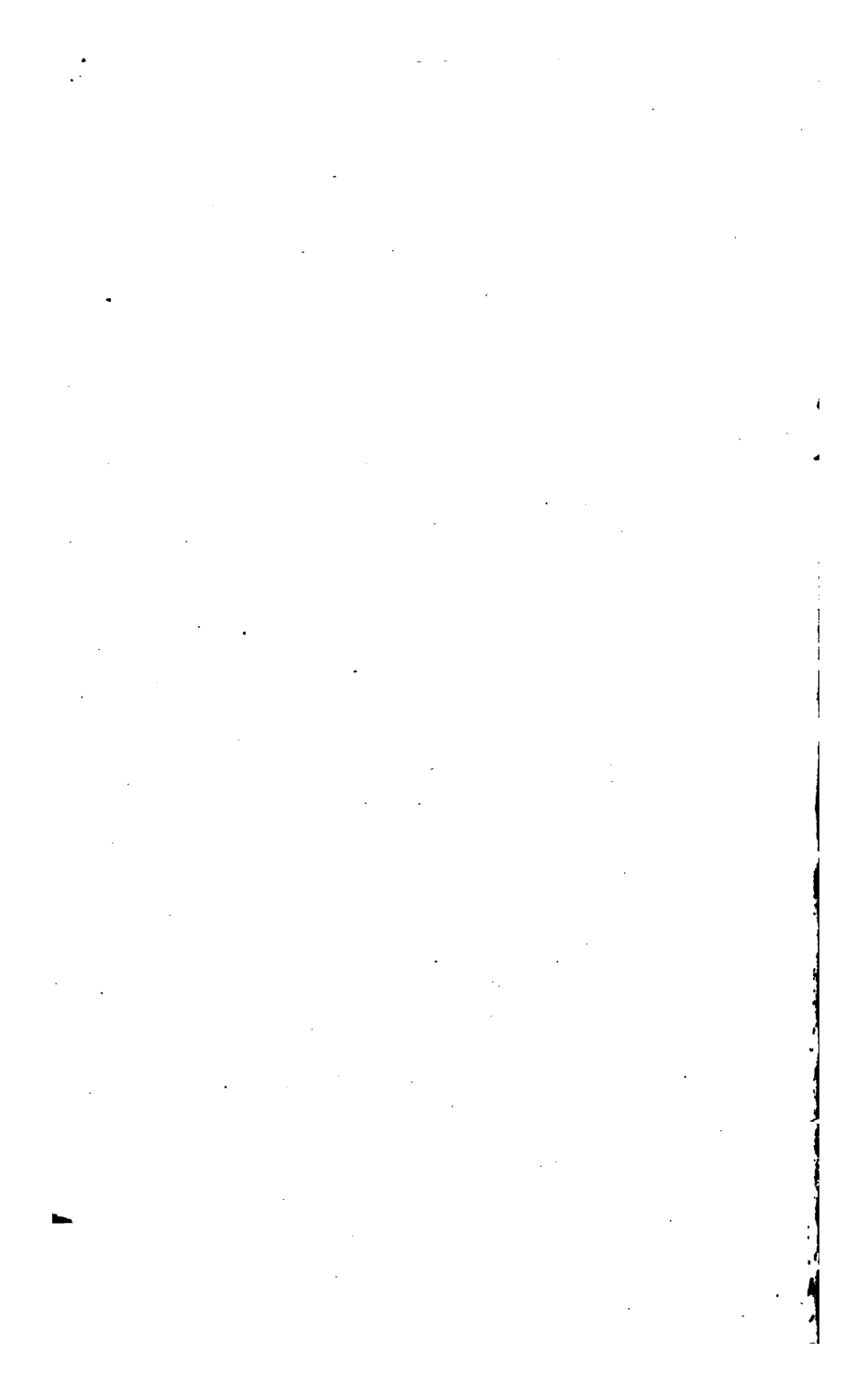


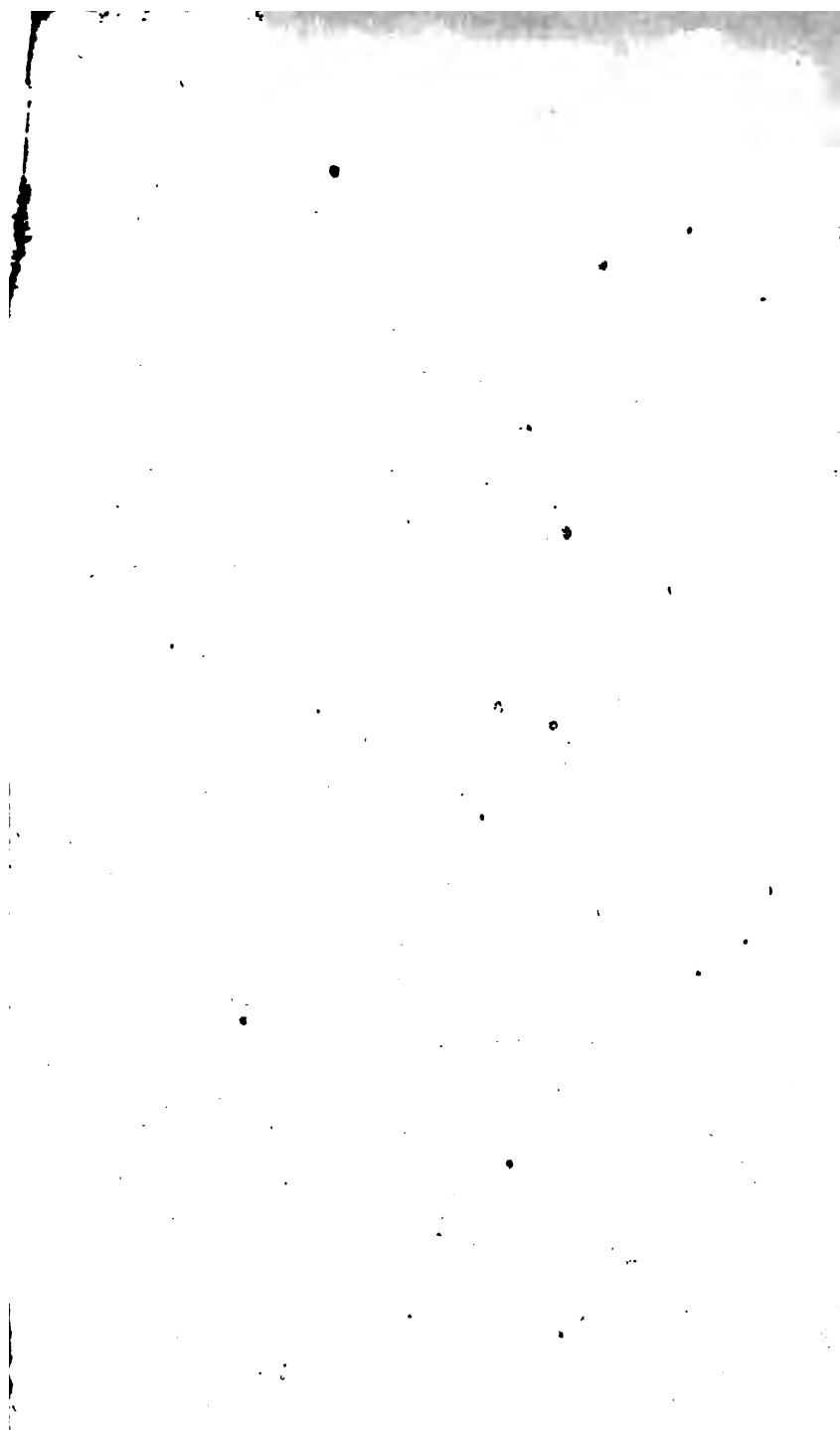


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*Bayn. Abel*

*Cuningesby* THE *Norbury*  
**HISTORY**

Of the R E I G N of

*Queen* **ANNE,**

Digested into

**ANNALS.**

---

*YEAR* the *SEVENTH.*

---

C O N T A I N I N G

A full and exact Account of the Long and Glorious Campaign of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, in the *Netherlands*, with several Particulars never before publish'd: Also the truest Plans of the Battles of *Oudenarde*, and *Wynendale*, and Siege of *Lille*: And a full Account of all the private Passages in the last Session of Parliament.

---

*Dedicated to Prince* **EUGENE.**

---

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A

Son ALTESSE Serenissime

EUGÈNE,

Prince de SAVOYE,

MONSEIGNEUR,

**A** Prés avoir dedié les diverses Parties des *Annales* du glorieux Regne de sa MAJESTE BRITANNIQUE, aux Personnes qui ont eu le plus de Part aux grands Evénements qui le rendront célèbre à la Posterité la plus reculée, j'ai cru que j'étois indispensablement obligé. de consacrer à VOTRE ALTESSE SERENISSIME, l'Année qui sem-

A 3

ble

ble avoir couronné vos Travaux Militaires, & qui vray-semblablement sera bien-tôt suivie d'une longue & heureuse Paix. Il est vray que l'Histoire de celles qui l'ont précédée, n'est presque qu'un Tissue des Actions éclatantes de V. A. S. mais il semble que les Difficultez de toutes les autres Campagnes, aient été réunies dans la dernière, pour donner un Nouveau Lustre à vos sublimes Qualitez.

En rendant cet Hommage à VOTRE ALTESSE SERENISSIME, Je ne suis que le foible Echo de la Voix publique: La Nation *Britannique*, non moins Jalouse de sa *Gloire* que de sa *Liberté*, mais, en même tems, Admiratrice, & Juge desintéressé du vray Merite, rend Justice aux  
Vertus

Vertus Heroïques de V. A. S.

Après avoir regardé avec Etonnement la Capacité, la Fermeté, & le Courage qui vous firent triompher des *Turcs* à *Zenta*, Elle vous suivit de ses Voeux & de ses Esperances, lors que franchissant tous les Obstacles qui s'opposoient à Votre Passage, Vous pénétrâtes en *Italie*, où avec une Poignée de Gens V. A. S. arreta les Progrez d'une nombreuse Armée; enleva son Chef au Milieu de sa plus forte Garnison, par un des plus hardis & des mieux concertez Stratagemes dont l'Histoire nous ayt conservé la Memoire; & prevint une Foule d'Ennemis qui se flatoient de l'opprimer à *Luzara*, & qui ne remporterent

qué la Honte de leur Defaite.  
Aprés tant d'Exploits, on vous  
vit avec une Joye inexprima-  
ble agir de concert avec nôtre  
Grand Capitaine à *Bleinheim*,  
& affermer à nos Troupes déjà  
Victorieufes du *François*, le  
Triomphe que le *Bavarois* sem-  
bloit leur vouloir difputer. Tout  
le monde a enfuite applaudi  
à cette Prefence d'Efprit, & à  
ce Genie Superieur qui vous fit  
hazarder la Bataille de *Caffano*,  
où, fans remporter un Avan-  
tage complet, vous eutes celui  
que vous aviez principalement  
en veüe, qui étoit d'empêcher  
le Siege de *Turin*; Et lors que  
l'Année fuivante, les Ennemis  
fe croyoient feurs de la Con-  
quête de cette Capitale, V.A.S.  
après une Marche des plus  
longues

longues & des plus rapides, fit  
avorter leurs *Espérances*, par  
une des plus signalées *Victoi-*  
*res*. Enfin, après avoir chassé  
les *François* de *l'Italie*, les  
Souhaits de la Nation *Britan-*  
*nique* ont été accomplis, lors  
qu'avec vos Braves *Imperiaux*,  
Vous êtes venu dans les *Pays-*  
*Bas*, ou la parfaite Harmonie  
qui a régné entre les *Deux*  
*Heros* de ce *Siecle*, nous a pro-  
curé la *Victoire d'Oudenarde*,  
la fameuse *Conquête de Lille*,  
& les autres *Avantages*, qui  
ont réduit l'*Ennemy Commun*,  
à la *Necessité* de demander la  
*Paix*.

Puisse le Ciel, en accor-  
dant de Nouveaux *Triumphes*  
aux justes *Armes* des *H A U T S*  
*ALLIEZ*, ne laisser à la *France*  
d'autre

d'autre Ressource, que la *Bonne-  
Foy dans la Negotiation, &  
l'Equite* de ses Vainqueurs ;  
Et Puisse V. A. S. jouir, une  
longue Suite d'Années, du  
Fruit de ses Travaux Heroi-  
ques, & par la Terreur de son  
Nom contribuer à affermer le  
Bonheur & la Tranquillité de  
*l'Europe* : Ce sont là les Vœux  
les plus ardens que fait celui  
qui, pénétré d'Admiration &  
de Respect, a l'Honneur d'être,

MONSEIGNEUR,

*De Votre Altesse Serenissime,*

*Le très Humble, très Fidelles,*

*& très obéissant Serviteur,*

---

T O  
His most Serene Highness  
**EUGENE,**  
Prince of SAVOY.

May it please Your most Serene Highness,

**H**AVING Dedicated the several Parts of Her Britannick Majesty's Glorious Reign, to such Persons as have had the largest Share in the Great Events that will render it famous to all Posterity, I thought myself indispensably oblig'd to consecrate to YOUR MOST SERENE HIGHNESS, the Year which seems to have crown'd Your  
*Military*

*Military Toils ; and which, in all Probability, will soon be attended with a Happy, lasting Peace. 'Tis true, the History of the preceding Years, contains a continued Series of Actions of Eclat, perform'd by Your M. S. Highness, but it seems as if the Difficulties of all former Campaigns had center'd in the last, to give Your sublime Qualities a brighter Lustre.*

*The Homage I now pay to Your Most Serene Highness, is but the Feeble Eccho of the Publick Voice : The British Nation, no less Jealous of Her Honour, than of her Liberty ; but, at the same Time, an Admirer, and impartial Judge of True Merit, does Justice to Your M. S. Highness's Heroical*  
*Virtues.*



*Virtues. After She had beheld  
with Wonder that Conduct, Firm-  
ness and Courage, that made  
You Triumph over the Turks  
at Zenta, She attended You  
with Hopes and Wishes; when  
surmounting all the Obstacles that  
obstructed Your Passage, Your  
M. S. Highness penetrated into  
Italy, where, with a handful of  
Men, you stopt the Progress of  
a numerous Army; took their  
General Prisoner, in his strongest  
Garrison, by one of the boldest  
and best concerted Stratagems  
that stands recorded in Story;  
and prevented a World of Ene-  
mies, who fondly expected to  
crush you at Luzara, but who  
disappear'd with the Shame of  
their Defeat. After so many  
Exploits, we saw You, with  
unexpressible*

unexpeſſible Foy, acting in concert  
with our Great Commander at  
Bleinheim, where Your M. S.  
Highneſs ſecured to our Troops,  
already Victorious over the  
French, the Triumph which  
the Bavarians ſeem'd ſtill to diſ-  
pute with them. Every one did  
afterwards applaud that Preſence  
of Mind, and Superior Genius,  
that made You hazard the Bat-  
tle of Caſſano, where, without  
gaining a compleat Advantage,  
Your moſt Serene Highneſs had  
Your principal Aim, which was  
to hinder the Siege of Turin;  
And when, the next Year, the  
Enemy thought themſelves ſecure  
of the Conqueſt of that Capital  
City, Your moſt Serene High-  
neſs, after one of the longeſt and  
moſt rapid Marches, render'd their  
Hopes

Hopes abortive, by a most signal Victory. In fine, after having driven the French out of Italy, the British Nation's Desires were accomplish'd, when, with Your brave Imperialists, you came into the Netherlands, where the perfect Harmony between the Two Heroes of this Age, has procur'd us the Victory at Oudenarde, the ever-famous Conquest of Lille, and the other Advantages, which have reduc'd the Common Enemy to the Necessity of suing for Peace.

May Heaven, by Granting New Triumphs to the just Arms of the HIGH-ALLIES, leave France no other Resource than Plaindealing in Negotiation, and the Equity of her Conquerors; and may Your M. S.  
High-

Highness enjoy many, many Year's  
the Fruits of Your Heroical La-  
bours; and, by the Terror of  
Your Name, contribute towards  
the Security of the Happiness and  
Repose of Europe. These,  
SIR, are the most fervent  
Wishes of him, who with Ad-  
miration and profound Respect,  
is,

May it please Your most

SERENE HIGHNESS,

Your most humble,

most obedient, and

most faithful Servant;

THE

F

---

T H E  
ANNALS  
O F

*Queen ANNE's Reign;*  
*Year the Seventh.*

**T**HE Year 1708. has been so full of extraordinary Events and Nice Turns of Affairs; That as the Year 1706 was justly call'd, by the Illustrious House of Peers, a *Wonderful Year*; so this may, with Reason, be distinguish'd by the Name of the **CRI- TICAL YEAR**; *A Year which (to use the Expressions of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, in a late Address to the Queen) will be ever famous in History, as well for the entire Disappointmen of all the Attempts and Hopes of her Majesty's Enemies, as for the many wonderful Successes, with which God has blessed the Arms of her Majesty and her Allies.*

A. C.  
1708.

The French having, in some measure, repair'd the great Losses they sustain'd in the Years 1704. and 1706. at the memorable Battles of Schellemburg, Blenheim, Ramilies and Turin; and being spirited by some small Advantages they gain'd in the Year 1707. viz. in Spain, the Victory at Almanza, and the taking of Tortosa; in Provence, our Retreat from before Toulon; in Germany, the profitable Irruption of Mareschal de Villars; And, in the Netherlands, the keeping the Confederate Army at a Bay:

B

Flush'd,

A. C.  
1708.



Flush'd, I say, by these Smiles of Fortune, the French Court resolv'd to make still greater Efforts to regain their former Superiority, and form'd the Two great Projects, of making her Majesty's Dominions the Seat of the War, and of regaining what they had lost in the Low-Countries, by the Battle of Ramilies.

The Enemy were so forward and diligent in their Preparations, for the Execution of the first, that even, before the beginning of the Spring (in the Year 1708) the British Nation was suddenly alarm'd with the Threats of an Invasion, headed by the Pretender; and the Court of France was so fondly, or rather presumptuously, secure of Success in this Enterprize, That their Monarch wrote the following Circular Letter to his Ministers, in Rome, Switzerland, Geneva, and other Neutral Places :

The  
French  
King's cir-  
cular Let-  
ter, about  
the inten-  
ded Inva-  
sion.

I Have long been of Opinion, That the As-  
sisting the King of England to possess the  
Throne of his Ancestors, would be for the Gene-  
ral Good of all Europe. I believe that a Peace  
would be the Consequence of its Success, and  
that this Prince's Subjects will esteem themselves  
equally happy in contributing to re-establish him  
in the Place of his Predecessors, and in being  
themselves deliver'd from those continual Impos-  
sitions, wherewith they are overwhelm'd, to main-  
tain a War altogether Foreign to them.

As the Scots have yet more reason than the Eng-  
lish to be dissatisfy'd with the present Government  
of England, it appears to me a convenient Op-  
portunity to restore to that Nation their Lawful  
Sovereign, and to enable the Prince to deliver it  
from the Oppression it has suffer'd since the Re-  
volution, which happen'd under the late King of  
England, James II.

These are the Reasons which have determin'd  
me to equip a Squadron of my Ships at Dunkirk,  
and to furnish the King of England with a con-  
siderable Number of my Troops, to accompany  
him to Scotland, to support those his faithful Sub-  
jects, who shall declare for him.

He left this Place yesterday, to go to Dunkirk,  
in order to embark; and get, with all Expedition,  
to

to Scotland. His Intention is not to enter the Kingdom by Right of Conquest, but to oblige them to receive him as Legal Possessor of it: He will behave himself in like manner with respect to all his other Dominions, who shall pay the Obedience they owe him, and his Subjects will only be distinguished, according to the Zeal and Affection they shew for him, without examining what Religion they profess, in which he leaves them to their Entire Liberty.

I have not Thoughts of enlarging my Power, by assisting to re-establish this Prince. 'Tis sufficient, that I do an Act of Justice, in Vindicating the Honour of Crown'd Heads, highly affronted in the Person of the late King, his Father; and my Wishes will be entirely accomplish'd, if (by God's Blessing on the Endeavours) the Success become the Means of procuring a lasting Peace, so necessary to all Europe.

As this Resolution of Mine will soon spread it self, thro' all Europe, My Will is, that you speak of it, in the Manner I direct you. Given at Versailles, this 8th day of March, 1708.

The Pope, who had supply'd the French King with a considerable Sum of Money towards this Design, was so far deluded by the Confidence with which the French Emiffaries spoke of it, as visibly to betray his Partiality to the House of Bourbon, by appointing publick Prayers of Forty Hours, in the English, Scotch and Irish Churches, at Rome, for Success in that Undertaking, and granting Indulgences to such as should devoutly put up those Prayers. But such right Measures were taken, both at Home and Abroad, and such incredible Diligence used by the Admiralty of Great Britain, that the Fleet, commanded by Sir George Bing, having put to Sea earlier and stronger than the Enemy expected, and being providentially favour'd by the Winds, the French fled before her Britannick Majesty's Ships, the very Day the Pope assisted in Person at the Prayers he had ordain'd. Thus the Enemies Design was totally defeated: The Popish Pretender only saw the Promised Land, and happy 'twas for Him he only saw it.

The Pope assists the French King with Money, and appoints publick Prayers for the Success of that Design.

The Enemies Undertaking to rally defeated.

A. C.  
1708.



\* April.  
25. N. S.  
Mr. Stan-  
nian's Let-  
ter to the  
Protestant  
Cantons of  
Swiss-  
land.

The Marquis de Puiseux, the French Ambassador in Switzerland, having on the 16th of March, (N. S.) communicated to the Regency of the Canton of Basle, the before mention'd Letter of the French King; with this Addition, 'That his most Christian Majesty having found in Scotland the People ready to receive their Lawful King with open Arms, He sent thither, by the Marquis de Nangis, the necessary Arms for that Expedition; who, upon his Return, reported, That the Scots had publish'd by Placaets, both at Edinburgh and every where else, That they were ready to Sacrifice All for their lawful King, James VIII. Mr. Stanian, the British Envoy Extraordinary in Switzerland, thought fit, some time \* after, to dissipate those false Suggestions, by the following Letter to the Laudable Evangelick Cantons:

Magnificent Lords,

THO' the publishing of false Accounts of the Events of the War, by the Ministers of France and their Adherents, be not a new Thing to you; and tho' you have been taught, by long Experience, how little Credit you ought to give to the incredible Advantages they pretend to; Nevertheless, since by reason of the Distance of Place, your Lordship cannot so well know the true State of Affairs, and that those Gentlemen have lately overshot themselves, by proclaiming, in so audacious a manner, the Infallibility of their Undertaking against the Kingdom of Great Britain, I am induc'd to believe, that your Lordships were concern'd at the Calamities with which the Queen, my Mistress, and all her Subjects, were threatned by France; or, at least, that you might have some Doubts, that that Enterprize was the Result of mature Consideration, and built on reasonable Grounds.

The Falshood with which the Ministers of France, contrary to all the Rules of State-Policy, represented that Undertaking to the several Courts wherein they reside; the positive Assurances they gave of its Success; the Report they spread, with so much Confidence, of a general Insurrection in Favour of the Pretender; and the Discon-



Discontents occasion'd by the Union of the Two Kingdoms; all these Suggestions together, might, for a time, raise a Cloud in the Understandings of the most quick-sighted, and disturb you, as well as all others, who have the Welfare of Religion, and the Common-Liberty at Heart.

A. C.  
1708.

I make no question, *Excellent Lords*, but, during the time that these false Accounts had any share in your Thoughts, you were sensibly griev'd; that the greatest and most vertuous Princess that ever wore a Crown, should be obliged to make room for a Pretender educated in *France*, the Popish Superstition, and the Principles of Arbitrary Power. Your Lordships did, no doubt, look upon the Reform'd Religion, as suppress'd in both her Kingdoms, which would fall again under the Power of the Pope, and embrace the Faith of the Church of *Rome*: And lastly, your Lordships might imagine, a Nation tamely beholding the Loss of her Liberty, for which she is so famous, and all her Subjects becoming Slaves to the Will of a Person impos'd upon them by *France*.

Your Penetration would certainly have gone farther, and would soon have made you sensible, That those Misfortunes had not been confin'd within the Queen's Dominions alone, but would have been felt by all the rest of *Europe*. The Forces of her Kingdoms, which her Majesty employs so gloriously and successfully for the Defence of the Common Liberty, should not only have been taken from the Allies, but even turn'd against them; and the Extirpation of the Reform'd Religion in those Kingdoms, would not only have given it a terrible Shock in your own Country, but infallibly occasion'd its Ruin, every where else, in a short Time: That Holy Religion, which the Queen, as happily supports by her Arms, as she adorns it by her Exemplary Life!

This I take to be, *Magnificent Lords*, the sad Representation you have made to your selves of the Ills *France* meditated for *Europe*; whilst the false Rumors, her Ministers and Partisans spread, prepossess'd your Minds, and even kept in suspense your wonted Penetration. But then, I make no

A. C.

1708.



'doubt; that after you had time to recover your selves; and to consider calmly the Grounds on which that fine Project was built, you were struck both with Indignation and Astonishment at the Rashness of its Contrivers.

'For, in order to render that Enterprize successful, such extraordinary Events must have happen'd, as, according to the natural Course of humane Affairs, I maintain, were altogether impossible.

'The Queen must have had no Fleet at Sea, which never happen'd in time of War, since the Kingdom had any Shipping, and I will venture to say, will never happen for the future.

'But supposing *Franks* could have landed her Troops, the Queen's Subjects, notwithstanding the Obligations by which they are ty'd to her Majesty; Both out of Duty and Inclination, and notwithstanding the express Abjuration every one has made of the Pretender, must of a sudden, forsake their Duty and Interest to such a Degree, as to forget a Queen whom they love almost to Adoration, if I may use the Expression; in order to adhere to an unknown Person, brought up in the Romish Superstition, and the Principles of Tyranny, and supported by the *French King* and the Pope, the two greatest Enemies of Free People.

'Moreover, the *British* Nation must immediately either have lost all Sense of Zeal for their Religion, or not have Courage enough left to defend it against Men that would impose on 'em a Worship, which they look upon as idolatrous.

'Lastly, that Nation, which, at all times, has shew'd so much Zeal and Resolution for the Defence of their Liberties, which they have had the Happiness to preserve, at the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure, must, in an instant, have been so base as to submit to the Loss of them; to set up Tyranny and Despotick Power, at a time when the miserable Condition, to which the Kingdom of *France* is reduc'd by these Maxims, ought to be a standing Example and Warning to all future Ages.

‘ In short, *Contradictions must have been reconcil’d*,  
 ‘ to favour the Success of that Noble Enterprize:  
 ‘ That, out of Gayety, an Enemy should be suffer’d  
 ‘ to pass, when the Means to prevent it, were at  
 ‘ hand; That Men should forget the most Sacred  
 ‘ Duties, the Allegiance they owe to the best of  
 ‘ Queens, the Zeal they ought to have for their  
 ‘ Religion, and the Resolution they ought to shew  
 ‘ for the Liberties of their Country: Bating these  
 ‘ Difficulties, that Enterprize was well conceiv’d,  
 ‘ and better digested; and accordingly you have  
 ‘ seen, *Magnificent Lords*, that its Success has per-  
 ‘ fectly answer’d the Expectation of all sensible  
 ‘ Men. Their Fleet appear’d on the Coasts of  
 ‘ *Great Britain*, without daring to land, or any  
 ‘ one Man in the Kingdom stirring in their Favour;  
 ‘ whereupon they bravely took the Resolution to  
 ‘ return to their Harbour, where they arriv’d the  
 ‘ 7th instant; not to mention the Loss of some  
 ‘ Ships, which are missing in their Fleet, nor the  
 ‘ Distempers that have seiz’d upon their Twelve  
 ‘ miserable Battalions; which, instead of Conquer-  
 ‘ ing the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, are now in the  
 ‘ Hospitals of *Dunkirk*, and the neighbouring Places,  
 ‘ and consequently, disabled for Service.  
 ‘ This, *Magnificent Lords*, is the Upholder of that  
 ‘ great Expedition, which was to restore the Affairs  
 ‘ of *France*, and retrieve the Reputation of her Arms;  
 ‘ and which, instead of that, has only expos’d her  
 ‘ to the Derision of the Publick, and to use the  
 ‘ Queen’s Expressions in the Prophecick Answer she  
 ‘ made to her Parliament, on that Occasion, *will*  
 ‘ *prove dangerous only to those who undertook it.*

‘ We have herein a fair Occasion of admiring  
 ‘ the more the Depth of the Politicks of *France*, as  
 ‘ we comprehend them the less, and as they ex-  
 ‘ ceed the narrow Bounds of our Understandings.  
 ‘ They likewise furnish us with Matter for a wise  
 ‘ Reflection on the Conduct of Princes, under the  
 ‘ Misfortunes Ambition draws upon them. *Franco*  
 ‘ seeing the Decay and Ruin of her Affairs, forms  
 ‘ an Enterprize which she would never have ven-  
 ‘ tur’d upon in the Height of her Prosperity, and  
 ‘ seeks for Resources in Despair, which Reason and  
 ‘ Prudence would never have suggested to her.

A. C.

1707.

‘Tis now the Part of the Queen and her Allies, to pursue their just Resentment against an Enemy, who taking upon himself to give his Neighbours Kings of his own making, goes about to render them as miserable as his own Subjects; and I hope God will continue so effectually to bless the Justice of their Arms in the Course of this War, that they will not only oblige him to lay aside those vain Thoughts for the future, but will also reduce him to such a Condition, as not to be any more able to trouble the Tranquillity of Europe, or to disturb his Neighbours in the Enjoyment of their Religion and Liberties.

‘I know, *Magnificent Lords*, that the publick News must, by this time, have inform’d you of the Success of that Expedition; wherefore ’tis not so much with Intent to acquaint you with it, as to congratulate with you upon it, I write to you at present. For as I cannot be ignorant of the Zeal you shew upon all Occasions for the Good of our Holy Religion, and Common Liberty; neither have I Reason to doubt but you have truly rejoic’d, to see the Miscarriage of an Attempt, which so visibly tended to the Destruction of Both; and which, besides, had it succeeded, would have depriv’d you of the Advantages of the Queen, my Sovereign’s, Friendship, from which you may expect all the Good Offices, which her Benevolence and Power shall offer her the Opportunities to do you.

‘I pray God to pour down upon you his most precious Blessings, being sincerely,

*Magnificent Lords,*

*Your most affectionate to serve you,*

STANIAN.

*The Business of Neuchâtel pursued.*

About this Time, the French receiv’d another Mortification in *Switzerland*, which was the Conclusion of the Controversy about the Principality of *Neuchâtel*; to the King of *Prussia*’s Satisfaction; and

and to the immortal Honour of Great-Britain and A. C.  
Holland, to whose powerful Interposition, the Deci- 1708.  
sion of that Affair, in his Prussian Majesty's Fa-  
vour, was principally owing. In our last *Annals*,  
we pursued the particular Relation of that memo-  
rable Transaction, as far as the End of the Year  
1707, and therefore we think it now proper to  
bring it to a Period. On the 6th of January (N. S.)  
the French Ambassador notified to the Canton of  
Bern, That he had receiv'd his Most Christian Ma-  
jesty's Answer to the Memorial deliver'd to him by  
the Deputies of the Diet at Langenthal, and was  
commanded to assure them, ' That his Majesty per-

sisted in his Resolution not to disturb the Peace of  
the Helvetic Body in any manner whatsoever; but  
that as to Neuchâtel, his Majesty thought it ne-  
cessary, for the Good of his Kingdom, and upon  
Consideration of the Menaces made by the Allies,  
to take such Measures as might secure his Domi-  
nions on that Side, and cut off the dangerous Cor-  
respondence his Enemies might keep by means  
thereof, with his Subjects. This Declaration  
having had no other Effect than to quicken the Re-  
solutions, and animate the Zeal of the Canton of  
Bern, Monsieur de Puiseux return'd an Answer to  
their last Letter, to the following Effect: ' That  
he was surpriz'd at the Motions of the Forces of  
the Canton; that he had sent an Express to the  
Commander in Chief of the French Forces in Bur-  
gundy, to desire him to forbear all Motions, till  
further Orders from the Court; but that he was  
assured, that if the Canton of Bern continu'd to  
send their Troops towards the Frontiers, that Ge-  
neral would think it necessary to cause his Men  
to advance towards Neuchâtel; that those Motions  
would likely occasion some Disorders, which might  
be of dangerous Consequence, and rather the more,  
because he (the Ambassador) could not give any  
particular Assurance, that his Master would, for  
all that, desist from his Design of chastizing the  
Inhabitants of Neuchâtel, and secure thereby his  
own Dominions against the Enterprizes of his  
Enemies. This Answer had the same Effect as  
the former, and convinced the Gentlemen of Bern,  
that no Time was to be lost in this Juncture; that  
they

The French  
Ambassa-  
dor's An-  
swer to the  
Memorial  
of the Pro-  
testant  
Cantons.

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they ought to take all possible Measures to prevent the Designs of the French, and that their Preparations would be the most effectual Argument, to induce the French King to forbear the intended Hostilities against Neuchâtel.

† Jan. 19.  
N. S.

Not many Days after, the General Diet of the Thirteen Cantons, being assembled at Baden, the Marquis de Pusieux † communicated to them the French King's Answer to that Minister, about the Letter the Canton of Bern wrote to his Majesty, the 31st of December last, which was as follows :

*The French King's Answer to the Canton of Bern's Letter, wherein he proposes to put the Principality in Sequester, in the Hands of the Switzers.*

IT is my Intention, that you let them know, and declare from me, That although, out of Regard to the Cantons, I might have granted a Neutrality for the City and County of Neuchâtel and Valangin, it would not become me to consent to it now, after the Steps the Canton of Bern has made, and the Report my Enemies have spread, with so much Industry, that they pretend to take Advantage of that State, to penetrate, one day, into the Provinces of my Kingdom; That I am oblig'd to prevent the Design, of which, they themselves have forewarn'd me; That the Motions I cause my Troops to make, ought not to disturb any of the Cantons, since I have Reason to believe, that none of them would be wanting to the Alliances they have with me, and maintain Injustice in Favour of a Prince, who is actually my Enemy; That I am persuaded of their Honesty, and so inclined, upon all Occasions, to give them Marks of my Benevolence, that I promise them to suffer the County of Neuchâtel to enjoy a perfect Tranquillity, if the Cantons, in general, will engage to cause the Officers of the Elector of Brandenburg to go out of that State, and keep in Sequester the City and County of Neuchâtel and Valangin, with their Dependencies, till Peace being made, an equitable Tribunal may be agreed on, to judge of the Rights of the Pretenders to that Principality.

Sign'd,

Verfailles,

Jan. 12. 1708.

L E W I S.

The

The Deputies of the Protestant Cantons held a Conference on the 20th, about this Instruction; and unanimously resolv'd, not to consent to the Sequestration; and to observe a Day of Humiliation on the 16th of the next Month. Four Days after, the Deputies of the Canton of Bern presented to the Marquis de Puiseux their Objections to the French King's Proposal; whereupon that Minister return'd them the following Answer:

*The Protestant Cantons refuse to accept the Proposal.*

Jan. 24.  
N. S.

Gentlemen,

UPON the Representation you took the Pains to make to me this Morning, I told you that the Answer which his Majesty made to the Letter your Canton wrote to him the 31st past, was conceiv'd in such Terms as your Masters had reason to be satisfy'd with: That if his Majesty did not write more particularly, he had however commanded me not to enter upon any farther Explanations; That he knew long before, what he had to stick to; That the Sequestration which he proposes to the whole Helvetic Body, is a certain Proof of his Desire to see Switzerland continue in the Tranquillity she has enjoy'd for several Ages; That if your Masters are resolv'd punctually to execute the Engagements of the perpetual Peace, and the Treaties and Alliances, his Majesty is of the same Mind. I added, that I had no Orders to hearken to any other Proposals than those I have made to you; That I wish'd that the Deputies of all the Laudable Cantons in general, might find out proper Expedients to satisfy all Parties, and that if they would propose some Accommodation that might suit with his Majesty's Interests, and should be of no Prejudice to the Rights of the Prince of Conti, and the Pretenders to the Sovereignty of Neuchâtel; and, at the same time, convenient for the whole Laudable Helvetic Body, I should take upon me to send them to the King, and second them with all my good Offices; but that Application should be made to me, in the Name of all the Laudable Cantons, it not being permitted to me to treat with any of them, in particular, about this Affair. Moreover, Gentlemen, I have given you to understand,

A. G.

1708.

stand, That it were to be wish'd that this Diet would not separate without concluding the Business in hand; for otherwise, it would not be in my Power to hinder Marefchal *Villars* from putting in Execution the Orders he is charg'd with. I repeat to you, *Gentlemen*, That the whole Laudable *Helvetick* Body ought to have taken Notice, that during the Ten Years I have had the Honour to be the King's Ambassador in these Countries, I have made it my chief Business to prevent any Thing that might disturb the Peace and Tranquillity of your Country; and that I have nothing still more at heart, than to divert whatever may trouble the same.

Given at Baden,  
January 24. 1708.

Sign'd,

PUISIEUX.

- \* Jan. 25. The next \* day, the Deputies of the Protestant Cantons requir'd those of the Roman Catholick to explain themselves on the Affair of *Neufchatel*, and of the Diet the Demands of *France*; but their Principals being notoriously in the Interest of that Crown, they excus'd themselves, and demanded a Delay to consider of the Matter. The 26th of the same Month, the Diet met again; but the Roman Catholicks, instead of returning a positive Answer, expostulated about the Protestant Cantons, intermeddling in the Affairs of *Tockenburgh* and *Munsterthal*; and, in particular, about the Conduct of the Canton of *Bern*, in relation to *Neufchatel*. The Protestant Deputies made a vigorous Answer; so that the Assembly broke up in some Confusion; and the next † Day, the Roman Catholicks propos'd, That since the Sequestration offer'd by *France*, met with so many Oppositions on the Part of the Cantons, and that a bare Neutrality propos'd by the Gentlemen of *Bern* and *Neufchatel*, was not likely to be accepted by *France*, nor consented to by some of the Cantons; the said Neutrality should receive some Modifications and Restrictions; so that *France* might be satisfied therein, and the French Pretenders, and the Roman Catholick Cantons, or at least those in Alliance with *Neufchatel*, find their Security therein; but the Depu,



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Deputies of the Canton of Bern protested against it, insisting on the Neutrality they had proposed, and such as had been observ'd heretofore. This occasion'd warm and long Debates; but, at last, it was agreed, That the first Deputies of the Cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Zug, Basle, Friburgh, and Solothurn, should draw up several Projects of a Neutrality, to endeavour to find out an Expedient, that might satisfy both Parties. The Diet met again the 28th, and there were violent Disputes between the Deputies of Bern, and those of Solothurn and Friburgh. But, however, they agreed at last, that the Commissaries appointed the Day before, should meet in the Afternoon, and that the Deputies of Zug and Basle should draw up the first Projects of Neutrality, which they did accordingly; but their Projects were rejected by the said Commissaries: One of them importing, *That the said Neutrality should continue only till the General Peace; and the other, that the said Neutrality should not be drawn into Precedent, so as to prejudice the Rights of any one.* The 29th, the Protestant Cantons met separately from the Popish, and resolv'd to draw up a Project of their own, without the Participation of the Commissaries; and the 30th, presented the same to the general Assembly, which seem'd to approve it; but some of the Roman Catholick Cantons insisted, that a Clause should be added thereto by way of Reservation, importing, *That the present Treaty should no ways prejudice the Rights of Comburghership, of the Cantons in Alliance with Neuchatel; nor the Rights of the whole Helvetick Body; nor the Pretensions of the Canton of Uri, and those that any other might have for the future.* This Clause of Reservation, was hotly debated in the Assembly, but the Popish Cantons would not recede from it; so that the Diet broke up that Morning, without coming to any Resolution, and they did the same in the Afternoon, by reason of the same Disputes. The 31st, the Marquis de Puisieux, sent his Secretary to the Deputies of Zurich, to acquaint them, *That he was surpriz'd at the slow Proceedings of the Diet, and desired them to accelerate the Resolutions thereof, that he and the Marechal of Villars might take their Measures thereupon.* The same Day the Diet met again,

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again, and the Protestant Cantons offer'd another Project of Neutrality, with a Clause, importing, *That the said Treaty should give no Right to any, nor deprive any one of their Rights;* but this general Expression was not liked by the Popish Deputies, who offer'd a Project of their own, which appear'd so captious, that the Protestants would not return any Answer thereto that Day. It contained, amongst other Things, that, *Notwithstanding this Treaty, the Protestation made by the Three Cantons in Alliance with Neuchatel, against the Tribunal that was erected there, should remain in its full Force and Vigour.* This occasioned warm Speeches, and the Deputies of Bern declared at last, to those of the Popish Cantons, That if they would not recede from Pretensions of this Nature, it was much better to break up, than continue their Assembly to no purpose. The French Ambassador caus'd a Memorial to be delivered to the Diet, to assure them, *That the King his Master, being willing to observe the Treaty concluded in 1702, would not cause the Forest Towns to be attack'd, provided the Cantons, would on their Part, hinder the Emperor from making any Magazines in those Towns, and the Frithal;* but this Precaution was judged altogether useless and unseasonable. The 1st of February the Diet met again, and the Deputies of the Popish Cantons unanimously declared, That they would not agree to the Project drawn up by the Protestants, unless they inserted therein the Clause they had offer'd the Day before. The 2d, being Holiday, the Diet did not meet, but they assembled the 3d, and went about to finish the Project aforesaid. There were warm Speeches on both sides, but at last the Protestants consented, that the Conclusion of the said Project should be expressed thus; *Provided that this Treaty shall not prejudice the Protestations of the Cantons of Lucern, Ury, Friburgh and Solothurn, nor give any Right to any Body, nor deprive any one of his Right.* They met again in the Afternoon, and the Project being read, it was approved by all the Deputies, except those of Switz, who demanded, that these Words might be added to it, *And without Prejudice to the other Cantons.* The Deputies of the Popish Cantons consented to the same; but the Protestants deferr'd to the

the next Day to give their Answer, being the 4th, when that Project was fully concluded, and it was resolved, that the Deputies of *Zurich* and *Lucern* should communicate the same to the *French* Ambassador, to know his Sentiments, which was according done the 5th. That Minister having desired Time to take that Project into Consideration, caused an Answer to be returned to the said Deputies, by one of his Secretaries, to the following Effect: That the Ambassador of *France* had reason to believe, that the Sequestration of the Principality of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*, proposed by his Majesty, would be accepted, as an Expedient to preserve the Rights of all the Pretenders in General: That his Excellency had no Orders to enter into any Negotiation on that Affair, and therefore could not tell, whether the Proposal made by Messieurs the Deputies, would be acceptable to his Majesty: That however, as the same was made on the Part of all Deputies in general, his Excellency would take upon him to transmit it to his Majesty as soon as he was informed that the Plurality of the Cantons had consented to it; but, that the good Offices his Excellency intended on this Occasion, for the whole Helvetic Body, might take Place, it was necessary he should be informed of the Security they design'd to give to his Majesty, for the exact Observation of the present Proposal, and the Observation of the Treaty of the Perpetual Peace, other Alliances, and the Treaty concluded in 1702.

This Answer being reported the 6th to the Diet, they took the same into Consideration, and it was resolved by the Deputies, to communicate the forementioned Project, and the *French* Ambassador's Answer to their respective Principals, and wait for new Instructions thereupon.

Mr. *Stanian*, the *British* Envoy, who was all this while, indefatigably attentive to all that pass'd in this critical Affair, thought this a proper Juncture to present the following Memorial to the Canton of *Bern*.

A. C.

1708.

Mr. Stanian's Memorial to the Canton of Bern.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

THE Queen of Great Britain, my Sovereign, being informed of the Menaces of the French against the County of Neufchatel, and of the Preparations they make to put the same in Execution; her Majesty has sent me Orders, dated the 17th past, to let you know, that pursuant to her Engagements with the King of Prussia, for maintaining his Right to Neufchatel, and her Application to whatever may promote your Security, she is ready to enter into all the Measures that shall be thought necessary for that End; and likewise to acquaint you, that in case France attacks the Principality of Neufchatel, her Majesty is willing to give such Subsidies for the Charges of this War, and other Succours, as occasion shall require. Therefore her Majesty has commanded me to enter into a Treaty; to concert, in case of an Attack, the most proper Means for repelling Force by Force, and securing to the King of Prussia, the Possession of a State so lawfully belonging to him; as also for enabling you to maintain, and secure your Frontiers. I thought therefore, *Magnificent and Mighty Lords*, that I ought not to delay communicating to you, the Orders of the Queen, that by taking the same into your Consideration, according to your wonted Wisdom, you may be encouraged more and more, to maintain the Rights of your Comburghers, and protect their Country against all manner of Insults. I pray to God to pour upon you his most precious Blessings.

Bern, Feb. 6. 1708.

A. Stanian.

Who return him Thanks for it, and insist upon an exact Neutrality for Neufchatel, as a Member of the Helvetick Body.

\* Feb. 10. N. S.

This Memorial, for which Mr. Stanian receiv'd the solemn Thanks of the Regency of Bern, produced new Instructions from that Canton to their Deputies at Baden, to insist upon this Addition to the Project before mention'd; That the Principality of Neufchatel being a Part of Swisserland, ought to enjoy an exact Neutrality, jointly with the rest of that Country, by Virtue of the perpetual Peace between France and the Helvetick Body. The same Day these Instructions were sent away, the

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French Ambassador, foreseeing they would not be favourable, deliver'd to the Deputies of Zurich a Protestant of the Prince of Conti, being much the same with that his Highness made before, when he left Neufchatel; and having, at the same time, paid 10000 Livres, to the Deputies of their Arrears, set out the 11th of February. N. S. The next Day, the Deputies of Bern having receiv'd their new Instructions, the Diet met again, and debated the Answer of the Canton of Bern, and the Prince of Conti's Protestation, both which were taken *ad referendum*, that is, to be consider'd in the next Diet, and then the Assembly broke up without coming to any Resolution.

The General Diet at Baden breaks up Feb. 12. N. S.

Not many Days after this Recess, the Canton of Bern writ Circular Letters to all the others, about the Alterations they thought fit to be made, in the Project of Neutrality, wherein they set forth the Reasons upon which they grounded their Demand; And, at the same time, Mr. Stanian, desired, that they would all instruct the Deputies they should send to the next Diet, unanimously to concur in all those particular Points. The Protestant Cantons had desired, That another general Diet might meet again the 11th of March, (N. S.) in order to finish the Affair of Neufchatel, but the Popish Cantons, being assembled at Lucern, in a private Diet of their own, resolv'd to send no Deputies to Baden, tho' the former Diet was summon'd at their own Desire. This Resolution was communicated to the Canton of Zurich, who thought fit to summon a particular Diet of the Protestant Cantons at Arau, on the 21st of March; and thereupon they writ to the Canton of Bern, and the French Ambassador. The Cantons of Bern did likewise write to Monsieur de Puisieux, who according to his usual Method, sent them the following ambiguous Answer:

To the Magnificent Lords, Messieurs the Advocats, Little and Great Council of the City and Canton of Bern.

Magnificent Lords,

I Have receiv'd the Letter which you gave your selves the Trouble to write to me the 20th instant, whereby you let me understand the Reasons which have hinder'd you from taking

The French Ambassador's Letter to the Canton of Bern.

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than you have done, your Resolutions upon the Project, which has been communicated to me at *Baden*, on the Part of all the Deputies of the Diet.

As the Copy you have sent me is not conformable to the Project which has been communicated to me, even with the Consent of your Deputies, and as I have already had the Honour to inform the King my Master, of the Contents of the said Project, so I cannot return you any Answer about the Amendments you have made to the same. All I can tell you, *Magnificent Lords*, is, That what you call an Explanation, appears to me to be so contrary to his Majesty's Intentions, and those of the major Part of the other Laudable Cantons, that I have reason to fear that those Alterations will prevent the Accommodation of an Affair, which, as you say your selves, may disturb the Peace of *Switzerland*. I pray to God, that he will continue to prosper you in all that may be the most advantageous to you.

Magnificent L O R D S,

*Solothurn, Febr.*

21. 1708.

Your most Affectionate to serve You,

P U I S I E U X.

The Court *de Metternich*, being inform'd of all these Proceedings, and apprehensive that the Gentlemen of *Bern* would grow remiss in their Zeal for the Security of *Neufchatel*, by Reason of the Charges they must be at, for maintaining their Troops in that Country, presented a Memorial to that Canton; wherein, after having return'd them Thanks for what they had done for *Neufchatel*, that Minister protested in the Name of the King of *Prussia*, That it was to their Canton alone, that his Master owed the Preservation of that Country, which the *French* would have doubtless invaded by this time. He added, That his *Prussian* Majesty being sensible, that as long as the *French* King refused to give a reasonable Security to *Neufchatel*, that Country remain'd expos'd to an Invasion; and knew, on the other hand, That the Canton of *Bern* would find themselves over-burthen'd, if they were oblig'd to keep their Troops in *Neufchatel*, on the same Foot as they were at present; therefore his Majesty had appointed him to confer with

with their Excellencies about the most proper Expedient to ease them, in relation to the Pay of those Forces. This Memorial was read the 9th of March, in the Council of the Two Hundred, who appointed the Deputies they had at *Neufchatel* to confer with the Count *de Metternich*, and receive his Proposals, in relation to the maintaining of their Troops.

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1708.

According to the Resolution before mention'd, the Diet of the Protestant Cantons met at *Arau* the 21st of March, (N. S.) and took into Consideration the Affair of *Neufchatel*; which occasion'd warm Debates, most of the Cantons expressing their Apprehensions, that this Conternation would, at last, involve them in a fatal War among themselves, and with *France*; and, therefore, desiring the Deputies to consent to the Expedients that should be proposed, to come off with Honour, and secure the Tranquility of *Neufchatel*. The Deputies of *Bern* declared, That the Canton had no private Design in that Affair; and, therefore, would readily consent to any Expedient, that should secure those two Material Points: Whereupon the Cantons thought fit to write the following Letter to the *French* Ambassador:

*The Diet of the Protestant Cantons meets at Arau. March 21. N. S.*

*High and Noble Bern,*

SINCE a Laudable Member of the Laudable Confederacy, uses their utmost Endeavours to be preserved in Peace, wherein their Safety consists, together with those of the other States that are comprehended in the said Confederacy, and oblig'd by Oath and Duty to preserve their mutual Security: Our Gracious Lords and Masters, considering that they have Notice from the City and County of *Neufchatel*, and *Valengin*, of their being in danger, both by what is past, and by the present Posture of Affairs, find themselves obliged to use their utmost Endeavours, if it be possible, to restore them to their former State of Security, for the Good of the common Confederacy. For that End, we take the Freedom to request your Excellency, in a friendly Manner, by these Presents, that you would be pleased to consider, how the said County of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, since the Conclusion of the Peace by the Confederacy, both by the King of *France*, and by

*A Letter from the Protestant Cantons to the French Ambassador.*

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the joint Confederates, has been included and accounted as one of the Members of the Confederacy, and has been esteem'd so, not only upon the account of Peace and Security; but likewise as to Freedom of Trade. Since then the Nature of the Thing it self, has made them one of the Members of the Confederacy, and that not only the perpetual Peace, but likewise several seal'd Writings and Declarations of the King of *France*, have own'd the said County to be a Member of the Confederacy, upon which account, when Foreign Potentates came to make War upon one another, the said County, by virtue of the said Treaties, has always enjoy'd a Neutrality, as the rest of the Members of the Confederacy did, and was likewise included with them in Treaties of Peace, and particularly that of *Ryswick*: All this gives us ground to hope, that your Excellency, weighing these Reasons, according to our earnest Request, will use your utmost Endeavours with his Royal Majesty, to bring this Thing to a good Issue, that the County of *Neuchâtel*, as it has for time past, may in time to come, enjoy a perfect Neutrality. And as on the one side, we could wish to understand, how his Majesty will provide for the Security and Neutrality of our respective Countries, which border on that County; so on the other-hand, we beseech your Excellency to give us your Answer in Writing, by your Secretary, whom we send on purpose, that we may take our Measures accordingly, for the Security of the said County of *Neuchâtel* and *Valengin*, which is inseparable from that of the Laudable *Swisser-Confederacy*. Your Excellency's hop'd for readiness to do this, will be an evident Proof of your steady Affection to the Welfare of the Laudable Confederacy; and we shall at all times be ready to testify our Gratitude for it. And as we further promise our selves, your Excellency's ready Acceptance, to lay hold on all such Opportunities, we pray that the most High, may be pleas'd to take your Excellency into his Protection.

Given in all our Names at *Arau*, March, 24. 1708.

*Your Excellencies, ready to serve you, the Deputies of the Laudable and Affectionate Members of the Evangelick Cantons of Zurich, Bern, Glaris, Basle, Schaffusen, St. Gal, and Biel.*

Upon



Upon the Receipt of the Letter, the French Ambassador dispatch'd Messieurs de St. Colombe and Baron to Arau, with the following Answer :

A. C.  
1708.



Magnificent Lords,

**H**AVING maturely consider'd the Contents of the Letter you have taken the Pains to write to me, the 24th. instant, I find you desire I should continue using my good Offices, with the King my Master, to the End his Majesty be pleased to grant a Neutrality for the Counties of Neuchâtel and Valengin, and to take off the Prohibition of all Commerce, which he had order'd, between his Province of Franche-Compté, and the said Counties of Neuchâtel and Valengin. You acquaint me with the Reasons which induce you to desire such a Condescension from his Majesty; and you add thereto, the Substance of some Articles of Alliance, and Treaties of perpetual Peace.

The French  
Ambassa-  
dor's An-  
swer.

In Answer, therefore, to your Letter, I must tell you, Magnificent Lords, That I have had the Honour to, give an Account to his Majesty of all that has been written and presented to me, on that Subject, from all the Laudable Cantons, in general, and some of them, in particular. He thought, at first, That you would look upon the Resolution he had taken to put into their Hands the Counties of Neuchâtel and Valengin, and their Dependencies, during the Course of this War, as a Mark of his Confederal Affection, and of his sincere Desire to remove whatever might trouble the Tranquillity of the Laudable Cantons: And, thereupon, I propos'd it to the last General Diet assembled at Baden.

You ought to remember, That without entring into the Reasons, that hindred Messieurs the Deputies, from accepting the Proposal I made to them, I engag'd to send to the King a Project of Neutrality, when the same should have been transmitted to me, ratify'd by the Majority of the Laudable Cantons. I have received those Ratifications, and his Majesty has been pleas'd, out of Regard to the said Laudable Cantons, to return a most gracious Answer, by ordering me to notify his Intentions, as soon as such of the other Lauda-

A. C. 1703. 'ble Cantons, who have not yet consented to th  
Project made at *Baden*, should have acquainted  
me with their last Resolution.

'I have also given his Majesty an Account of  
the Additions which the Gentlemen of *Bern* desire  
should be made to the said Project, made at *Baden*;  
which he has not thought fit to accept.

'You ought to consider, That if you have no-  
thing in View, but to maintain Peace in your  
Country and Neighbourhood; and neither to take  
from, or give away any Thing, to any one, I  
have sufficient Orders to give you the Satisfaction  
you desire, but that my Hands are, in a Manner,  
tied, if you aim at any Thing else.

'Tis only out of Regard to the laudable Can-  
tons, and upon the Request they have made to the  
King, that his Majesty is willing to consent to the  
Project made at *Baden*, without examining whe-  
ther the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin* are  
part of *Switzerland* or no; and without abridging  
or enlarging the Treaties of perpetual Peace and  
Alliance, that are between him and the Laudable  
*Helvetic* Body.

'You demand, by your Letter, a perpetual Neu-  
trality for the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*,  
and their Dependencies, which, Reasons easy to  
be known, cannot suffer his Majesty to consent to;  
and you ought to be satisfy'd if the said Neutrality,  
and the Restoration of Commerce, be granted  
during the Course of this War, since you cannot  
doubt, That when a general Peace shall come to  
be treated, the Parties most concern'd in the Affair  
of *Neufchatel* will take all the necessary Precautions  
to procure a solid and lasting Tranquillity to the  
said Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*.

'This, *Magnificent Lords*, is what I have to re-  
turn, in Answer to the Letter you have taken the  
Trouble to write to me, and what I have to tell  
you from the King, who, as you see, is ever ready  
to consent to whatever may be desirable, and  
convenient for the Interests of the Laudable Can-  
tons.

'As for the Conditions his Majesty may desire for  
the Security and Guaranty concerning his Domi-  
nions bordering upon the Territories depending  
on

on the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valegin*, the *A. C.*  
Chevalier de *St. Colombe*, and Mr. *Baron* the *1708.*  
King's Secretary-Interpreter, will acquaint you  
with his Majesty's Intentions, as soon as you have  
accepted the Offers I write you in his Name. I  
desire you to give the same Credit to what they  
shall say to you, or shall present to you in Writing,  
as if I should speak to you my Self. They will also  
be able to give you all the Informations you may  
desire.

I pray God to continue blessing you, with what  
may be most advantageous to you.

Magnificent Lords,

*Solothurn, March*  
*26. 1708.*

Your Affectionate, to serve you.

Sign'd,

PUISIEUX.

The *French* Agents, after some Conferences with  
the Deputies of the Protestant Cantons, drew up a  
Project, wherein the *French* King made a *Declara-*  
*tion*, containing, in Substance, what the Canton of  
*Bern* had insisted upon; and accepted the Protestant  
Cantons Ratification of the Project of Neutrality,  
drawn up in the Diet at *Baden*, wherein the Inhabi-  
tants of *Neufchatel* and *Valegin* were mention'd as  
*Comburghers* of *Bern*, and included in the Treaty of  
perpetual Peace, and Alliance concluded in the Year  
1663. whereby they were intitled to the Free  
Trade, Peace, and other Advantages stipulated in  
that Treaty, as Members of the *Helvetick* Body.  
Things being thus adjusted, the Diet broke up the  
3d of *April* N. S. And not long after, the Rati-  
fications of the Agreement were exchange'd. Thus  
ended an Affair, which in the whole Course of it  
made as great Noise, as any particular Transaction  
that had happen'd for many Ages past; to the entire  
Satisfaction of the King of *Prussia*, and to the never  
dying Honour of his great Supporter, the Queen-  
of *Great Britain*, the States General, and the Pro-  
testant Cantons of *Switzerland*, particularly that of  
*Bern*, who, exerted their Zeal and Vigour, in a  
manner almost unknown to their Predecessors. On  
the

*The Affair of Neuf-  
chatel con-  
cluded to  
the Satis-  
faction of  
the King &  
Prussia  
and of the  
Allies.*

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*The Disappointment of the intended Expedition, proves very advantageous to the British Nation, and to the Allies in General.*

the other Hand, *France* receiv'd such a Foil and Repulse on this Occasion, as visibly manifested the Declension of her Power, and expos'd her Impotency to the Derision of all the rest of *Europe*; since, after all her Threats, that haughty Crown was at last, glad of any Pretence, (such as her Affection to the Laudable Cantons) to drop a Dispute, wherein the violent Counsels of some inconsiderate Ministers, had preposterously engag'd Her.

To return to *Great Britain*: The *French* had conceiv'd extravagant Hopes from their intended Expedition into *Scotland*; but by a remarkable Turn of Fortune, or rather a Wonderful Decree of Overruling Providence, their airy Projects dwindled into Nothing; and both the *British* Nation, and the whole Confederacy reap'd no small Advantages from their Disappointment. In the first Place, that fruitless Attempt shew'd, That the Courts of *Versailles* and *St. Germain's*, had not so extensive a Correspondence in *Scotland*, as they either had fancied, or were made to believe; since, bating some Great Men, whose Discontents were already sufficiently known, the main Body of that Part of *Great Britain* gave signal Proofs of their Affection to her Majesty's Person and Government, and of their Zeal in maintaining the Protestant Succession. Secondly, That presumptuous Enterprize furnish'd the Government with just Reasons to secure the Leading-Men among the Disaffected *Scots*; and with an Act of Parliament to detain their Persons, and check their sinister Practices. Thirdly, That Conspiracy open'd the Eyes of the *Scotch* Presbyterians, most of whom having been seduced by the Pretender's Partisans, had, till then, appear'd obstinately averse to the Union; but, who, at this Juncture, in Imitation of their Fellow Subjects of *England*, sent up Loyal Addresses, wherein, among other Particulars, they congratulated her Majesty upon that happy Event of her auspicious Reign. Fourthly, That Attempt turn'd to the Disadvantage of the Discontented Party in *England*, some of whom being suspected of wishing well to the Pretender, lost thereby their Elections for Members of the ensuing Parliament. In the Fifth Place, The Wonderful Expedition with which the Government put out a Fleet, that baffled the

the Enemies Design, not only silenc'd the Murmurings and Complaints that were rais'd, and industriously fomented against the Ministry, particularly against the Admiralty, but procured to the Latter the solemn Thanks of the House of Commons. And, *Lastly*, That Disappointment, as it broke the Enemies Measures, and distracted their Counsels; so it gave fresh Vigour and Spirit to the whole Confederacy.

As upon the first Threats of an Invasion, the Cities of London and Westminster, and other Corporations, were forward to express their Abhorrence and Detestation of all Attempts against her Majesty's Person and Government, and their Resolution to defend both, with their Lives and Fortunes, and to maintain the Protestant Succession, against the Pretender, and all other her Majesties Enemies, both at Home and Abroad; so, upon the certain News of the Pretender's Disappointment, and Return to Dunkirk, Addresses of Congratulation were presented from all Parts, to her Majesty: We shall, in this Place, insert only a few of such Addresses, of both kinds, as for their Singularity, deserve to be preserv'd to Posterity: That of St. Edmund's-Bury, presented by Sir Tho. Felton, Master of her Majesty's Household, and Colonel Porter, their Representatives in Parliament, was as follows:

*Addresses of Abhorrence.*

*And of Congratulation.*

*Most Illustrious and Divine Princess.*

**W**Hilst the mighty Monarchs of the Earth are applauded by their Slaves, for their great Valour and Conduct, We your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, give our unfeign'd Bury. Thanks to our good God, that has set up you to reign over us: A Princess of that eminent Piety, that has gain'd us more Victories by your Prayers, than they can do by their Swords; with them is the Arm of Flesh, but with us is the God of Spirits to fight our Battels. Your Majesty's great Wisdom, as well as Piety, shines bright in your Choice of that renown'd Hero, the Great Duke of Marlborough, that is at once the World's Wonder, Delight and Terror. But it is with us, as it was of Old, amongst God's own People: What was Joshua's Sword, without Moses's Intercession? No more than ~~Bani's~~ Valour without Deborah's Prayers.

*Address of St. Edmund's-Bury.*

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Go on, Victorious Princess, to continue your wonted Supplications for us, that the Haughty Monarch may know, that in drawing his Sword against you, he fights against Heaven. Yet after we have lived so long under your Auspicious Reign, now to be brav'd by the *Gallick* Court, and have a spurious Prince impos'd upon us, we could not entertain the Thoughts of it, without Amazement, mixt with Scorn, That the *French King* should assume the Confidence to dispose of your Kingdoms, when as your Majesty's Sword being now drawn against him, he is not able to defend his own. And we humbly pray, that all your Loyal Subjects may be taught, by your Majesty's pious Example, to help, in this Holy War, by their good Lives and Prayers. Let him be accounted a Rebel to your Majesty, that is so to his God.

May our Gracious God, that has begun a good Work, continue it to the end of your Life, which we beg may be Long and Happy, with an entire Victory over all your Enemies; and when it shall please Almighty God to take you from this Earthly Throne, may you be translated to an Eternal Diadem in the highest Heavens, Which are the Sincere and Heartly Prayers of your Majesty's Loyal Corporation of the Borough of *Bury St. Edmunds*, in the County of *Suffolk*.

*Given under our Common Seal this 8th Day of March, in the Seventh Year of your Majesty's Reign.*

\* March  
16.

Not many Days \* after, the following Address of the University of *Oxford* was presented by the Vice-Chancellor, attended by a numerous Train of the most eminent Members of the said University, conducted by the Lord-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and introduc'd by their Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*:

*May it please your Majesty,*

Address of  
the University  
of *Oxford*.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of *Oxon*, out of our most

'most hearty Concern for the Safety of your Sacred Person and Government, and of our holy Religion by Law Establish'd, do humbly beg leave to declare to your Majesty, our utmost Abhorrence of the Invasion of your Dominions, design'd and intended by some of your Rebellious Subjects, under a pretended Prince attainted of High Treason, educated in *Romish* Superstition, and supported in this Attempt by a *French* Army.

'As it has been the constant Care of your University, to establish the Minds of those committed to them, with Precepts and Instructions which make Subjects dutiful, and Princes safe; so we hope always to shew our just Detestation, as of this flagrant Attempt against your Crown and Dignity, so likewise of those mischievous Doctrines and Opinions, that dispose and prepare Men's Minds for such unnatural Enterprises against their Sovereign, and the Peace and Tranquillity of their Native Country.

'May the God of Heaven still defend your Person and Government; and may those Enemies, whom your Clemency and Goodness cannot vanquish, continue to fall and flye before your Victorious Arms.

To which her Majesty return'd the following most gracious Answer:

*I Give you many Thanks for your Address, and for the The Queen's Assurances you give Me, of your Zeal and Duty upon Answer. this Occasion.*

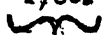
The Address of the University of Cambridge, which was presented by the Duke of Somerset, the Chancellor, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, several Bishops, Heads of Houses, Doctors, and many other Members of the University; being introduc'd by the Lord Chamberlain, was as follows:

'WE your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

*Address of the University of Cambridge.*

{ Being

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Being highly sensible of the manifest Injury design'd to your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to these your Dominions, which a Pretender from France has threatned to invade, humbly crave Leave to express our utimost Abhorrence of this, and all other Attempts which may be made, to disturb the inestimable Happiness we enjoy under your Majesty's most Gracious Administration.

The great Security of our Religion and Property under your Majesty's Protection and Influence, and the happy prospect we have of its Continuance by the Establishment of the Protestant Succession, are Blessings we shall always think too valuable to be exchanged for the greatest Promises that can be made by a *Popish* Invader.

And we do with all Humility assure your Majesty, that as by the Principles of our Church, we are taught the highest Duty and Submission to our Superiors; so we, in our several Stations, shall do our utmost to recommend them to those under our Care, and upon all Occasions be ready to employ them in a zealous Defence of your Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government.

May the Blessing of God attend upon your Majesty's Princely Care and Wisdom, upon the experienc'd Courage and Conduct of those who preside over your Fleets and Armies; and upon the great Vigilance and Fidelity of your Counsellors at home; that so all manner of treacherous Designs against you, may be render'd ineffectual; the common Enemy be defeated in all his Enterprises; and Europe at last restored to a safe and honourable Peace. And may your Majesty, after a long and prosperous Reign over a happy People; receive the everlasting Reward of those illustrious and shining Vertues which must have been instrumental in procuring it.

To which her Majesty return'd the following Answer.

The Queen's  
Answer.

I Give you many Thanks for the Zeal and Affection you have shewn to Me on this Occasion; and you may depend, at all times, on My Protection.

The



The Address of the Lord Mayor, and the rest of her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, was as follows :

*May it please your Majesty,*

WE are so deeply sensible of the unspeakable Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's Administration, as well as of your Majesty's only Rightful and Lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and of the Obligations we have further brought our selves under, by the Oaths we have taken, to support your Majesty, and your Government, and the Succession in the Protestant Line; and more particularly against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all that shall Traiterously adhere to him; that we cannot but take the Opportunity which is given us by the intended Invasion, to assure your Majesty, that we will stand by, and support your Majesty, to the utmost of our Power, against this Hellish Attempt and Conspiracy.

*Address of  
the Lieutenancy of  
London.*

We humbly take the Liberty, upon this Occasion, to congratulate your Majesty, upon your being at the Head of an United Parliament, which hath given such undoubted Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for your Person and Government; and that you have the Assistance and Advice of such Ministers as have given the greatest Demonstrations of the same.

And as we have already taken due Care, that the Regiments of this City should be filled with Officers, who may be entirely depended upon, for their Zeal for the late happy Revolution, your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession in the Protestant Line; so we will use our utmost Diligence to discharge the Trust your Majesty hath lodg'd in us, in every other Branch of it, for the Safety and Security of your Majesty's Person and Government.

And that we may not omit any thing that may give your Majesty all the Security imaginable, that these are our unfeigned Sentiments and Resolutions; we humbly take the Liberty to assure your Majesty, That at the same time that we know

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‘ know our selves to be under all the Ties of Duty, of all Kinds that can be devised, to act up to these Principles, with all the Zeal and Vigour imaginable; we are as fully persuaded, That our Duty cannot carry us farther than our apparent Interest doth in this Matter. Since, as we enjoy every thing under your Majesty’s most auspicious Reign over us, either for this Life, or a better, that a Government can well procure to its Subjects; so we know there is no Misery that we must not expect to be for ever intail’d upon our Country, from the Subversion of this happy Settlement.

‘ Will your Majesty then be pleased to accept of our humble Assurances, that we will act, as it becomes those to do, who are fully persuaded, that he that doth not do every thing that lies in his Power, in the Station that God or your Majesty hath placed him, for the Defence and Support of your Person and Government, against the Attempt which that Pretender Traterously persists in, and all other Attempts whatsoever, can never answer it to your Majesty, or your Allies, to himself, or his Country, to the present Age, or to Posterity, or to God Almighty at the Last Day.

To which Address her Majesty was pleased to return the following Gracious Answer.

*The Queen’s Answer.* ] *Thank you for your Address, and the Assurances you give Me; which I doubt not but you will make good, since you have taken so much Care, to fill the vacant Regiments with Officers well affected to the Revolution, to My Person and Government, and to the Protestant Succession.*

Nor were the Protestant Dissenting Ministers backward to express their Loyalty and Zeal for her Majesty’s Person and Government, which they did in the following Address, which was presented to her Majesty by Mr. Daniel Williams, accompany’d by several others; introduc’d by the Earl of Sunderland, one of her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State:

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May it please your Majesty,

ON the first Advice of the designed Invasion of this your Kingdom, we thought our selves obliged, after earnest Prayers to God, humbly to address your Majesty, to signify our deep Resentment of the Attempt of the Pretender; whose usurped Title can no more recommend him to the *British* Nation, than his Religion, and the Power that supports him.

*Address of  
the Dissen-  
ting Mini-  
sters.*

Nor can we forbear to express the utmost Abhorrence of the Presumption of the *French* King, who takes upon him to impose Princes of his own forming upon other Nations, after having oppress'd and enslave his own.

We are so entirely in the Principles of the late happy Revolution, That we account the *British* Monarchy, and the Blessing of your Majesty's Reign, too valuable to omit any thing that lies in our Power for the Support and Defence of your Royal Person and Government.

While the faithful Adherence of our Brethren of *North-Britain* to your Majesty in this Juncture, gives us a very particular Satisfaction, we take leave to renew to your Majesty, the Assurance of our inviolable Fidelity: And what we say on this Occasion, is not only our own, but the unanimous Sense of the People under our Care, who all own your Majesty's rightful and lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms; and would be thankful for a greater Capacity, to shew that their Zeal for your Service is not inferior to that of the most approved and loyal of their Fellow-Subjects.

The late Union of *England* and *Scotland*, the wise and early Precautions taken by your Majesty, and your Council, to prevent the Designs of the Enemy, the prudent and vigorous Resolution of your Parliament; and above all, your Majesty's pious Dependence on the Divine Aid and Protection, seem very happy Presages of Success and Victory; and make us hope, That God has reserved for your Majesty, the Honour of effectually Securing the Protestant Succession at Home, of Advancing the Interest of the reformed Churches Abroad,

A. C. ' Abroad, and of Compleating the Recovery of the  
1708. ' Liberties of *Europe*.

~ ' That the Great God would continue to guard  
' your Sacred Person, to preserve the Life of your  
' Royal Consort, to bless your Majesty's Counsels  
' and Arms, and those of your Confederates; and  
' that after a very long and Glorious Reign, your  
' Majesty may exchange your Temporal for an Eter-  
' nal Crown, is the Prayer of your most obedient  
' and faithful Subjects.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleas'd to  
return the following most Gracious Answer.

*The Queen's* **I** *Thank you for your Address, and the Assurances you*  
*Answer.* *give me in it of your Zeal for my Person and Go-*  
*vernment.*

The following Address was presented by his  
Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen  
and Common-Council of your Ancient Corpora-  
tion of *Woodstock*, in the County of *Oxon*.

*Address of*  
*the Corpo-*  
*ration of*  
*Wood-*  
*stock.*

*May it please your most Sacred Majesty.*

¶ 'T is still fresh in our Memories from what Emi-  
' nent Dangers, both our Religious and Civil  
' Rights have been rescu'd; with what a vast Ex-  
' pence of Blood and Treasure they have ever since  
' been as bravely maintain'd; all Persons ought to  
' be entirely satisfy'd, with what Steadiness your  
' Majesty has pursu'd these Glorious Ends, since  
' your happy Accession to the Throne; how truly  
' you have always consulted the Interest, Glory and  
' Happiness of your Kingdoms; This has rendred  
' your Majesty's Government, a publick Blessing  
' to your People; and this should unite us all, who  
' have any real Value for our Constitution, to make  
' our utmost Efforts for its Preservation: It is the  
' dismal Effects of our Divisions alone, that has en-  
' courag'd our Enemy to make the present Despe-  
' rate Attempt upon us; but surely there are none  
' who

who have the least Notion of the Benefit we enjoy under a free-born *English* Liberty, but must think it a Cause worth Hazarding our Lives, and all we have, to defend to the last Instant; for what is all we have in the World to be esteem'd; if Popery and a *French* Power should ever get Dominion over us?

We humbly beg Leave, therefore, to offer our most earnest Endeavours and Prayers against the Pretender, and all his Adherents; and that your Majesty may long be preserv'd with Glory, from all the restless Attempts of the Inveterate Enemy of our State and Nation; and that your Arms may be prosper'd with Success, to bring that Great Disturber of Mankind within due Bounds; that such Signal Victories, as *Blenheim* and *Ramilly* may again put him in Mind, that the *French* Sword, is not always so fortunate as their Vanity would represent it to be. In Testimony whereof we have unanimously caus'd our Common Seal to be put the 18th Day of *March*, in the Seventh Year of your Majesty's most Gracious Reign.

On the 23d of *March*, the following Address, of the Principal and Professors of the University of *Edinburgh*, was presented to her Majesty, by Sir *Patrick Johnston*; introduced by the Earl of *Mar*, Secretary of State for *Scotland*.

To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Principal and Professors of the University of *Edinburgh*.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Principal and Professors of the University of *Edinburgh*, being deeply sensible of the many Advantages, that we, in Common with your other Subjects, do enjoy under your Auspicious Government, and of the late Marks of your Royal Favour, with which you have been pleas'd to Honour our Society, do reckon our selves oblig'd in Gratitude, as well as Duty, to take this Opportunity, humbly to assure your Majesty of our

Address of  
the University of  
*Edinburgh*.

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our firm and unshaken Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government, and of our Abhorrence of the Attempt that is made to invade this part of your United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, by a *French* Power, with a Design to advance a Popish Pretender to the Throne, which your Majesty does possess by so just a Title, and with so much Glory.

It fills us with Amazement, that there should be the least Ground to think, that any of your Subjects that profess the Protestant Religion, and who enjoy a profound Peace under your Majesty's mild Administration, should either have encouraged such a mischievous Design, or wish its Success, which would deprive us of the Best of Sovereigns, and which hath a plain Tendency to enslave your Dominions, ruin the Protestant Interest, and fill *Europe* with all the Miseries that would attend the Arbitrary, and Tyrannical Power of the declared Enemy of her Liberties.

We have so great a Sense of these things, That we are firmly resolv'd, it shall be our constant Concern, to give to the Youth, under our Inspection, a steady Example of unalterable Loyalty to your Majesty, and of a solid and rooted Affection to the Reform'd Religion, managed with that Temper of Spirit, and that Moderation, which our blessed Redeemer hath so much recommended to his Followers, both by his holy Doctrine and unerring Example.

That your Majesty may have a long and prosperous Reign, that you may triumph over all that are Enemies to your Royal Person and Government, and would deprive your Subjects of the Blessing of your wise Management, and of the Fruits of the late happy Revolution; in the Glory whereof your Majesty had a peculiar share; That your Majesty may live long, and have the Satisfaction of seeing, not only your own People; but all the Protestant Churches, enjoying peaceably, under the divine Protection, the Fruits of your true Zeal for pure Religion, and all *Europe* the Advantages of your active and unwearied Endeavours against the Tyranny and Oppression of the common Enemy; That, at last, your Majesty may

' may be crown'd with Glory, Honour and Im-  
' mortality, is, and shall be the fervent Prayer of,

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*May it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most  
dutiful, most faithful, and most obedient Sub-  
jects, &c.*

Which Address her Majesty receiv'd very graci-  
ously, and order'd the Earl of Mar, to give Thanks  
to the University, and to assure them of her Pro-  
tection and Encouragement.

Nor must we omit the Two following Addresses;  
the First from the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, *Addreses*  
in the City of *Dublin*, and the South of *Ireland*; *of the Dis-*  
the Other from the Protestant Dissenting Gentle-  
men, and those of their Perswasion, in the *senters in*  
*Ireland*.  
Kingdom of *Ireland*; both, which were, on the  
30th of *March* presented to her Majesty, by *Wal-*  
*ter Stevens*, Esq; introduc'd by the Earl of *Pem-*  
*broke*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

*May it please your Majesty,*

' **T**HO' we doubt not, but his Excellency the  
Earl of *Pembroke*, (whom your Majesty has  
' so deservedly honour'd, with the Chief Govern-  
' ment of this Kingdom,) has already represented  
' to your Majesty, our inviolable Affection to your  
' Person and Government, as well as our grateful  
' Sense of the Religious Liberty we enjoy under it;  
' yet we thought our selves highly oblig'd to renew  
' the same Assurances at a Juncture when your Ene-  
' mies, in order to divert your Majesty's Arms from  
' the Prosecution of the just War you are engag'd  
' in Abroad, make use of the Claim of a false Pre-  
' tender, to disturb your Government at Home.

' As we never had the least Doubt concerning  
' your Majesty's Legal Right to that Throne (which  
' your Royal Virtues add so bright a Lustre to,) so  
' we have already abjur'd the Title of the pretended  
' Prince of *Wales*, and, by a Sacred Oath, oblig'd our  
' selves, in our Stations and Capacities, to maintain  
' your Majesty's Government, and the Protestant  
' Succession, as by Law establish'd, in Opposition  
' to his illegal Claim and that of all other Popish Pre-

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tenders; and by God's Assistance, no Considerations shall ever deter us from the Performance of what we have so religiously sworn.

And we confidently assure your Majesty, That all those of our Perswasion are of the same Loyal Sentiments and Inclination, and will be ready to shew the most forward Zeal, so far as they are capable, for the Support of your Royal Dignity, and the Security of the Protestant and *British* Interest in this Kingdom.

But since 'tis highly probable, That your Majesty's Enemies may have concerted some Measures for raising a Rebellion in this Kingdom, as well as in *North-Britain*; and since our Government here appears apprehensive of our Common Danger from the vast Numbers of *Irish* Papists, who can hardly conceal their own Affection to the pretended Prince of *Wales*, we cannot forbear, on this Occasion, to express how deeply concern'd we are to observe, That when the Common Protestant Interest here, needs all the Hands that can be employ'd in defending it, and when the Kingdom is in so weak a Posture, to oppose any Insurrection at Home, that is encourag'd by an Invasion from Abroad, those of our Perswasion, that have Hearts as zealously inclin'd as any to serve your Majesty's and the Kingdom's true Interest, have their Hands unhappily ty'd up, they being, by a Clause in a late Act of Parliament pass'd in *Ireland*, utterly disabled from serving in any Civil or Military Post.

This Account we humbly presume to lay before your Majesty, that your Majesty, being duly appriz'd of the ill Consequences of that Clause, to the apparent Danger of the whole Protestant Interest in this Kingdom, may the better judge how far 'tis necessary for the publick Safety, that it should be repeal'd. We earnestly wish this Incapacity remov'd, being firmly assur'd your Majesty might safely depend on the utmost Endeavours of all Protestant Dissenters; and that in pursuance of their most hearty Inclinations, to concur with their Brethren of the Establish'd Church, for the Defence of your Person and Government, and



and of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom  
against all Foreign and Domestick Enemies.

For our part, we shall always use our utmost  
Interest and Influence to excite 'em to act on all  
Occasions, suitably to those Principles of Loyalty,  
which we know 'em to be possess'd with, and of  
which they have, at the late Happy Revolution  
given so evident Proofs.

And that the most high God, by whom Prince's  
Reign, may long continue your Majesty's valuable  
Life, may establish your Throne in Righteousness,  
may blast all the Conspiracies and Attempts of  
your open and secret Enemies, and may yet more  
eminently prosper your Arms, for crushing the  
boundless Ambition of *France*, for restoring the  
endanger'd Liberty of *Europe*, for enlarging the  
Protestant Interest Abroad, and for obtaining such  
an honourable Peace as shall lay the Foundation  
of the lasting Prosperity of your Subjects at Home,  
and render your Name and Reign Glorious to suc-  
ceeding Ages ; These are the most ardent Prayers  
of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's  
most obedient and dutiful Subjects and Servants:

The other Address was as follows :

*May it please your Majesty,*

AS none of your Protestant Subjects, in this  
your Kingdom of *Ireland*, are more deeply  
sensible of the many and valuable Blessings we en-  
joy under your Majesty's Wife and Gracious Go-  
vernment, so none do more Cordially wish the  
long Continuance, and growing Glories of your  
Majesty's most auspicious Reign.

And, therefore we cannot look on this audaci-  
ous Attempt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*,  
to invade your Majesty's Dominions with *French*  
Troops, without a just Detestation.

We have already abjur'd his Title, and sworn, in  
our several Stations, to maintain your Majesty's  
Government, and the Protestant Succession, as  
by Law Establish'd, and shall never counter-act  
the Obligation of so just an Oath,

And since we are not without Ground to  
suspect, That the pernicious Design of your Ma-  
jesty's

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“ Majesty’s Enemies may extend to the raising a new Rebellion in this Kingdom, by the Assistance of those *Irish* Officers they are said to bring with ’em, (for which they will not want Encouragement from the vast Numbers of *Irish* Papists that are now greatly enrag’d, and from the small Number of Forces that are left in it, especially, if any Regiments be transported to *North-Britain*) we do, under these just Apprehensions of our Common Danger, beg leave to assure your Majesty of our untainted Loyalty, and most dutiful Affection to your Person and Government, of our utter Abhorrence of this Traiterous Attempt against your Throne, and of our steady Zeal, to support your Royal Dignity against this and all other Pretenders.

“ Those of our Persuasion did, at the late Happy Revolution, early appear (in Conjunction with their Brethren of the Establish’d Church) in espousing the Interest of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* (of Glorious and Immortal Memory) and freely Sacrific’d their Lives and Fortunes for the Preservation of the Protestant and *British* Interest in this Kingdom, wherein Divine Providence was pleas’d, in the Issue, to bless ’em with remarkable Success.

“ We have the same Loyal Affections and Inclinations to your Sacred Majesty, whose Illustrious Virtue, and Wise Administration, have so justly rendred you the Envy of your Enemies, and the Delight of your People.

“ But we cannot forbear humbly representing to your Majesty, our extreme Regret, That we are so far from being now in the same Capacity to serve your Interest, and support your Government; that through a Clause inserted into a late Act of Parliament pass’d in *Ireland*, Entituled, An Act for preventing the further Growth of Popery, that enjoins the Sacramental Test under such severe Penalties, on all that enjoy any Civil or Military Trust; we are put under the same Disabilities as the *Irish* Papists themselves; so that we cannot, tho’ requir’d by the Government here, raise or command one Company or Troop for your Majesty’s Service, in case

case of any sudden Insurrection, without exposing  
our selves to utter Ruin.

And tho' this unexpected Hardship was never  
before impos'd upon us in this Kingdom; yet we  
have less repin'd at it, when none but our selves  
were like to be Sufferers by it; but when we see  
your Majesty's Title to the Crown openly con-  
tested, by a bold Pretender, and the Protestant  
Religion, and *British* Interest in this Kingdom, ex-  
pos'd to perpetual Dangers, and more especially  
at this present Juncture, we thought it our Duty,  
in all Humillity, to lay our Complaint of this Grie-  
vance before your Majesty, on whose Wisdom and  
Goodness we chiefly depend for the Redress of it.  
We therefore presume to make it our humble Re-  
quest to your Majesty, That you wou'd take  
what Method your Majesty, in your great Wis-  
dom will think most proper for the Repeal of the  
said Clause, that We, your Loyal Subjects, may  
have this undeserv'd Mark of Infamy taken away,  
and may be restor'd to our former Capacity, of contri-  
buting our utmost, in our several Stations, towards  
the Support of your Majesty's Government, and  
the Defence of the Protestant Interest of this  
Kingdom. For as both do evidently need the  
United Force of all Protestants to maintain 'em,  
so we have no other Ambition than to be instru-  
mental, according to the utmost of our Capacity,  
for their Preservation.

And that Almighty God may bring all your  
Majesty's open and secret Enemies to just Shame  
and Confusion, while he makes the Crown to  
flourish long on your Royal Head, is the sincere  
Wish of, may it please your Majesty, your Ma-  
jesty's most dutiful and obedient Subjects and  
Servants.

To which Addresses her Majesty was pleas'd to  
return the following Answer.

*I Am very well pleas'd with these seasonable Assurances* *The Queen's*  
*which you give me of your Zeal and Duty.* *Answer.*

*I am fully satisfy'd, that I may rely upon your faith-  
ful Services; and I assure you, you may always depend  
upon my Protection.*

A. C.  
1708.

*Readiness  
of the City  
of Edin-  
burgh to  
assist the  
Govern-  
ment.*

Upon sight of the *French Fleet*, Sir *Samuel Mackellan*, Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, and the Magistrates, assembled the Corporations, to know what Assistance he could expect from them, for keeping the Peace of the Place; upon which, the Masters of the Corporations conven'd the Freemen of their different Corporations; and told him, That they would take Care to keep Guard by Turns, in their respective Halls, and to be ready upon the first Notice of any Disorder. At the same time several of the Inhabitants came to ask Leave of the Council to make Subscriptions for raising Men to serve her Majesty, under her Commander in Chief, where-ever they should be called, within *North-Britain*; which the Lord-Provost (or the Lord-Mayor, it being the same Office) represented to the Council, who gave him their Thanks for the Zeal they shew'd, and the Readiness they were in to serve the Queen, and order'd them to proceed. Accordingly in Two Days time they had Subscriptions for 1200 Men; the Command of whom, they tender'd to my Lord *Leven*, who accepted the same. On the other hand, great Care and Diligence was used, in observing and securing several Persons suspected, either of holding Correspondence with the Pretender; or, at least of being inclined to favour his Design; among whom, were the Dukes of *Hamilton*, *Athol*, and *Gordon*, and some other Men of Note. By which Means, together with the speedy March of some Troops from *England*, Northwards, and Sir *George Byng*'s continuing in *Leith-Road*, with his Squadron, till certain News was brought of the Pretender's Return to *Dunkirk*, the Peace of *Scotland* was preserv'd.

*Suspected  
Persons se-  
cured.*

*Mons. de  
Vryberge  
has a pub-  
lick Au-  
dience of  
the Queen  
and Prince,  
Marc. 31.*

On the last Day of *March*, Monsieur de *Vryberge*, Envoy Extraordinary of the States General of the United Provinces, had a Publick Audience, both of the Queen, and of her Royal Consort the Prince; to congratulate her Majesty upon the Disappointment of the Enemies Designs upon her Kingdoms; and deliver'd a Letter from the said States, to her Majesty, upon the same Subject.

*The Parli-  
ament dis-  
solv'd,  
Apr. 15.*

On the 15th of the following Month, the Queen in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, for Dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the

the Speedy calling of another: Which was accordingly done a Week \* after, by another Proclamation, whereby the ' Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was order'd to issue out Writs, for the Summoning and Holding a new Parliament, which Writs were to bear a Teste the 26th Day of that Month of April, and to be returnable on the 8th of July next following. Three Days † before, Edward Griffin Esq; late Lord Griffin, John Lord Clermont, and Charles Middleton, Esq; Two Sons to the Earl of Middleton, and Colonel Francis Wauchope, who were taken on board the Salisbury, were brought up to London, and having been examin'd by a Committee of the Privy-Council, were committed Prisoners to the Tower, for High-Treason, by Warrant of the Earl of Sunderland, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: And two Days after, the following Irish Officers, taken also on board the said Ship, were, for the same Crime committed to Newgate, viz. Edmund Fitzgerald, Esq; Daniel Mackarty, Daniel Cusack, Terence Macmahon, Oliver Bourk, Daniel Bayly, Stephen Ganner, Constance Kiese, Michael Pendergast, Edmund Fitzgerald, Teague Mackmahon, — Cleary, — Fitzmorris, — Osullivan, — Macarty, — Fannon, — Denovan, — Hymes, and Anthony Starbucker.

Before Sir George Byng sail'd from Leith Road for the Downs, he was \* visited by Sir Patrick Johnston, Representative in the late Parliament, for the City of Edinburgh, in the Name of that Magistracy; and presented with an Instrument, by which he was made a Citizen of Edinburgh. The Instrument was enclos'd in a Box of Gold, with the Arms of the City on the Side of it, and on the Cover were engraven the following Words:

THE Lord-Provost, Bailiffs, and Town-Council of Edinburgh, did present these Letters of Burgeoisie to Sir George Byng, Admiral of the Blue, in Gratitude to him for delivering, under her Majesty's Auspicious Influence, this Island from a Foreign Invasion, and defeating the Designs of a French Fleet at the Mouth of the Frith of Edinburgh the 12th of March, 1708.

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1708.



His Gra-  
cious Re-  
ception at  
Court.

This Present was accompanied with a Letter from Sir Samuel Mackellan, Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, wherein he desired the Admiral to accept of it as a Mark of their high Respect to him, who had been the Happy Instrument of so seasonable a Deliverance to this Island, for which his Memory would be honour'd by future Ages. Not many Days after, Sir George Bing arriv'd at Court, and was receiv'd both by the Queen and his Royal Highness, with those gracious Marks of Favour, which his late eminent Service had merited.

The Prus-  
sian Am-  
bassador's  
Audience.

On the 20th of the same Month (April) the Baron of Spanheim, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, had an Audience of the Queen, and afterwards of his Royal Highness the Prince, to congratulate her Majesty, in the Name of the King his Master, upon the Disappointment of the Pretender's Design on North-Britain: And about the same Time, her Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Promotion of General Officers, viz.

Promotion  
of General  
Officers.

The Earl of Rivers, General of the Horse.  
Lieutenants-General.

Henry Withers, Cornelius Wood, Charles Ross, Daniel Harvey, Lord Raby, Earl of Essex, Earl of Arran, — Maine, William Seymour, Hatton Compton, Robert Echlyn. Marquis of Lothian, — Tidcomb.  
Majors-General.

Sir William Douglas, Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Crawford, Richard Gorges, Nicholas Sankey, Henry Holt, William Cadogan, Thomas Meredyth, Francis Palmer, James Stanhope, Lord Shannon, Lord Charlemont, Duke of Northumberland.

Brigadiers.

Luke Lillingston, Sir Thomas Smith, John Livesey, Edward Braddock, Gilbert Primrose, Roger Elliot, William Evans, Thomas Pearce, Joseph Wightman, John Newton.

\*March 8.  
Regiments  
new raised.

Some time \* before, Orders and Commissions were deliver'd for new raising the Regiments of Mountjoy, Gorges, Atnur, Mordaunt, Wade, Mackartney, and Mark-Kerr, which suffer'd most at the Battle of Almanza, and the Officers whereof, who were Prisoners in France, were supplied by others.

On the 21st of March, \*the Lord Lovelace had the Honour to kiss the Queen's Hand, upon his being appointed Governor of New-York, in the room of the Lord Cornbury; and towards the end of that Month, †Major General Stanhope was appointed her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King Charles III. and Commander in Chief of the British Forces in Spain. \* Major (then but Brigadier) General Meredyth was, about the same Time, made Gentleman of the Horse to her Majesty, in the room of ——— Walsh, Esq; deceased.

A. C.  
1708.  
\* La Love-  
lace made  
Governor  
of New-  
York.  
† Maj. Gen.  
Stanhope  
made En-  
voy Extra-  
ordinary

and Plenipotentiary and Commander in Chief in Spain. \* General Meredyth made Gentleman of the Horse to the Queen.

On the 7th of April, Signior Cornaro, Ambassador from the Republick of Venice, was forbid the Court, upon Account of some Disrespect shewn by the Custom-House Officers of Venice, to the Livery of the Lord Manchester, the British Ambassador there: Which Matter was afterwards accommodated to her Majesty's Satisfaction; the Persons who offer'd the Affront, having upon the Ambassador's Instances, been condemned and sent to the Gallies, but immediately released from thence, at his Excellencies Desire.

The Vene-  
tain Am-  
bassador  
forbid the  
Court, till  
satisfaction  
given by his  
Principals.

About the middle of April, the Earl of Wymers, and Sir John Leake were added to the Lord High-Admiral's Council; and on the 22d of the same Month, the Queen was pleas'd to deliver to the Earl of Cholmondeley, the Staff of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household. The same Day, her Majesty nominated Dr. Fleetwood, to the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, vacant by the Death of Dr. Beveridge; and the Lord Lovelace was declared in Council, Governor of New-York. Sir William Giffard was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital; and on the 26th of April, her Majesty in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, which was done accordingly the next Day, charging and commanding all the Peers of North-Britain, or Scotland, to assemble at Holy-Rood House, in Edinburgh, the 17th of June next, to nominate and chuse by open Election, the Sixteen Peers, who were to Sit and Vote in the House of Peers, in the ensuing Parliament of Great

E. of Chol-  
mondeley  
made Com-  
ptroller of  
the House-  
hold  
Dr. Fleet-  
wood no-  
minated  
Bp. of St.  
Asaph.  
Proclama-  
tion requir-  
ing the  
Scotch  
Peers to  
elect 16 of  
their Num-  
ber.

Great

A. C. 1708. *Great Britain*, pursuant to the 22d Article of the Treaty of Union.

*The next Day*, \* *Thomas Micklethwait*, Esq; had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand, upon his being appointed Receiver and Pay-Master of the Transports; and on the 30th of the same Month, Sir *Philip Meadows*, Jun. Knt. and *Thomas Broderick*, Esq; were declar'd Comptrollers for the Accompts of the Army; Sir *John Stanley*, Bar. Commissioner of the Customs, in the room of *Thomas Hall*, Esq; *Craven Peyton*, Esq; Warden of the Mint, upon the Removal of Sir *John Stanley*; *Thomas Hall*, Esq; Comptroller of the Salt, in the room of the abovenam'd *Thomas Broderick*, Esq; *James Cardonnel*, Esq; Commissioner for the Duties on Salt; Sir *Charles Turner*, Bar. one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in the room of *George Stepney*, Esq; deceas'd; *Richard Martin*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for executing the Authorities and Powers granted by Act of Parliament, touching Duties arising upon stamp'd Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and *Hugh Boscawon*, Esq; Warden of the Stanaries.

Knights  
Baronets  
made.

On the 23d of March, the Queen was pleas'd to confer the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great-Britain* upon Sir *Charles Lloyd* of *Milfield*, alias *Maesgvelin*, in the County of *Cardigan*, Knt. And towards the End of April, her Majesty was pleas'd to confer the same Dignity on *Alexander Cairnes* of *Monagham*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Esq;

Mr. Greg  
executed.

On Wednesday the 28th of April, *William Greg*, who was lately condemn'd for High-Treason, by traiterously Corresponding with, and giving Intelligence to her Majesty's Enemies, was executed at *Tyburn*. It was expected by many, That he would have made some Discovery, but in the Paper which he deliver'd to the Sheriffs, he took the whole Guilt upon himself. About the same Time, the chief State-Prisoners in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, viz. the Marquis of *Huntley*, the Earls of *Erroll*, *Marshall*, *Seaforth* and *Nithsdale*; the Viscounts *Stormont* and *Kilgibb*; the Lord *Drummond*, the Lord *Nairn*, and *James Murray*, Esq; (the two last nam'd, Brothers to the Duke of *Arhol*) Sir *George Maxwell*, and others, set \* out from thence, in order to be brought up to *London*, guarded by a Party of *Dra-*

† See the  
Appen-  
dix,  
Numb.  
XIII.  
Scotch  
Prisoners  
brought to  
England.

Apr. 28.

goons.



goons. As for the Duke of Hamilton, who, on the 10th of April, arriv'd in Westminster, with his Dutcheſs, attended only by one of her Majesty's Meſſengers, his Grace having given ſufficient Aſſurances of his Loyalty and Affection to her Majesty's Perſon and Government, was ſoon after diſcharg'd; as were alſo the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Balmorino, the Biſhop of Edinburgh, Sir Walter Bruce, Lieutenant Colonel Belfour, Mr. Fletcher of Salton, Dugal Stewart, Brother to the Lord Buts, and ſome others.

The Duke of Hamilton diſcharg'd. And ſeveral others.

On the 7th of June, the Lord Drummond, Sir George Maxwell, and Robert Murray of Palmy, Eſq; were committed Priſoners to the Tower of London; and the Lairds of Cardeen and Keir, to Newgate, by Warrants from the Lords of her Majesty's Privy-Council: The next \* Day, the following Priſoners were brought to London from Edinburgh, viz. the Duke of Gordon, Viſcount Kenmir, Fortheringham of Powrie, Lyon of Auchterbouſe, Lord James Murray, Robinſon of Strowan, Seaton of Touch, Stewart of Stanachie, Mackdonald of Keppock, Edmiſton of Newton, Laird of Keppendarvie, Gordon of Gallachi, and Stewart of Boyce; as were the 14th of that Month, the Earl Marſhal, the Earl of Murray, the Earl of Traquair, the Lord Belhaven, the Lord Sinclair, Sir John Mackclean, the Laird of Lochaille, the Laird of Appin, Major-General Buchan, and Mr. Campbel of Glendernowick.

Some Perſons committed to the Tower and others to Newgate.

June 8. other Priſoners brought from Scotland.

Theſe Priſoners having ſeverally been examin'd by the Lords of the Privy-Council, her Majesty was pleas'd to allow, That ſuch, againſt whom there was no particular Information, ſhould be admitted to Bail, which Favour extended to moſt of them; but which the Lord Belhaven did not long enjoy; for on the 21ſt of June, he died of an Inflammation, or Mortification in his Brain: And with him expired the warmeſt Oppoſer of the Happy UNION of the Two Kingdoms.

And admitted to Bail.

The Lord Belhaven dies.

On the 10th of May, at the Court at Kenſington, the Queen being preſent, his Royal Highneſs Prince George of Denmark, having been admitted to take his Place, as uſual, at the Council-Board, the Lords, and others hereafter mention'd, were by her Majesty's Command, ſworn of her Majesty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, purſuant to an Act of Parliament in that behalf, paſſ'd the laſt Seſſion.

New Priory Council ſetled, according to the late Act of Parliament May 10.

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tion, intituled, *An Act for rendering the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and complete*; which said Lords, and others, her Majesty declared to be the Lords of her Privy-Council of Great-Britain, viz. The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; William Lord Cowper, Lord-Chancellor of Great-Britain; Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High-Treasurer; the Earl of Pembroke, Lord-President; John Duke of Newcastle, Lord Privy-Seal; William Duke of Devonshire, Lord-Steward; James Duke of Ormond; Henry Marquis of Kent, Lord-Chamberlain; James Earl of Derby; Thomas Earl of Stamford; Charles Earl of Sunderland, Principal Secretary of State; Charles Bodvile Earl of Radnor; Charles Earl of Berkeley; Francis Earl of Bradford; Hugh Earl of Cholmondley; Henry Lord-Bishop of London; William Lord Dartmouth; Henry Boyle, Esq; Principal Secretary of State; Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain; Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls; Sir Thomas Trevor, Lord Chief-Justice; Sir Charles Hedges; James Vernon, Esq; John How, Esq; Thomas Erle, Esq; John Povey, Esq; Edward Southwell, Esq; Christopher Musgrave, Esq;

} Were Sworn Clerks of  
the Council.

† May 11.

The Duke  
of Savoy's  
Envoy has  
an Audi-  
ence.

The Prus-  
sian Am-  
bassador  
notifies the  
Death of  
the Prince  
of Orange,  
May 17.

\* May 23.

The Lord  
Griffin  
brought to  
the Queen's  
Bench-Bar,  
upon his  
former Out-  
lawry,  
May 15.

The next † Day, the Count de Briançon, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Savoy, had Audience of the Queen, and afterwards of the Prince of Denmark, to congratulate the Disappointment of the Pretender's Invasion on North-Britain; and on the 17th of the same Month, the Baron de Spanheim, the Prussian Ambassador, had also Audience, both of her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to notify the Death of the young Prince of Orange, Grand-Son to the King his Master: Whereupon the British Court went into Mourning the Sunday following.

Not many Days before, the Lord Griffin, (one of the Prisoners taken on Board the Salisbury) being attainted by Outlawry, for High-Treason, committed in the Reign of the late King William, was brought to the Bar of the Queen's-Bench, by Virtue of her Majesty's Writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London; and, after the reading of the Outlawry, being ask'd, What he had

had to say, why Execution should not be awarded against him; he said, in his Defence, 'That he was neither in Arms, nor in Council with the Enemy, but was forc'd, by the French Court, upon the Expedition, intirely against his Judgment and Inclination; notwithstanding he had express'd his Dislike of it, as a rash and foolish Attempt: Adding, he threw himself at the Queen's Feet for Mercy, and hop'd the Favour of the Court. His Defence being judg'd entirely foreign to the Outlawry, upon which he was brought to the Bar, the Court made a Rule for his Execution, as is usual in such Cases: But tho' the Queen, not without some Struggle between her inbred Clemency and Justice, was prevail'd with to sign the Warrant for Sentence to pass upon him on the 16th of June; yet his advanced Age still pleading for him, he found Mercy in the Royal Breast; so that a Reprieve for a Fortnight was sent the Night before to the Tower, and that Expiring, the last Day of June, was then renew'd, and afterwards continued from Month to Month, till the writing of \* these Papers.

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A Rule made for his Execution.

He is reprieved from Month to Month.

\* April 3.

On the 20th of May, Mainhard Duke of Schonberg, and John Smith, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons, (and who, about this Time, was constituted Under-Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Secretary Boyle) were sworn of her Majesty's Privy-Council; and the same Day, William Blathwait, Esq; was sworn one of the Clerks of the Council in Ordinary, and James Vernon, Esq; sworn Extraordinary. The 26th of the same Month, Charles Duke of Somerset was likewise sworn of her Majesty's Privy-Council; and in that Interval was publish'd her Majesty's Proclamation, Appointing the Distribution of Prizes taken, and the Bounty for Taking Ships of War or Privateers of the Enemies, according to an Act pass'd the last Session, for the better Securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys. Towards the latter end of May, the Queen was pleased to grant to James Duke of Queensberry, the Dignities of a Baron, Marquis and Duke of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron of Rippon, and Marquis of Berkeley in the County of York, and Duke of Dover in the County of Kent.

Privy Counsellors Sworn, May 20.

Mr. Smith made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Proclamation for the Distribution of Prizes, dated May 20. 1708.

The Duke of Berkeley made D. of Dover.

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1708.

*Electors  
for the En-  
suing Par-  
liament.*

All this while the Elections for the ensuing Parliament succeeded in most Places, according to the Wishes of the Well-affected to the present Settlement; and 'tis remarkable, That Sir Edmund Denton, Bar. and Richard Hambden Esq; being chosen Knights of the Shire for the County of Buckingham, the following Instructions were deliver'd to them by the Electors:

*Instructions  
to the Knts.  
for Buck-  
ingham-  
shire.*

*Gentlemen,*

THE Unanimous Choice that we have made of you, to represent us in the ensuing Parliament, is a sufficient Demonstration of the good Opinion we have both of your Integrity and Sufficiency for so great a Trust; yet we cannot but think it necessary to put you in mind of some few Particulars, which we apprehend, at this time, to be of the utmost Consequence for the good of the Publick.

1. In the first Place, we desire, that you would apply your selves, in a particular manner, to take care that the Strength and Discipline of the Navy may be restored; and by that means, the Trade of the United Kingdom may be more effectually encouraged and protected.

2. That you require an exact Accompt of the Disposition of all publick Money, that what is paid with so much Chearfulness, tho' under so many Difficulties, may appear to be duly applied.

3. That you will not fail so effectually to enable the Government to prosecute the War with France, as that we may not be under the Necessity of hearkening to any Proposal of Peace, till the Protestant Succession be out of Danger of being disturbed, and the whole Spanish Monarchy be restored to the House of Austria.

4. That the Union of the Two Kingdoms may be so firmly establish'd, that those of North-Britain may be secured from the Hardship they have laboured under; and that we may be capable of receiving and enjoying all the Benefits and Advantages which were proposed from so Glorious and Happy an Union.

5. That

5. ' That you be careful to preserve the Ancient A. C. Constitution of the Government, especially that of 1708. Parliaments. And that therefore, that dangerous Precedent of determining the Resolutions of Parliament, by Ballotting, may be no further countenanced, by which the Electors are deprived of the means of knowing after what manner the Representatives discharge themselves of the great Trust that is reposed in them.

On Sunday the 6th of June, Dr. William Fleetwood, <sup>The Bp. of</sup> was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, in Lambeth-<sup>St. Asaph</sup> Chappel; and two Days † after, an Oration spoken † June 8. by J. Burchardus Menckemius, publick Professor of <sup>consecrated</sup> History, and Fellow of the Royal Society, at an <sup>an Oration</sup> Act of the University of Leipick, kept on St. Ann's <sup>Spoken at</sup> Leipick Day, in Honour of her Majesty, and the <sup>presented to</sup> British Nation, on the Occasion of the Union of England <sup>the Queen</sup> and Scotland, was presented to her Majesty by Dr. John Woodward of Gresham College, introduc'd by the Right Honourable Henry Boyle, Esq; one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. He was also introduced to his Royal Highness the Prince, by the Right Honourable the Lord Delaware, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness.

The same Day, ( June 8.) her Majesty signed a <sup>Commission</sup> Warrant, constituting Edmund Williamson, Gregory <sup>ners for</sup> King, and William Vanbrugh, Esquires, Commissio- <sup>stating the</sup> ners for Stating the Accompts. of Officers and Sol- <sup>Debts of K.</sup> diers, and the Civil List, to the Death of the late <sup>William</sup> King William; and about the same time, Colonel <sup>New Briga-</sup> Holmes, Colonel Rook, and Colonel Whetham, were <sup>diers Gen-</sup> appointed Brigadiers-General of her Majesty's <sup>neral.</sup> Forces.

On the 17th of June, Sir Salathiel Lovel, Knt. Re- <sup>Sir Sal-</sup> corder of the City of London, was made one of the <sup>Lovel</sup> Barons of the Exchequer; and, the same Day, the <sup>made one</sup> great Meeting of the Nobility of North-Britain, was, <sup>of the Bn-</sup> according to her Majesty's Proclamation, held at <sup>rons of the</sup> Edinburgh, and lasted till near Two-a-Clock the <sup>Exche-</sup> next Morning; when, after long Debates, and sever- <sup>quer.</sup> al Protestations, particularly, one against the Lord <sup>Peers cho-</sup> Seafield, whom they would have to lose his Peerage, <sup>sen, June</sup> because he was Lord Chief Baron, the following 17. <sup>17.</sup> Noblemen were elected, viz.

E

Voices.

A. C.  
1708.

## The ANNALS of

	Voices.
Dukes <i>Hamilton</i>	53
—— <i>Montross</i>	48
—— <i>Roxburgh</i>	49
Earls <i>Orkney</i>	56
—— <i>Crawford</i>	49
—— <i>Roths</i>	50
Marquis of <i>Loushain</i>	48
Earls <i>Leven</i>	54
—— <i>Marr</i>	55
—— <i>Loudoun</i>	50
—— <i>Wcym</i>	51
—— <i>Rosberry</i>	59
—— <i>Glasgow</i>	51
—— <i>Northesk</i>	54
—— <i>Seafeld</i>	56
—— <i>Islay</i>	52

It is to be observ'd, That Twelve of these Peers sat in the last Parliament of Great Britain, the four New ones being, Duke *Hamilton*, and the Earls of *Roths*, *Northesk*, and *Orkney*; who were elected in the Room of the Duke of *Queensberry*, (who was to fit in the Lords House as Duke of *Dover*) the Marquis of *Tweedale*, and the Earls of *Southerland*, and *Stairs*. On the 26th of June, the Queen, with her Royal Consort, went from *Kensington* to *Windsor*, in order to spend there Part of the Summer: So that having taken a View of Domestick Occurrences, till this Time, we may now attend foreign Affairs.

The Duke of Marlborough embarks for Holland, March 29; O. S. and arrives at the Hague, April 10, N. S. Prince Eugene comes to the Hague, April 8, N. S.

The Storm that threatned Great Britain being happily dispelled, and the necessary Measures for the Security of the Government, taken, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough set out from London, on Monday the 29th of March, very early in the Morning; and having reach'd Margate, embark'd there that Evening, and the next Day, at Two in the Afternoon, came in Sight of the Coast of Holland; but there being no Pilot to carry in the Yatch, his Grace came in an open Boat, with Oars, to *Maasland-Stuyt*, from whence he arriv'd, late that Night, at the Hague. Prince Eugene of Savoy, who came to that Place Two Days before, upon Notice of his Grace's Arrival, sent him immediately a Compliment,

pliment, letting him know, that he would make him a Visit about Nine-a-Clock the next Morning; but his Grace prevented him, and at Eight went to see the Prince, who return'd the Visit about Noon; and then they went together to the Pensionary *Heinsius*. They were entertain'd at Dinner by the Baron *de Bothmar*, Envoy from the Elector of *Hanover*; whither vast Crowds of People resorted to see those Two Great Generals, particularly Prince *Eugene*; who having never before been in *Holland*, rais'd in all the Inhabitants of that Country an eager Curiosity to behold him, which lasted as long as he continued there. The next Day, in the Evening, there was a great Conference between Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the States Deputies for Private Affairs, and the great Pensionary, in the Chamber of *Triers*, the usual Place for Conferences in the States Apartment; which was pitch'd upon to avoid the Trouble of the Ceremonial; for, otherwise, it must have been at the D. of *Marlborough's*, as Ambassador Extraordinary; whereas Prince *Eugene* had no Character, his Credentials importing only, 'That his Imperial Majesty had sent his first Counsellor, President of the Council of War, and General Lieutenant, Prince *Eugene*, to concert the Operations of the Campaign, in whom the States were desired to put an entire Confidence. As soon as they were enter'd the Room, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in a very civil manner, took Prince *Eugene* by the Hand, and led him to a Seat above his own; after which, the States Deputies placed themselves, without observing any Precedency amongst them. Prince *Eugene* open'd the Conference with a Speech; wherein, in a plain, natural, but pathetick manner, he gave a particular Account of the Emperor's Forces in *Naples*, *Lombardy*, *Piedmont*, and of those design'd for *Spain*; and having mention'd the Troops which his Imperial Majesty intended to employ in *Germany*, he gave, in very modest Terms, his own Opinion of the Operations of the next Campaign, both on the *Upper Rhine*, and the *Low-Countries*. Concluding, That he had Instructions from his Imperial Majesty, to use his Endeavours to engage the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *States General* to

A. C.  
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Conferen-  
ces between  
him, the  
Duke of  
Marlboro-  
rough,  
and the  
States De-  
puties.

† Apr. 12.  
N. S.

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‘ approve the Scheme he had propos’d, and to second, on their Parts, his Imperial Majesty’s Efforts, both to reduce the exorbitant Power of France, and to restore his Brother King Charles III. to the whole Monarchy of Spain’. The manly and nervous Eloquence, with which Prince Eugene express’d himself, was admir’d by all that were present; and after he had ended his Discourse, the Duke of Marlborough acquainted the Assembly with the Instructions he had receiv’d from the Queen his Mistress, in relation to the Business before them; And at last, mention was made of a separate Army to be commanded by Prince Eugene. This Conference, which lasted above an Hour, was but a kind of Preliminary; for the States Deputies were not empower’d to make any Answer, either to Prince Eugene’s, or the Duke of Marlborough’s Proposals, but only (according to the usual Methods observ’d by that wise Republick) to receive them, and report the same to their High Mightinesses, which they did Four Days \* after. Several other, tho’ more private, Conferences were held between the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and the States-Deputies; the Result of which, was a Mystery, and afforded Matter of Speculation to all Europe, for some time; but it appear’d afterwards, That it was therein resolv’d, That most of the Imperialists employ’d the Year before on the Upper Rhine, with the Saxons and Hessians, in the Pay of Great-Britain and Holland, and the Troops which the Elector Palatine was to furnish, in Consideration of his Imperial Majesty’s restoring him to the Possession of the Upper Palatinate, with the Prerogatives enjoy’d by his Ancestors, should march into the Netherlands, to act there under Prince Eugene, in concert with the British and Dutch Forces, commanded, in chief, by the Duke of Marlborough, and under him, by Velt-Mareschal d’Auverquerque. Whether Prince Eugene, who took Hanover in his Way to the Hague, communicated then to the Elector of that Name, the Scheme before mention’d, and found him averse to it; or propos’d other Measures to his Electoral Highness, it was thought fit, That both Prince Eugene, and my Lord Duke of Marlborough, should wait on his Electoral Highness, in order to obtain his

\* Apr. 16.  
N. S.  
*Resolutions  
taken on  
those Con-  
ferences.*



his Concurrence to the Resolutions taken at the *Hague*. The Duke of *Marlborough* design'd to have gone back to *England*; but Prince *Eugene* earnestly intreated his Grace to meet him at *Hanover*; and the States General having represented to the Queen of *Great Britain*, how necessary his Presence was on that side, and how uncertain the Winds might make his timely Return, now the Season was so far advanc'd; his Grace resolv'd upon the Journey to the Court of *Brunswick*. Hereupon Prince *Eugene*, having finish'd his Negotiations at the *Hague*, and confirm'd all Persons, who had the Honour of his Conversation, in the good Opinion they had of him, set out the 20th of *April* (N.S.) arriv'd the 22d at *Dusseldorp*, ended his Business, the next Day, with the Elector Palatine, and sent an Express thereupon to *Vienna*; pursued his Journey to *Hanover* the 24th; and being, on the 26th, met Two Leagues from that Place, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, both their Highnesses arriv'd there together, the same Evening, and alighted at the *British* Envoy's. The Duke of *Marlborough* went first to Court, and was soon follow'd by Prince *Eugene*; and the respective Audiences of Ceremony, which they had of the Electoral Family, being over, they had, together, a long Conference with the Elector, who gave Orders for their Accommodation in his own Palace. They continued their Conferences, (at which assisted the Count de *Rechteren*, on the Part of the States General) the 27th, 28th, and 29th, and met, at first, with some Difficulties, which the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, very dextrously removed; and tho' his Electoral Highness was sensible, That by the Scheme agreed on at the *Hague*, for making vigorous Efforts in *Flanders*, the Army of the *Upper Rhine* was to be extremely weakned, and himself therefore oblig'd to stand on the Defensive; yet he, at last, condescended to part with several Regiments, and satisfied with the Laurels he had formerly gain'd, cheerfully sacrificed to the Common Cause, the Glory he might have reap'd by acting Offensively. And here it is to be observ'd, That tho' it was agreed, that Prince *Eugene* should come into the *Netherlands*, yet it was industriously given out, That he was to act, with a separate Body on the

Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough arrive together at Hanover, and confer with that Elector

A. C. *Moselle*, which oblig'd the Enemy to send a considerable Number of Forces that Way, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*. The 29th of April (N. S.) in the Afternoon, Prince Eugene set out for *Leypick*, to confer with King *Augustus*, who, was come thither, on purpose, from *Dresden*, two Days before; And his Highness arriving there the 1st of May, and having in few Hours finish'd his Negotiations, pursued his Journey, the next Day, to *Vienna*.

And the Duke of Marlborough to the Hague.

And from thence to Brussels.

The Campaign in Flanders.

† May 26. The Considerate Army form'd.

As is also the Enemy's

The Duke of *Marlborough* made no long Stay after Prince Eugene at *Hanover*; for his Grace set out from thence the 30th of April, in the Morning, and arriv'd the 3d of May, in the Afternoon, at the *Hague*, where his Grace communicated to the States General, the Result of the Conferences held at *Hanover*; and having concerted, with their High-Mightinesses, further Measures, for the Opening of the Campaign, set out the 7th for *Ghent*, where having review'd the *British* Forces, he went to *Brussels* the 11th.

His Grace having conferr'd with Velt-Mareschal d'*Auverquerque*, who, in an infirm State of Health, preserv'd a vigorous Mind, and seem'd resolv'd to die, like a Hero, in the Field, gave Orders to the Troops to march to *Anderlecht*, near *Brussels*, where, accordingly, the *Dutch*, *Prussians*, and *Hanoverians*, began to form the Army, the 23d of May, N. S. Three Days † after, they march'd to *Billighen*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters, in the Abby of that Name, and the Velt-Mareschal fixt his at *Hall*, a little Town that lay in the Front of the first Line. The *British* Forces that were design'd to make the Campaign, without any Loss of Time, repair'd to this Camp, as did a considerable Body of Troops, in the Service of the States General, drawn from their respective Garrisons in *Flanders*; and last of all, their High-Mightinesses Field Deputies arriv'd here, to whose Prudence, Generosity, and Resolution, the happy Successes that attended the Arms of the Allies, were, in a great Measure, owing. Upon Notice of these Motions, the Duke of *Vendosme* assembled his Army the 25th, between *Mons* and *St. Gislain*, and took up his Head-Quarters at *St. Simpronien*; from whence he march'd the next Day to *Seignies*, posting

posting his Right at *Naiff*, and his Left at *Canchie Notre-Dame*, within three Leagues of the Confederate Camp; and there he was join'd, the same day, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who had upon him the Chief, (at least the *Tiular*) Command of the Enemy's Army; the Duke of *Berry* his Brother, and the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, who, under the Romanick Name of the *Chevalier de St. George*, thought to repair the Disgrace he had lately receiv'd on the Coast of *North-Britain*; but made an inconsiderable Figure among the Enemy, who never took Notice of him, in any of their publick Accounts of the several Actions that happen'd during this Campaign.

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1707.

On the 29th of May, the Confederate Army, which (d) consisted of 180 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and 112 Battalions, made a Motion from *Bellinghen*, advancing the Right to *Harfelinghen*, the Left at *Lembocq*, and fixing the Head Quarters at *St. Renelle*, in Hopes of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement, which, by their bold March to *Soignies*, they seem'd rather to seek than decline, being superior, at least, in (d) Number, to the Allies. The same Day, the Enemy receiv'd their heavy Baggage from *Mons*, but sent it back thither the 31st of that Month; which still kept up the Expectation of a Battle in the Confederate Camp; and, thereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the Troops to be in a Readiness to march, at an Hour's Warning. The same Evening, the Duke of *Marlborough* had Intelligence, That the Enemy's heavy Baggage, upon a Counter-Order, was actually return'd to their Camp; and that they had foraged for Two Days; from whence it was reasonably conjectured, that they did not intend to march the next Day, as some Deserters had reported: Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Advice of the other Generals, resolv'd to send the Horse to forrage next Morning; and the Forragers went out accordingly before break of Day; but an Hour after, Advice came, That the Enemy had begun, the Night before, at 10, to send back their Baggage to *Mons*; and decamped without any Noise, about 11, marching towards *Nivelle*. The Forragers were immediately recall'd; and, that no Time might be lost, the Infantry

(d) See the  
Appendix  
Numb. II.  
Marches  
and Counter-  
marches  
of Both Armies.

A. C.  
1708.

fantry marched first of all, about Noon, from *St. Renelle*, and were followed by the Cavalry. About Four they form'd four Columns, intending to encamp the Right towards *Anderlecht*, and the Left to *Lake*; but upon further Notice, that the Enemy had not encamp'd at *Nivelle*, but had continued their March by *Bois Seigneur Isaac* to *Braine la Leu*, his Grace judged that they could not have any other Design than to post themselves on the Banks of the *Dyle*, to hinder the Allies from passing the same, and seize *Louvain*, which was the very same Project that the Duke of *Vendosme* had framed last Year; whereupon it was thought fit likewise to continue marching all the Night, as the only Means to prevent the Enemy; so that on the 3d of *June*, in the Afternoon the Confederate Army arrived at the Camp of *Terbank*, very much fatigu'd, by this long March, and the continual Rains that fell for 24 Hours together. Upon Intelligence of this expeditious Motion of the Allies, the *French* did not think fit to advance further than *Genap*, and encamp'd their Right to that Place, and their Left to *Braine-la Leu*; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters in the Abbey of *Terbank*; and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, in the Suburbs of *Louvain*. The 4th of *June*, several Bridges were laid on the *Dyle*, between *Hagere* and *Louvain*; the 5th almost all the Confederate Army foraged in the Neighbourhood of their Camp; the 6th being appointed by his Grace, as a Day of Thanksgiving, for the past Successes of the Arms of the Allies, and to implore a Blessing upon the present Campaign; the same was religiously observ'd through the whole Army; And the Enemy being motionless in their Camp, My Lord Duke, took that Opportunity to review his Forces, which he began to do the 7th, and continued the 8 and 9 following Days; and, to his great Satisfaction, found the respective Bodies very complete, the Men in the best order imaginable, and, flush'd with their former Victories, eager to engage an Enemy they despised.

The Duke  
of Marl-  
borough  
reviews the  
Confede-  
rate Army.

But tho' the *French*, (notwithstanding their shameful Disappointment in the late intended Invasion) had still in View, the Recovery of the Places they had lost in 1706. yet they fondly expected to suc-  
ceed

A. C.  
1708.

ceed in their Designs, *without Fighting*, and merely by their old Methods of making Conquests, *Surprize* and *Treachery*. Nor were their Hopes altogether groundless: For the Elector of *Bavaria* having been continued precarious Governor of the *Catholic* Provinces in the *Netherlands*, upon the *French* invading the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, had by his clandestine Intrigues, since the Battle of *Ramillies*, preserv'd, if not encreased, the Interest he had formerly gain'd, among People of all Ranks, by his profuse Way of Living and Popularity; So that Count de *Bergheyck*, a Person of great Credit, and no less Activity, with other Sticklers for the House of *Bourbon*, easily found Means to practise upon the Levity and restless Spirits of the chief Inhabitants of the Cities of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and *Antwerp*, who being impatient of the *Dutch* Government, promised to open their Gates to the Troops of the Two Crowns, as soon as a fair Opportunity should offer: And, 'tis not improbable, that several other Places entertain'd the same Thoughts, had not the Garrisons and Forces of the Allies, hindred them from shewing their true Inclinations.

*Clandestine Practices of the Elector of Bavaria and Count de Bergheyck, on the Inhabitants of the Spanish Netherlands.*

The *French* and *Confederate* Armies had now continued a considerable Time in their respective Camps; the Allies waiting for Prince *Eugene's* taking the Field, with an Army that was to be composed of the Troops of *Prussia* and *Hesse*, 10000 *Palatines*, and some *Imperialists*. The Motion of this Body was retarded by several Difficulties, about the March of the *Palatine* Forces; of which the *French* having Intelligence, and concluding that the *Confederates* would hardly venture to force them in the Passes and Defiles they were possess'd of, commanded a Detachment to march towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to surprize those Towns, which they did in this Manner. On the 5th of *July*, N. S. a Party of the *Enemy's* Troops, commanded by the Brigadiers *la Faille* and *Pasteur*, advanc'd, before Break of Day, towards *Ghent*; and, at the opening the Gates, between five and six in the Morning, five or six Soldiers, that were sent before, pretending to be Deserters, were admitted into the Town, by the Watch of *Burgbers*, who were no more numerous than themselves, and whom they amused with

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Ghent de-  
liver'd up  
to the  
French  
July 5.  
N. S.

with Stories of the March of the French Army, and their own Desertion. Immediately after, another small Company of pretended Defectors appear'd, and entertain'd the Watch with the like frivolous Relations; till Brigadier *la Faille*, who had some time before been High-Bailly of that City, and had still a great Interest there, coming in Person, commanded the Burghers, that guarded the Gates, to lay down their Arms, and admit the French Troops: This being accordingly done, without any Resistance, which, indeed, had now been to little Purpose, Brigadier *la Faille* march'd directly to the Town-House, where having assembled the Magistrates and chief Burghers, he caused the following Pardon to be read to them:

*Maximilian Emanuel, &c.*

The Elector  
of Bava-  
ria's Par-  
don to the  
Inhabi-  
tants of  
Ghent.

**H**IS Electoral Highness entertaining Hopes, before his Departure for the *Rhine*, that the Duke of Burgundy, by the Superiority of his Forces, would obtain some good Success, in the Course of the Campaign, and deliver the chief Towns of *Flanders*, from the Oppression, which they have suffer'd since they have been in the Hands of the Enemy, thought fit to leave his Orders, for signifying to the Magistrates of *Ghent*, and to all the Inhabitants of the same, how highly satisfied he is with the Zeal, Fidelity, and Adherence, which they have always shewn, for the King, their Lawful Sovereign; and preserv'd during the Time they have been in the Possession of the Enemy: And also for assuring them, that if by the good Success of the Army of the Two Crowns, they be again recover'd to the Obedience of his Catholick Majesty, he will not only protect and maintain them in their ancient Privileges, Rights and Customs; but also enlarge them with such as they shall judge to conduce most to their common Benefit. And for the Satisfaction and Security of those, who may not have behav'd themselves as good Subjects, his Majesty has granted, and grants, by this Act, a general Pardon to all, who in any Manner, whatsoever, have been wanting to their Duty. Also his Electoral Highness, in Consideration of such happy Success, promises all those, who

who are in the Magistracy of *Ghent*, that they shall continue in their Offices for Two Years to come. His Electoral Highness commands all whom this may concern, to govern themselves according to it. Done at *Mons* the 12th of *May*.

Sign'd,

M. EMANUEL.

And underneath *The Count de Bergeyck*.

As soon as the Enemy were Masters of the Town, they caused the Governor of the Castle to be summon'd to surrender; but Major *de Labene*, of Sir *Richard Temple's* English Regiment of Foot, who commanded in that Fortrefs, with about 300 Men, expecting either to be reinfor'd by Major General *Murray*, or relieved by the Approach of the Confederate Army, return'd an Answer, That he would defend himself to the last Extremity. Hereupon the *French* began their Preparations to attack the Castle: And Major General *Murray*, who, with two *English* Regiments of Foot, and one of *Spanish* Dragoons, of Colonel *d' Audign's*, was posted at *Marienkerk*, having in vain attempted to throw a Reinforcement into the Place, Major *de Labene*, upon a second Summons, held a Consultation

(D) with the Officers, under him, who having maturely consider'd the Strength of the Enemy; the small Number of the Garrison, consisting, besides Recruits, and Weak, sickly Men; a large old Breach unrepair'd; the *Mont* being fordable in that Place; the Cannon being, in a manner, useless, for want of Neecessaries thereunto belonging, and by the Absence of the Store-keeper and Gunners; The vast Number of Women and Children, amounting to upwards of 900; Length. And the Scarcity of Provisions: Thought it proper to accept a very honourable Capitulation, which was granted them, and, which, however, was to be void in case the Cammander of the Castle were reliev'd between the 6th and 8th of July: Rightly judging, That if they receiv'd no Relief, in that Time, they could not reasonably hope for any at all. Some Hours after the Enemy had surpriz'd *Ghent*, Count *de la Motte* appear'd with a strong Detachment

(D) See the

Appendix

Numb.V.

P. 44. 45.

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Capitula-

tion and

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Labene

Command-

der of the

Castle of

*Ghent* ob-

tains an

honourable

Capitula-

tion.

fore

**A. C.** fore *Bruges*, which surrendered the next Day, without offering the least Resistance, and only, for Decency sake, made a sort of Capitulation, wherein the *Sieur Briel*, Receiver of the Contributions, and *Mr. Volmer*, his Comptroller, were included; but the whole Air of that Transaction, shew'd, That the Articles were agreed upon long before, by other Persons, than they that pretended to grant and accept them. Major General *Murray* having found it impossible to reinforce the Castle of *Ghent*, retired to the *Zas-van-Ghent*, where he found Messieurs *Tulleken*, *Quint*, *Steenberghen*, and *Nyeveen*, the States General Deputies for the Affairs of *Flanders*, with whom he concert'd Measures, to put the Frontiers in a Posture of Defence, and for securing such Posts as were most exposed. The Governor of the *Zas* had already thought fit to reinforce the Garrison of the *Red-House* with 50 Men, and the Deputies countermanded the Regiment of *Elberfeldt*, which was marching to *Emelo*. Major General *Murray* posted his Troops under the Cannon of *Fort Leopold*; but receiving Orders the next Morning, from the Duke of *Marlborough* to march and endeavour to join Major General *Botbmar*, who was detached from the great Army, with three Regiments of Dragoons, and one of Horse, he passed accordingly the Canal; but receiving Advice, from Monsieur *Botbmar*, that their Conjunction was impracticable, he return'd the 7th to his former Post. The Deputies, in the mean time, reinforc'd the Garrison of the Fort of the *Red-House*, with 100 Men, with a sufficient Quantity of Provisions and Ammunition, Two hundred Dragoons of the Regiment d'*Audigni's* were detached for securing the Lines of *Beroliet*, 40 sent to *Hulst*; And all the Troops that were in *Sluice* march'd to *Damme*, except fifty Men.

Two Days before the surprizing of *Ghent*, the Duke of *Marlborough* had Notice, at his Camp at *Terbank*, That the Enemy had laden their heavy Baggage; And receiving farther Intelligence, the 4th of July, about Noon, That a considerable Detachment was march'd towards *Tubise*; and, in the Night, that their whole Army had followed, at 9 in the Evening, his Grace gave, thereupon, Orders for

The French  
scal away  
from  
Braine la  
Leu, July  
4 N. S.



for the Confederate Troops to be immediately in a Readiness to march; and, accordingly, about 3 of the Clock the next † Morning, the Army march'd from the Camp at Terbank; pass'd the Canal, in 4 Columns; and encamp'd, with the Left, at *Anderlecht*, and the Right at the Mill of *Tomborg*. Here the Duke hearing of the Enemy's Intelligence in *Ghent*; and that their Detachment was advanc'd as far as *Alost*, and had broke down the Bridge there, over the *Dender*, his Grace order'd Major-General *Bothmar*, with 4 Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, to march, and pass over at *Dendermond*, to observe the Enemy, and prevent their Design upon *Ghent*; but he came too late. The same Day, the French pass'd the *Senne*, at *Hall* and *Tubise*, and were passing at the Mill of *Goicke*, till Night, within a League of the Right Wing of the Allies, which came very late into its Camp; and the Army having made a very long March, through difficult Ways, it was not thought practicable to attack the Enemy that Night. Early the next † Day, the Confederate Army was form'd in Order of Battle, the greatest Part of the Horse and Foot having been brought to the Right, in the Night, in order to engage the Enemy; But the French frustrated their Intentions, having, the whole Night, pass'd the *Dender*, with all possible Expedition, through the Town of *Ninove*, and over several Bridges, made near that Place for that Purpose; so that the Detachment sent to attack their Rear-Guard came too late to find any Thing but their small Baggage, attended by a strong Guard, which Major-General *Schuylenburg* and Sir *Richard Temple*, with 10 Squadrons and 5 Battalions, sustain'd by Major-General *de Veyne*, with 10 Squadrons more, soon defeated, put to Flight, and took a great deal of Baggage. That Night the Confederate Army encamp'd at *Asche*, where Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, having made a swift March from the *Moselle*, and left his Cavalry at *Maestricht*, arriv'd the same Evening, with Major-General *Cadogan*, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* had sent to attend him. His Highness's Arrival, and the Approach of his Troops, as it reviv'd the Spirits of the Soldiers, so was it very grateful to the Generals themselves, Army.

A. C.  
1708.

The Confederate Army breaks up from Terbank. † July 5. N. S.

† July 6.

The French pass the Dender, with great Diligence.

Prince Eugene arrives in the Confederate Army.

A. C.

1708.



\* July 7.

N. S.

† July 8.

N. S.

The Duke  
of Marl-  
borough  
indispos'd.

themselves, upon the News they receiv'd that very Day, That the Enemy had surpriz'd *Ghent*. From the Moment the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* met, they acted with such Unanimity, as if One Soul had inform'd Two Bodies; and the next \* Day a Council of War was held, wherein it being resolv'd to regulate the March of the Army, according to the Enemy's Motions, Pioneers were sent, on every side, to make Ways. In the Afternoon Prince *Eugene* went to *Brussels*, to pay a Visit to his Mother, the Countess of *Soissons*; And the next † Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* being much indispos'd, and feaverish, Orders were given at Monsieur *D'Auverquerque's* Quarters, according to which Four Battalions march'd to reinforce the Garrison of *Brussels*; and Eight Squadrons, with as many Battalions, were order'd, with Major-General *Cadogan*, and the Quarter-Masters, to make the Ways.

The Governor of the Castle of *Ghent's* not delivering that Fortrefs till the 8th of *July*, according to the Capitulation, had this good Effect, That it amus'd two or three Days the Enemy, in their Camp, from above *Alost* to *Schilebille*, on the *Sobelt*; which Delay proved of most fatal Consequence to them: For the *French* Generals having Notice, that Prince *Eugene* was bringing up, with all imaginable Celerity, a Reinforcement of about Thirty Thousand Men, from *Germany* into *Brabant*, be-thought themselves of retiring towards their Lines and strong Towns, before the Conjunction of the Confederate Forces; Hoping, That being reinforced with a good Body of Troops, that was coming up to them, from *Alsace*, (tho' not with equal Speed with the *Germans*, which is very remarkable) under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, they might afterwards be able to cope with the Allies; or, at least, to preserve their late easy Conquests: They likewise fondly imagin'd, That they might have increas'd them, by the Surprizing or Reducing of *Oudenarde*, before the Confederates could give them any Disturbance; and, in order to that, they caus'd the Place to be invested the 9th of *July*, in the Morning; and propos'd to possess themselves of

The French  
invest *Ou-*  
*denarde*.  
July 9.  
N. S.

of the advantageous Camp of *Lessines*: But the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, upon either an Information, or Suspicion of the Enemy's Design, order'd Brigadier *Chanclos* to throw himself into *Oudenarde*, with 700 Men, detach'd from *Aeth*, *Coustray*, and *Mennin*; and *Wales's* Dragoons, which was perform'd accordingly; and the same † Day the Place was invest'd, the Confederate Army march'd in Four Columns by the Left; all the Horse of the Right Wing in one Column, on the Right; the Horse of the Left in a Column, on the Left; and the Foot of both Lines, breaking in the middle, in two Columns, in the Center; The Earl of *Albemarle* being left, with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and 30 Squadrons, to make the Rear-Guard, in case the Enemy should have made any Movement towards *Brussels*. The Ways being well made, the Army march'd with exact Order, tho' with incredible Celerity and Expedition; the Head being past *Herselingen*, above 5 Leagues from *Aische*, before 11:1 Clock in the Morning; and the Lines perfectly clos'd up, without any straggling, or any Thing left behind. The Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for the Army to pitch their Tents, just in their March, about *Herselingen*, fronting towards the Enemy; who being far from expecting that the Confederate Army was able to make such a swift March, did not beat their General till 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, reckoning themselves sure of the Camp of *Lessines*, in order to cover the Siege of *Oudenarde*, for which their Artillery lay ready at *Tournay*. Prince *Eugene* having rejoin'd the Army at *Herselingen*, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, about 4 in the Afternoon, detach'd Major-General *Cadogan*, with 8 Squadrons, and as many Battalions, to take Possession of the Camp of *Lessines*; And, accordingly, 800 Men, of his Detachment, enter'd the Town of that Name about Midnight, and the rest having pass'd thro', at 4 in the Morning, posted themselves on this side the River *Dender*. On the other Hand, the Retreat, which was the Signal for striking the Tents, being beat at 7 the Evening before, in the Camp at *Herselingen*, the whole Army march'd immediately; and moving on all Night, began, the 10th, about 11 of the Clock in the Morning,

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A Reinforcement  
thrown in-  
to the  
Place, Ju-  
ly 8.  
† July 9.

The Confederates possess themselves of the Camp of *Lessines*, July 10.  
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to pass the *Dender* over the Bridges laid there by Major-General *Cadogan*; and continued their March to the Camp of *Lessines*, on the other side; the chief Strength whereof, consists in the Rivulet that falls below it into the *Dender*. The Enemy finding themselves disappointed of this Camp, left their Rout towards it, in which they had march'd several Hours, and bent their March towards *Gavre*, in order to pass the *Scheld* there.

On the 11th of *July*, in the Morning, upon Intelligence that the Enemy had quitted *Oudenarde*, and were pursued by Brigadier *Chanclos*, with *Wales's* Dragoons, Major-General *Cadogan* was sent with 16 Battalions, and 8 Squadrons, to make the Ways and Bridges at *Oudenarde*. The Army began to march at Eight-a-Clock by the Left, still in Four Columns, as they had encamp'd; and after the News came of the Enemies being still passing at *Gavre*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, resolv'd to endeavour to bring the Enemy to an Engagement; in order to which, the Army continued their March with such redoubled Speed and Diligence, that, at Two a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Head was at the Bridges, over which the 16 Battalions, that were with Major-General *Cadogan*, were then passing. The 8 Squadrons and Quarter-Masters, with Major-General *Rantzau*, being posted on an Eminence, behind a narrow, but marshy Rivulet, that runs into the *Scheld*; they saw a great many *French* Squadrons drawn up on the Plain, on the other side the Rivulet; and the March of the *French* Army being directed towards their Right, they had thrown Seven Battalions into the Village of *Heynem*, through which the High-Way runs along the *Scheld*. These Appearances made it uncertain, whether their true Design was to oppose the Duke of *Marlborough's* Passing the *Scheld*, or to gain their own Lines between *Lille* and *Tournay*, which they might expect to have Time enough to do; for it could hardly be imagin'd, That such a vast Army could march Five Leagues in a very close Country; have their Ways made; pass a great River; and give them Disturbance, all in one Day!

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W

A Description of the PLAN.

**M** Arch of the Confederate Army. **B** The Allies Bridges of Boats over the Scheld. **C** The Villages of Eynem, wherein were posted Four French Battalions. **D** Three French Battalions, which retir'd. **E** March of the Right Wing of Horse, as also, of the Left Wing of the Allies. **F** Eight Squadrons, which defeated Twelve of the Enemy's, near the Inn call'd the Hospital of Audenarde. **G** Twelve Squadrons of the Enemy, overthrown. **H** Five Battalions, which surrounded the Village of Eynem. **I** The Confederate Foot as they rang'd themselves in Battalia. **K** Order of Battle of all the Allies Horse. **L** Hedges and Villages possess'd by the French Horse. **M** The Enemy's Foot. **N** The Enemy's Foot. **O** The Enemy's March. **P** Places thro' which the French Troops fil'd, to seize the Hedges, Villages, and Plain, where the Action was. **Q** The Height on which the Enemy, in the Beginning of the Fight, plac'd Cannon, to cannonade the Horse near the Mill of Heuren. **R** Horse posted near the Mill of Heuren. **S** The Two Lines of the French Army, where they posted themselves after the Battle; And this is the Ground, where they might avoid a Battle, and puzzle the Allies. **T** The Enemy's Horse, which retir'd upon the Approach of that of the Allies. **V** Place where a Body of the Enemy's Troops remain'd, during the whole Action. **W** The Allies Cannon. **X** The Enemy's Retreat. **Y** The Enemy's Troops that were to invest Audenarde, before the Battle.

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*Divisions  
among the  
French  
Generals..*

*Battle of  
Oudenarde,  
July 11.*

*See the  
Plan.*

It would have been an easy Matter for the French either to have cut off the Detachment of the Allies, which had advanc'd and laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, or, at least, to have ruin'd those Bridges before the whole Confederate Army could come up; and if then they had supported their Left at *Heynem*, posted their Horse behind the Castle of *Bevoeren*, towards the Mill of *Oycke*, and placed their Center on the Height between *Wertigem* and *Heurwe*, they would certainly have had all the Advantage of a most difficult Ground; and, perhaps, the Choice, whether to engage in a general Action or not? But the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendosme*, having been at Variance for some Days past, differ'd still in their Opinions, and were both strangely puzzled what Measures to resolve upon, and what Dispositions to make, till about Three a-Clock in the Afternoon, when most of the young Commanders in the French Army, who, to make their Court to the D. of *Burgundy*, thwarted all that was suggested by the Duke of *Vendosme*, declaring for an Engagement; Major-General *Grimaldi* was order'd, with the Horse of the King's Household, to begin the Attack, and dislodge Major-General *Rantzau* from the Eminence on which he was posted; but finding the Rivulet marshy, they did not think fit to venture to pass the same; and so retired towards their own Right. Hereupon, Major General *Cadogan*, who, between Three and Four, had pass'd the River, with 12 of the 16 Battalions, attack'd the Village of *Heynem* with such Bravery, (Brigadier *Sabine* with his Brigade being at the Head) that they soon made themselves Masters of the Village, in which were Seven French Battalions, Three of which were taken intire, as was the greater part of the other Four. Immediately after, Major-General *Rantzau* with the Eight Squadrons with the Quarter-Masters, pass'd the Rivulet, and advanced into the Plain where the French Horse had been drawn up between the Villages of *Singhem* and *Mullem*. A great many Squadrons of their Rear-Guard being still passing through that Plain, the Eight Squadrons with the Quarter-Masters, attack'd them with great Vigour, and drove them into the Close Ground, and the Highway, that led into the March of their own Army.



Army. Here it was, that the Prince Electoral of *Hannover*, (who had join'd the Army, the 22d of *June*, in order to serve as Volunteer) gave distinguish'd Proofs of his youthful Valour and Briskness, charging Sword in Hand, at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulan's* Dragoons; his Highness's Horse being shot under him, and Colonel *Luscky*, that commanded the Squadron kill'd, fighting bravely by him. Lieutenant-General *Schuylenburgh*, and several other Volunteers, behav'd themselves with great Spirit, and led up the Squadrons. Here the *French* Regiment of *La Bretche*, and several other Regiments, were entirely broke: And the Colonel *La Bretche* being dangerously wounded, was taken, with many other Officers, and 12 Standards and Kettle-Drums.

In the mean time, the Confederate Troops continu'd to pass the Bridges with great Diligence: The *Prussian* Horse form'd themselves upon the Right, in the same Plain where the advanced Guard was, and the rest of the Horse as they pass'd follow'd the *Prussians* through the Village of *Heurne*, into the Plain; but the Foot, by reason of the length of the March, and that the Horse had galloped a great part of the Way, arriv'd later at their Bridges; so that till Five a-Clock, there were but the 16 Battalions, before-mention'd.

My Lord Duke, with Prince *Eugene*, being pass'd into the Plain to the Head of the Horse, where they were forming, and perceiving the great Need there was of Infantry, sent Orders to the Foot that had been imploy'd in the Attack of the Village, to leave their Post there, and fling themselves into the Hedges on the other side of the Plain, towards which, the Enemy seem'd to be marching with great Diligence. There were then on that side of the Plain, but the Two Battalions of Major-General *Colliar's*, and Brigadier *Grunckau's*, which were attack'd with great Fury, but maintain'd their Post with equal Bravery, till more Foot came up to sustain them: Whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Orders after Orders to the Foot, to press their March, the *French* being then forming, and ready to attack the Foot that was there, with very unequal Numbers. In this time the Duke of *Argyle*

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arriv'd with 20 Battalions; which were hardly posted, when the *French* attack'd them very briskly, driving some *Prussian* Battalions from their Post; but, notwithstanding the Inequality of Numbers, they retook the same again Sword in Hand, about six in the Evening. Count *Lottum*, by this time, was coming up with the rest of the Foot of the Right to sustain this Attack: And my Lord Duke finding the great Effort was like to be made on the Right, sent to the Left for 20 Battalions. The Left Wing, which had pass'd their Horse through *Oudenarde*, and the Foot on Bridges below the Town, arriving some time later than the Right, had form'd themselves in Two Lines, with the Village of *Moreghem* behind them.

See the  
Plan.

The *French* Generals observing the Success at the Engagements near the Villages of *Heynem*, *Mullem*, and *Heurne*, and being sensible that the Confederates would soon attack them, on all sides, found themselves under a Necessity to make a Stand, for which purpose they posted their Foot very advantageously, before the Villages of *Wanigen*, *Lede*, and *Huyse*, having in their Front several Defiles, fenced with Inclosures of Hedges, Ditches, or Thickets, and placed most of their Cavalry on their Right, near the Villages of *Oycke* and *Wertegem*. As soon as the Confederate Foot arriv'd; they form'd themselves into two Lines before the Horse, and then attack'd, in very good Order, the Inclosures and Villages in their Front, wherein the *French* were posted; so that about Seven a-Clock, the Fire grew universal, both on the Right and Left; and tho' in most Places the Enemy gave Way, yet being sustain'd with fresh Troops, the Action was maintain'd very obstinately a good while after. Before the Left of the Left Wing, there was a kind of an Opening, through which run a Road that led into the Plain on the Top of the Hill, and which the Prince of *Orange Nassau* clear'd, at the Head of the *Dutch* Foot, with great Vigour and Resolution; And at the same Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Orders to *Velt-Mareschal d'Auverquerque*, and the Count de *Tilly*, on the Top of the Hill near *Oycke*, to press the *French*, as much as they could, on that side. Accordingly, Monsieur  
d'Auver-

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*d Auverquerque* order'd Major-General *Weck* to march with the Brigades of *Wassenaer* and *Oudenburgh*, which being supported by the *Danish* Cavalry, under the Command of Count *Tilly*, they pass'd thro' a narrow Defilee into a Field, where all the *French* Household were drawn up. At the Approach of the Confederate Troops, the *French* retir'd, and shelter'd themselves under the Hedges, between *Wertegem*, and the Castle of *Beveren* or *Broan*, towards the main Body of their Army, where the Fire was very hot: But the Prince of *Orange-Nassau*, with Count *Oxenstiern*, coming up with Four Brigades of Infantry, led them on with great Gallantry, attack'd the Enemy in Flank, and oblig'd them to give Way. Those that were retiring, being forc'd back into the Inclosures, in great Disorder; and it growing Dark, many Battalions, and more Squadrons flung themselves out in a desperate manner: Some of whom piercing through others, were cut in pieces; some pass'd through unperceiv'd; and others ask'd to capitulate. While this happen'd on the Left, the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd there, having left the Care of the Right to Prince *Eugene*, who had the Pleasure and Satisfaction to lead on the *English* Troops, and to see them perform Wonders; so that at last, the Enemy, finding themselves charg'd, and born down on all Sides, by the Confederate Forces, retired in the utmost Confusion, leaving many Prisoners behind them. Their Dragoons favour'd their Retreat, and to save the Troops of the Household, receiv'd several Discharges of the Infantry of the Allies, and were most of them either slain, or taken. Night coming on, and the Fire being directed so many different Ways at once, that it was impossible to distinguish Friends from Foes, positive Orders were given to the Confederate Troops to give over Firing, and rather to let the Enemy escape, than venture putting themselves into Disorder: Which put an End to the Slaughter, and saved the Remainder of the *French* Army: For had there been but Two Hours more of Day-Light, in all probability, their whole Body of Foot, and their Right Wing of Horse, had been intirely cut off, being near surrounded on all Sides.

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*Just Praise  
of the Con-  
federate  
Generals.*

During this memorable Action, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene gave their Orders with that Composedness and Clearness of Judgment, which seems peculiar to those Two Heroes of this Age; and expos'd their Persons in the greatest Dangers, when Necessity required it, tho' without receiving the least Hurt. Nor did the young Electoral Prince of Hanover, (*Great Britain's distant Hopes*) come far short of their Glory, charging at the Head of his Father's Cavalry, the Renowned Troops of the French King's Household, and bearing down all that oppos'd his Noble Career; and next to him, History will commemorate the just Praise of the young Prince of Orange-Nassau, Stadholder of *Friesland*, who distinguish'd himself, both by his Martial Ardour, Bravery, and Conduct. The Valiant Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, tho' worn out by the Fatigues of above Thirty Campaigns, and now in a languishing Condition, exerted his expiring Vigour, and was on Horseback at the Head of the Troops in the hottest of the Fire; Count de *Tilly*, the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, Lieutenants-General *Rantzau* and *Natzmer*, Majors-General *Webb* and *Cadogan*, Brigadier *Sabine*; and, in short, all the Generals and Officers animated the Soldiers every where by their own Example. All the Different Troops, of which the Confederate Army consisted, fought with unparallel'd Galantry, and with a generous Emulation of each other; yet it was observ'd, that the *Prussian Gens-d'Arms* signaliz'd themselves, in several Vigorous Charges they made and sustain'd against the French Cavalry, in which they lost near half of their Number. Some French Writers gave out, That the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, and the Pretender, had a great Share in this Battle; but if we may believe the Dutch Accounts, they beheld the Engagement from a Steeple in an adjacent Village; and consulted betimes for their Safety, by their Retreat; And as for the other Generals in the Enemy's Army, whether for want of Unanimity or Judgment, they committed several Faults, both before, and during the Action: But it must be acknowledg'd, that their Troops, in general, fought better on this, than they had done on other Occasions.

*The Enemy's Conduct and Behaviour before, and during the Action.*

flous. The French endeavour'd, by their partial A. C.  
Relations, to lessen their Defeat into a *Drawn-Battle*; 1708,  
but the *Field* where the same was fought, of which *The Victory*  
the Allies remain'd Masters, with 6 or 700 of the *indisputa-*  
Enemy's Officers, and about 6000 private Soldiers, *ble on the*  
that were made Prisoners, and 10 Kettle-Drums, *side of the*  
and above 100 Colours and Standards taken, made *Duke of*  
the *Victory* indisputable on the Side of the Two *Marlbo-*  
Commanders, who, together, had gain'd never *rough and*  
fading Laurels at *Bleinheim*. As for the Ene- *Prince Eu-*  
my's saving their Baggage, 'twas because they had *gene.*  
left the same behind, as well as their Artillery, ha- *See the*  
ving only made use of Four or Five Pieces of Can- *Appen-*  
non in all the Action. *dix,*

By the Favour of the Night, the Enemy retired *Numb.*  
by the Road that goes through the Village of *III. & IV.*  
*Huyse*, from *Oudenarde* to *Ghent*, leaving only some  
Foot, and 25 Squadrons, for their Rear-Guard;  
whilst the Allies continued under Arms, expecting  
to renew the Engagement the next Morning: In  
order to that, as soon as it was Light, the Duke of  
*Marlborough* order'd 40 Squadrons from the Right,  
commanded by the Lieutenants-General *Bulau* and  
*Lumley*, with a considerable Body of Foot, to at-  
tack the Enemy's Rear-Guard, which they did  
with great Vigour; but several Companies of French *The French*  
Grenadiers being advantageously posted along the *makes a*  
High-way, kill'd and wounded several of the Con- *good Re-*  
federate Officers and private Men, and obliged *trat.*  
them to give over the Pursuit; there being but  
one Road, secured by Hedges and Ditches, lined  
with the Enemy's Grenadiers, and no place for the  
Cavalry of the Allies to form in.

As to the kill'd and wounded in either of the *The Loss on*  
Armies, it is hardly possible for History to deter- *both Sides.*  
mine the exact Number; yet it may be observ'd,  
that the Allies reckon'd among the first, Major-  
General *Berenstorff*, the Colonels *Adercas* and *Bolsen*,  
Count *Rantzau*, and Sir *John Matthews*, and Capt.  
*Dean* of the *British* Guards, with near 800 (A) pri-  
vate Men; and among the wounded, Lieutenant-  
General *Natzmer*, Majors-General *Lauder* and *Me-*  
*redith*, the Brigadiers *Gaudefcher* and *Berner*, the  
Colonels *Groves*, *Pennyfather*, and four others;

A. C. 160 other Officers, and near 1900 (A) private Soldiers; which Loss was abundantly repair'd by De-

(A) An Exact LIST of all the Slain and Wounded on the Side of the Allies:

	Col'nels kill'd.	Col'nels wound.	Lieut. Col'nels kill'd.	Lieut. Col'nels wound.	Majors kill'd.	Majors wound.	Capt. kill'd.	Capt. wound.	Subalt. Officers kill'd.	Subalt. Officers wound.	Sergts. kill'd.	Sergts. wound.	Private Men kill'd.	Private Men wound.
Britains,		2	1					6	4	5	1	7	43	104
Danes,	1	1		1		2	1	5	4	18		26	201	346
Prussians,				1	1	1	1	2		5		12	50	106
Hannoverians,		1		2		3	4	1	1	11	9	19	105	310
Dutch,	1	2	1	5		3	9	34	24	62	13	38	350	1006
Total,	2	6	2	9	1	9	15	48	33	101	23	102	749	1872
Total Kill'd 824 Wounded 2146 in all 2970.														

setters and Prisoners, Germans, Switzers, and Savoyards, who voluntarily lifted themselves in the Service of the Allies. The French, with all possible Industry, endeavour'd to conceal their Loss, which, considering their Defeat, must have been much greater than that of the Confederates, as appears by the following Extract of an intercepted Letter, written by one of their own Officers:

I Can only send you an unwelcome Relation of the Particulars, of the Battle, which happen'd yesterday, about Two in the Afternoon, near Oudenarde. It will prove a great Blow to France; for without exaggerating the Matter, we had above 10000 Men killed, wounded, or taken. The Action was very ill managed on our Side; for instead of attacking the Enemy when they began to pass the Scheld, near Oudenarde, at 11 in the Morning, we let them come over the River quietly, which they would not have adventur'd to do, had we in any tollerable manner offer'd to dispute their Passage; but seeing us stand still, they were encourag'd to prosecute their first Design, and begun to pass over two Bridges, which they had laid. As fast as their Horse and Foot came over, they rang'd themselves in Order of Battle against us; and while our Generals were in Suspence, what Resolution to take, whether to venture an Engagement or not, the Enemy's Army continued coming over the River, and soon possess'd themselves of some Villages and Hedges; so that, at last, our Generals were compell'd to endeavour to dislodge them. Accordingly, our Infantry advanc'd, and the Ground was disputed two or three Hours, with a terrible Fire, and great Obstinacy on both Sides; but our Foot being tir'd with charging the Enemy five or six times, and being dishearten'd to see themselves not supported by our Horse, (who could not act, because the Ground was full of Enclosures) and press'd hard by the Enemy, were at length forc'd to retire and quit the Ground to them. We Dragoons were oblig'd to endure the continual Fire of the Enemy's Foot and Cannon, without daring to stir, because we were on the Right of the King's Household,

A Letter written by a French Officer.

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1708.



' who suffer'd as much as we. Towards the Evening, we were fallen upon by a great Number of the Enemy's Horse, to hinder us from succouring the rest, who were put to the Rout; and of seven Regiments of Dragoons, we lost above half. At last, we saw no other Expedient left, than to force our Way thro' the Enemy; but first we sent to see whether we could be assisted in that Design, by any of our Forces: In the mean time, Night came on apace, and we were inform'd, that the King's Household (whose Retreat was cover'd in some measure by us) were at too great a distance. Things standing thus, our Resolution to break through the Enemy sunk; and some of the Enemies Adjutants summoning us to yield our selves (B) Prisoners of War, we submitted to it, seeing no other way to save our Lives. At least Forty of our Regiments are reduc'd to a wretched Condition, the greatest part of them being kill'd or taken; so that it will be long before they can be re-establish'd. Of Four Regiments of the King's Household, at least, half are taken Prisoners, and among them are several Persons of Note. The Chevalier de Longville, and Fifteen other Officers were mortally wounded, and Two of them are dead since the Battle. The Regiments of Pfiffer and Vollart are quite ruin'd, and almost all their Officers are taken, with all their Baggage, &c.

The Dukes of Burgundy and Berry, with the Pretender, reach'd Ghent, by 5 a-Clock, the next Morning after this memorable Battle; And about Nine, the Duke of Vendosme, who took care to bring up the Rear, arriv'd there also; and, upon an Apprehension of being pursued by the whole Confederate Army, immediately commanded his shatter'd Troops to march through Ghent to

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(B) Amongst the Prisoners, were above 700 Officers, viz. a Lieutenant-General; 4 Majors-General; 5 Brigadiers; 14 Colonels; 8 Lieutenant-Colonels; 9 Majors; 206 Captains; 147 Lieutenants; 96 Cornets; 186 Gens-d'Armes, Chevaux-Legers, or Life-Guards; And 47 Quarter-Masters; The Marquis de Ximenes, Colonel of the Regiment of Royal Roussillon, and the Star de la Bretèche, Colonel of the same, with a great Number of other Officers, were kill'd.



to *Loventdeghem*, on the Canal not far from that City; where, for greater Security, the Enemy cast up Intrenchments, and planted on them their Artillery, which they had left at *Gron*, with their heavy Baggage. In this strong Camp, the Enemy's Troops did, in some Measure, recover the Fright and Terror of the late Engagement; but, as it usually happens in Disasters, the former Animosities and Differences revived and increased among their Generals: As appears by the following Letter, written by one of the Duke of *Vendosme's* (h) Confidants.

A, G  
1708.

Differences  
between  
their Generals.

(h) 'Tis the  
General O-  
pinion that  
it was writ-  
ten by Mr.

Capistran  
the Duke's  
Secretary.

A Way with your Condemnation, Sir, and don't betray in your self the Weakness common to your Nation, who never fight of a Misfortune, but presently, *All's lost*. I tell you, in the first Place, That the Reports you hinted to me are false, and that the Duke of *Vendosme* laughs at them. As for the Three Marches that he suffer'd to be stoln from him, and his not guarding the *Dentler*, every Body knows, the Duke of *Vendosme* was for disputing the Passage of that River; and that after 3 Days Contest, he was forc'd to submit to the Sentiments of those, who, to avoid an Engagement, voted for passing the *Scheld*. However, it was then that they were oblig'd to own what that Duke had foretold 'em; to wit, That when ever Prince Eugene understood they had a mind to avoid Fighting, he would force them to it, whether they would or no. As to what they say, That the Duke of *Vendosme* ought to have attack'd the Van of the Enemy's Army, in their passing the *Scheld*; he knew better Things. For as soon as he receiv'd Advice from the Marquis de *Biron*, that Part of the Enemy's Army was over, he was for attacking it, while he saw the Dust made by the Columns of that Army on the other side of the River; about half a League from *Oudenarde*; but he was single in his Opinion, and consequently not hearken'd to: This was at 4 in the Morning. At 4 in the Afternoon, Major General *Grimaldi* was order'd, without the Duke of *Vendosme's* Knowledge, to begin the Attack; which, however, when he saw, he was for continuing it. Accord-

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Accordingly, he sent Monsieur *Zenet*, his Aid-de-Camp, to the Left, with Orders for them to engage; but he was kill'd in his Return. Those Orders were not executed; some Officers insinuating, *mal-a-propos*, to the Duke of *Burgundy*, That there was a Quagmire and an impracticable Morass; whereas the Duke of *Vendosme* and the Count *d'Eureux* had pass'd an Hour before. As to the Retreat, the Duke of *Vendosme* was not for it; But as he was back'd in his Opinion, only by the Count *d'Eureux*, he was again oblig'd to submit. No sooner, therefore, had he given the Word for the Army to retreat, but all got on Horse-back, and with astonishing Precipitation, fled to *Ghent*: And there were not wanting those, who advis'd the Princes to set out Post from thence for *Ipres*. The Duke of *Vendosme*, who was oblig'd for a good part of the time, to make the Rear-guard with his Aid-de-Camp, did not reach *Ghent* till almost 9 in the Morning, when he made a firm Resolution to post the Army behind the Canal that goes from that Place to *Bruges*; tho' against the Advice of all the General-Officers, who threatened for 3 Days together to abandon him; and said, they ought to endeavour to join the Duke of *Berwick*. That Firmness sav'd the Kings Army, and France it self: for the Fright the Army was in would have caus'd a greater Disgrace than that of *Ramillies*: Whereas the Duke of *Vendosme*, by posting himself behind the Canal, has cover'd *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which is the essential Point; and thereby reviv'd and put Courage into the Troops, and given the Officers time to recollect themselves, and to know the Country. In a Word, he has thrown the Enemy out of Action; and if ever they attack any of our strong Places, as, *Ipres*, *Lille*, *Mons*, or *Tournay*, the Duke of *Vendosme* will take *Oudenarde*, make himself Master of the *Scheld*, and so puzzle them. This, Sir, is the very Truth, and the same as the Duke of *Vendosme* has sent to the King, &c.

In the mean time, Prince *Eugene* having by his wife Directions, and exemplary Activity, quicken'd the

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

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the natural Slowness of the *Germans*, the Troops he was bringing up from the *Rhine* and *Mozelle*, made such an expeditious March, as was no small Surprize to the *French*. His Highness having removed the Difficulties that retarded the March of the *Palatines*, by giving their Master positive Assurances from *Vienna*, that the *Upper-Palatine* would be restored to his Family, with the Title and Rank that had been vested in the House of *Bavaria*, by the Treaty of *Munster*; those Forces to the Number of 10000 Men, pass'd the *Mozelle* near *Coblentz*, the 28th of *June*, N. S. and the 30th encamp'd near *Sintzig*, above *Bonne*, where Prince *Eugene* put himself at the Head of them. The *Saxons*, *Hessians*, and other Troops, which were quarter'd in the *Honsdrug*, pass'd the *Mozelle* the 29th and 30th, at *Alchen*, above *Coblentz*; took their March through the *Meyerfelt*, and the *Palatines* advancing at the same time, they join'd together the 4th of *July*, N. S. near *Dueren*, in the Country of *Fuliers*, from whence Prince *Eugene* set out the 5th for *Maastricht*, under a Guard of 100 Horse. His Cavalry arriv'd the same Day at *Hertogenrade*, but the Foot continued near *Dueren*, both to expect some Battalions that were left behind, and to keep up the Enemy's Jealousy on that Side. Prince *Eugene* arriv'd at *Maastricht* the 5th, went the next Day thro' *Brussels*, and in the Evening join'd the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Asche*, whilst his Cavalry, advancing by Speedy Marches, pass'd the *Maeſe* the 6th and 7th, and encamp'd the 11th at *Vilvoerde*, where the Infantry came up a few Days after. On the other hand, the *French* Forces, who, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, observ'd Prince *Eugene's* Motions, having pass'd the *Mozelle* at *Remich*, their Vanguard arriv'd the 4th of *July*, at *Luxembourg*, where the Duke of *Berwick* came the next day, and then continued his March towards the *Maeſe*, tho' with no great Expedition, upon a false Apprehension, that Prince *Eugene's* March was but a Stratagem to cover some other Design, which hindred the *French* from arriving in Time, to secure their Lines in *Flanders*. The Victory the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* gain'd at *Oudenarde*, tho' great in it self, prov'd still the greater in its Consequences: For while

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*Resolutions  
taken by  
the Confe-  
derate Ge-  
nerals.*

*The French  
Lines ta-  
ken and  
destroy'd.*

*Great Con-  
tributions  
rais'd in  
Artois,  
&c.*

while the French Commanders in great Perplexity and Confusion, and in fullen Discontent one with another, were entrencing themselves behind the Canal between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, the Confederate Generals, and the States Deputies, having, in a Council of War, debated how they could best improve their late Success; with great Unanimity, resolv'd, That the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, after having rested the 12th and 13th of *July*, on the Field of Battle, should immediately march towards *Menin*, pass the *Lys*, level the French Lines between *Warneton* and *Ipres*, and hinder any Detachment from getting into this last Place, or the French Army from retiring that Way; and that Prince *Eugene* with a Detachment of the Grand Army, should march at the same Time, towards *Brussels*, to assemble his Forces, observe the Duke of *Berwick's* Motions, and hinder likewise the Enemy's Army near *Ghent*, from retreating thro' *Brabant*, the same Way they came. According to these Resolutions, Count *de Luttem*, General of the *Prussians*, with the Lieutenants-General *Fagel*, and *Dopp*, march'd the 13th at Night with 30 Battalions and 40 Squadrons towards *Old-Elshin*, and the next Day advancing to the French Lines, the Enemy abandon'd the Fort of *Pont-Rouge*, or *Red-Bridge*, without any Resistance. The 15th, in the Afternoon, *Warneton*, *Comines*, and *Verwick*, with about 500 Men that defended them, surrendred at Discretion; and the same Day the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, which had encamp'd between *Bollegen* and *Hauterive*, march'd, in Two Columns, towards *Menin*, pass'd the *Lys* on Two Bridges near that Place, and encamp'd between it and *Wermick*: Whilst a Detachment of the Confederate Army was busie in levelling the Lines between *Ipres* and the *Lys*, another was sent to raise Contributions as far as *Arras*; the Deputies of which Country not agreeing about the same, and returning home, the Generals of the Allies had Recourse to Military Execution, and sent out Parties that set on Fire Two of the Suburbs of *Arras*. Another Party would have done the same at *Lens*, but the Inhabitants had so much Prudence as to give Hostages for the Payment of the Summs demanded of them,

Orders for  
bringing up  
the heavy  
Cannon.

The Confederate Generals, and the Deputies of the States, having taken into Consideration, That as long as the Enemy were posted between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, it was impossible for the Allies to receive their heavy Cannon for a Siege, Orders were sent to the Governor of *Sas-van-Ghent* to send the Boats laden with the same, which had been some Time in that Place, to *Antwerp*, from whence the Train was carried to *Brussels*, by Means of the Canal; and, at the same time, a new Train of Twenty Battering Pieces was order'd from *Maastricht* to the same Place, where the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* continued with the *Saxon* and *Hessian* Cavalry, for the Security of the Transport of the Artillery; and Prince *Eugene*, with the rest of his Forces, encamp'd some Days at *Engbion*. On the 21st of *July*, N. S. the Grand Army made a Motion, and Count *Lottum's* Detachments being return'd into the Camp, the Left reach'd to the *Red-Bridge*, between the *Deule* and the *Lys*, and the Right between *Wernick* and *Menin*; a convenient Place being left on the Right for the Imperial Troops that were to join the Duke of *Marlborough*. The same Day, in the Morning, upon Advice, That the *French* were preparing a Convoy in *Tournay*, for their Army near *Ghent*, Ten Squadrons, under Brigadier *Chancelas*, were detach'd towards *Oudenarde*, to hinder the Enemy from receiving that Supply; and at the same Time, the Prince d'*Auvergne*, and Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, with 500 Horse, were detach'd towards *Reusselaer*, to cut off the Convoys of Provisions the Enemy might expect by the Way of *Tyres*. The Governor of *Ostend*, endeavour'd to deprive the Enemy of the Communication between *Bruges* and *Newport*, by putting part of the Country under Water: And all possible Precautions were taken to streighten them, and oblige them to quit their Camp, which they could hardly do without venturing another Battle.

On the 23d of *July*, by Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd 2000 Horse, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Dampier*, and Major-General *Schaylemburgh*, to meet the heavy Baggage which was left in the Beginning of that Month at *Brussels*. The next Day in the Evening, upon Advice

- A. C. Advice, That the Duke of *Berwick* was march'd from *Deuay* to *Tournay*, with 23 Squadrons, and the Cavalry of the Garrison of *Lille*; in order, as 'twas suppos'd, to attack the Baggage of the Allies, in their March from *Artois*; the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd immediately Six Squadrons from the Right, under the Command of Major-General *Bandits*, to reinforce Lieutenant-General *Dompri*; and so the Baggage arriv'd safe and undisturb'd in the Camp, the 25th. The same Day, 50 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 1000 Grenadiers, commanded by Count *Tilly*, the Lieutenants-General, Earl of *Orkney*, *Rantzau*, and *Hompesch*, and the Majors-General *Webb*, *Rantzau* and Count *d'Erbach*, were detach'd with Orders to march into *Artois*, the Infantry to take Post at *La Bassée*, and the Cavalry to advance into the French Territories, as far as *Picardy*, to put the same either under Contribution, or Military Execution. The next \* Day, Count *Tilly* fell in with 800 Horse, detach'd from the Duke of *Berwick's* Army, of which a considerable Number were kill'd; and a Colonel, a Major, 3 Captains, and about 200 Troopers taken Prisoners; the rest were pursued to the Gates of *Lens*, wherein the Enemy had posted 1400 Foot; who † abandon'd the Place, on the Approach of the Confederate Infantry. Count *Tilly* having taken Possession of *Lens*, and put Five Battalions therein, sent out several Detachments as far as *Picardy*; and upon Advice that 40 Squadrons and 20 Battalions from the Duke of *Burgundy's* Army, march'd to *Newport* the 23d of July, N. S. and afterwards advanc'd between *Bourbourg* and *St. Omers*, in order to join the Duke of *Berwick*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent the Lieutenants-General *Dedem* and Prince of *East-Friesland*, with 20 Battalions and 15 Squadrons, with Orders to post themselves at *Armentiers*, and lie ready to reinforce Count *Tilly*. Upon this Conjunction, that General advanc'd nearer the *Scarpe*, and the Deputies of *Artois* having agreed with him for Contributions, and at the same Time, the Detachments sent towards *Picardy*, having burnt the Suburbs of *Dourlens*, and brought off several Hostages, he was order'd to \* return to the Grand Confederate Army. On the other hand, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendosme*, having recover'd their

their late Distraction and Confusion, and put their Soldiers somewhat in Heart, by the Taking of the Fort of the *Red-House*; provided for the Subsistence of their Forces, by carrying off all the Corn they could find in the Country of *Waes*, and as far as *take the Alost*; and to retaliate what Count *Tilly* was doing in *Artois* and *Picardy*, they detach'd 10000 Men, under the Command of the Chevalier *du Roze*, to make an Irruption into *Dutch-Flanders*. Upon their Approach, General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Murphy*, having but Three Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons with them, did not think fit to expose that Handful of Men; and therefore quitted the Lines from *Biroulet*, thro' Fort *Philippine* and *Iffendike*, to *Sluyce*, and retired with their Forces into this last Place; whereupon the Enemy entred the Island of *Cadfanct*, plunder'd and burnt about 100 Houses, and having levell'd part of the Lines, return'd to their Camp at *Lovendeghem*, with several Hostages for Contributions, a great Number of Horses and Cattle, and other rich Booty.

This Invasion of *Dutch-Flanders*, made the States-General very uneasy; but neither that Expedition, nor the Menaces of the Enemy, occasion'd any Alterations in the Measures that had been concerted for a considerable Siege; in order to which, a great Train of Artillery, and a vast Number of Waggon's laden with Warlike Stores, had, with all possible Expedition, been provided at *Brussels*. The Enemy having made several Motions, which gave the Confederate Generals reason to judge, that they intended to attack that Convoy, on the safe Bringing whereof to the Army, the further Operations of the Campaign so much depended, made several Detachments to cover its March; and on the 4th of *August*, Prince *Eugene* set out with General *Dopff*, to put himself at the Head of his Army, for the same purpose. On the 8th in the Morning, upon Advice, that the Enemy had reforc'd the Troops they had posted at *Melle*, between *Ghent* and the County of *Alost*, to the Number of about 30000 Men; and that the Duke of *Burgundy* was gone thither, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Notice of it to Prince *Eugene*, that he might take his Precautions for securing *Brussels*. But his Highness, upon the like Intelligence,

A. C. Intelligence, had already sent a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot, to observe the Enemy; and advancing himself to *Soignies*, join'd about that Place the Artillery, which by the Vigilance and good Conduct of the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, was brought thither, without any Disturbance from the Enemy; and on the 9th of *August*, in the Evening, safely conducted to *Aeth*. The March of that Train, with Prince *Eugene's* advancing to *Soignies*, gave the French a Jealousy for *Mons*; whereupon the Duke of *Berwick* threw Seven Battalions, Two Squadrons of Horse, and One of Dragoons into that Place: But the High Allies having resolv'd to go upon an Enterprize of the greatest *Eclat*, agreed at last, upon the Siege of *LILLE*, rightly judging, they could not attack the Enemy in a more sensible Part; that great City being the Capital of a large and rich District; the Staple of all the Trade between *France* and the *Netherlands*; whose Merchants generally supply'd the Wants of the French King's Armies; and whose Customs were a considerable Part of his Revenue. Add to these, That (as the French King us'd to say himself) *LILLE* being the first and fairest of all his Conquests, and one of the Principal Keys of France, on the Fortifications whereof, the late famous Engineer, *Monfieur de Vauban*, had exerted his utmost Skill: The Glory which would redound to the Confederate Arms, from the Reduction of a Place every way so important, was no small Incentive to the Undertaking. On the other Hand, the French us'd all humane Means for the Preservation of *Lille*; for besides the Presence of the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, Governor of all French-*Flanders*, and of the Lieutenants-General *de Surville*, *Lee*, and other Officers of Distinction, they threw into the Place 21 Battalions of the best Troops of France, viz. 2 of *Coastlin*; 2 of *Turenne*; 2 of *Foix*; 1 of *Perigord*; 1 of *la Fay*; 1 of *Carraman*; 1 of *Brancart*; 1 of *Veausseux*; 1 of *Du Till*; 1 of the Kingdom; 1 of *Phifer*, 1 of *Villars*, both *Swissers*; 1 made up of Soldiers that escap'd from the late Battle; 2 of the Queen's Fusileers; 1 of *Chateaneuf*; 1 of *Roselli*; and 1 of *Sablanguue*; besides 3 Squadrons of the Queen's Dragoons; 3 of *Belliste*; 140 Horse, and 7 or 800 Invalids, yet in a Condition to serve. But notwithstanding the Difficulties

The Siege of  
Lille re-  
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Condition to serve. But notwithstanding the  
Difficult

Difficulties that must naturally attend the Siege of so strong and so well-provided a Place, besides others occasion'd by the Confederates being cut off from their Magazines in *Antwerp* and *Sas-van-Ghent*: All which made the Duke of *Vendosme* say, (when he had the first Notice of the Design of the Allies) *He did not think so Wise a Captain as Prince Eugene would venture upon so Rash an Enterprize*: Yet nothing was able to deter the Confederate Generals from their Resolutions; So that the Artillery being arriv'd at *Pottes*, and all other Necessaries provided, the Prince of *Orange-Nassau* was, on the 12th of *August*, detach'd with 31 Battalions, to take Post at *Marquette*, on the *Lower-Deule*, within half a League of *Lille*, and Lieutenant-General *Wood*, with 34 Squadrons march'd to *Potteghem*. The same Day, the Army march'd from *Werwick* to *Helchin*; and, the next, Prince *Eugene* having pass'd the *Marque* at *Pont-a-Tresin*, invested the Town of *Lille* between that Place and the *Upper-Deule*, while the Prince of *Orange-Nassau* did the like with his Detachment between the *Upper* and *Lower-Deule*, the Duke of *Marlborough* lying at a convenient Distance, to cover the Siege, with the Main Army.

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The Town  
invested.  
Aug. 13.  
N. S.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who, as *Velt-Mareschal* of the Empire, was to command at this memorable Siege, had under him the Generals, Prince of *Orange Nassau*, Stadholder of *Friesland*; Count *Schlick*; the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*; the Prince of *Wirtemberg*; Count *Nassau-Weilburgh*, and *Spiegel*: The Lieutenant-Generals, Count of *Fels*; *Falkenstein*; *Efferen*; *Wood*; *Arnam*; *Pettendorf*; *Spär*; Prince of *Holstein-Beck*; and *Wilke*: The Majors-General; *Leifins*; Count *Bethlem*; Count *Wittenstein*; *de Vennes*; the Prince of *Auvergne*; *Weissenfeld*; *Vickenback*; *Volkershoven*; *Soblo*; *Collier*; *Zoutland* and *Sacken*: The Brigadiers and Majors of Brigade; *Keppenbeck*, the Son; *Poferen*; *Kellin*; *Hagedorn*; *Kallestein*; *Wassenaer*; *Keppel*; *Boisset*; Sir *Richard Temple*; *Du Trouffel*; *Mymer*; *Stapel* and *Witney*: And the Chief Ingeniers *Des Roques* and *Du Mey*, who were to have each the Direction of an Attack. The same day the Town was invested, Prince *Eugene* had a long Conference with the Prince of *Orange-Nassau*, in which the Disposition of the Quarters was settled;

Generals  
employ'd at  
the Siege  
under  
Prince Eu-  
gene.

A. C. and the next \* Morning the Lines of Circumval-  
 1708. lation were mark'd out, and Pioneers set to work  
 on the same. On the 17th of *August*, N. S. the  
 \* Aug. greatest Part of the Artillery arrived in the Camp  
 14. N. S. from *Menin*; and the 18th in the Morning, one of  
*The Prince* the Prince of *Orange's* Valets-de-Chambre had his  
 of *Orange* head shot off by a Cannon-Ball, as he was dressing  
*Nassau in* his Highness, who had his Cloths and Face all be-  
*Great Dan-* smear'd with Blood; and, who, thereupon was  
 ger. perswaded to remove his Quarters farther from the  
 Aug. 18. Town, behind the Abbey of *Marquette*; Prince  
 N. S. *Eugene* having fix'd his at the Abbey of *Los*. This  
 famous Siege was to be carried on with 50 Battal-  
 lions, viz. 6 *Imperialists*; 9 *Palatines*; 5 *Hessians*;  
 and 30 from the Grand Army; And lest any false  
 step should be made, Prince *Eugene* caus'd, on the  
 20th of *August*, the following Memorial to be drawn  
 up of such Orders as were to be observ'd by the Generals  
 and Officers under him:

Orders  
 made by  
 Prince Eu-  
 gene con-  
 cerning the  
 Attacks in-  
 tended to be  
 made upon  
 Lille.  
 Aug. 20.  
 N. S.

I. **T**HAT ten Battalions entire should mount  
 the Trenches at a time, without making  
 any Detachment; that out of each of the other 40  
 Battalions remaining, shall be detach'd 100 Men, the  
 whole Number amounting to 4000, to be em-  
 ployed to carry on the Works, as there shall be  
 occasion.

II. That the *Imperialists*, *Palatines* and *Hessians*  
 shall mount the Trenches two Nights successively,  
 and that a Lieutenant-General, and 2 Majors-Ge-  
 neral shall guard the same with 10 Battalions,  
 and 4000 Men shall be employed in the Works.

III. The Trenches shall be reliev'd at 4 of the  
 Clock in the Afternoon; to the end, that the relie-  
 ving Officer, during the day-time, may be at leasure  
 to visit the Works, which are made, and to con-  
 sider of such that are to be made in the Night.

IV. That 30 Battalions detach'd from the  
 Grand Army, shall be three following Nights to-  
 gether in the Trenches, with this Difference, that  
 when this shall happen, there be one Lieutenant-  
 General, one Major-General and two Brigadiers  
 in the Trenches, with the same Number of Bat-  
 talions and Workmen, as if the *Imperialists* and  
 other Troops of the Allies had mounted the  
 same.

V. The

V. ' The Attacks, in extraordinary Cases, shall  
' be made by the Grenadiers and Detachments from  
' the Army.

VI. ' If Necessity requires that some Battalions  
' are to be placed at the Foot of the Trenches, they  
' shall be such Battalions which have been 24 Hours  
' out of the Trenches.

VII. ' According to the Nature of the Ground,  
' there shall be posted some Horses behind the Es-  
' paulements, at the bottom of the Trenches of Re-  
' serve, either on the Right Hand, or on the Left, or  
' on both, according as the Generals shall think con-  
' venient for the Service.

VIII. ' The Major of the Trenches shall be  
' charged with the Care of the Trenches, and shall  
' take heed that the General who enters into the  
' Trenches may find every thing ready to push on  
' the Works, as they shall be drawn by the Directors.

IX. ' The Directors of the Approaches are to make  
' a Memorial every Morning of what they want at  
' Night, whereof the Major of the Trenches, is to  
' be acquainted in due time, and especially before  
' the Trenches be relieved, in order to have time  
' to fix every thing in a readiness.

X. ' The Fascines and Gabions shall be brought  
' to the Foot of the Trenches for the Commissary of  
' the Fascines, to whom there shall be allow'd a  
' hundred Carts at least, to enable him to provide  
' the necessary Fascines, Gabions, &c.

XI. ' The Fascines shall be brought by the  
' Workmen as far as the Head of the Trenches.

XII. ' The Collonel and Officers of the Artil-  
' lery, shall be charged to make the Batteries ac-  
' cording to the Orders of the Directors of the Ap-  
' proaches, either to destroy the Defences, or to  
' make Breaches.

XIII. ' The Miners, before they be fix'd to the  
' Works, shall be made use of in the Sap.

XIV. ' The Workmen shall be commanded by  
' two-Lieutenant Collonels, and two Majors, and  
' for every 150 Men, one Captain, one Lieutenant,  
' one Ensign and four Sergeants.

XV. ' The Major-General which is to relieve  
' the Trenches, shall go in the Morning, with the  
' Majors of the Regiments, into the Trenches, to

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‘ examine the Situation thereof, and to inform  
 ‘ themselves of the Battalions, which they are to  
 ‘ relieve, and to make Inspection into every thing.

XVI. ‘ The Officers are immediately to perform  
 ‘ whatever the Directors of the Trenches shall re-  
 ‘ quire. If it be to make an Attack in haste, they  
 ‘ shall give notice to the General of the Trenches  
 ‘ afterwards; but if it be an Affair which is not in  
 ‘ haste, the Officers and Directors shall give notice  
 ‘ to the General before hand.

*The Duke of  
 Marlbo-  
 rough  
 makes a  
 motion from  
 Helchin  
 to Amon-  
 gies.*

Aug. 23.

The French Court, not a little surpriz'd to see  
 Lille invetled, sent positive Orders to the Dukes of  
 Burgundy and Vendosme to run all Hazards to raise  
 the Siege of so important a Place: For which pur-  
 pose, the Duke of Berwick, was, at the same time,  
 order'd to reinforce his Flying Camp with the Gar-  
 risons of Namur, Mons, Charleroy, Valenciennes and  
 other Places, and join those Generals. Upon re-  
 peated Advice of that Design, the Duke of Marl-  
 borough order'd the Cavalry of his Left to march,  
 the 22d of August, towards the Scheld, and incamp  
 near the Right, between the Villages of Pottes and  
 St. Vernoux, to be nearer at hand to pass the Scheld,  
 and form the Vanguard of the Army, which was  
 to march by the Left. The 23d, at Break of Day,  
 1500 Horse, commanded by the Count D'Erback,  
 Major General, and Brigadier Grovestein, were de-  
 tach'd with the Quarter-Masters-General to mark  
 out a Camp on the other side of the Scheld; and  
 about Seven of the Clock the whole Army march'd  
 in Two Columns, by the Left, pass'd the Scheld near  
 Pottes, on four Bridges, and encamp'd with the  
 Right to that River near Escanasse, and the Left to  
 Annieres; the Duke of Marlborough taking his Quar-  
 ters at Amongies, and Velt-Mareschal d'Auverquerque  
 fixing his at Vaudipront. By this Motion the Ene-  
 my's joining between the Scheld and the Dender was  
 prevented, and the same rendred more difficult in  
 Brabant: Besides, his Grace was now nearer at  
 Hand to oppose any Attempt they might offer to  
 make on that side; where, according to all Appear-  
 ances, they had laid the Scheme of a powerful Di-  
 version during the Siege; And lest the Enemy  
 should make any Motion between the Lys and the  
 Scheld

*Scheld*, his Grace order'd the Bridges to be continued on this last River, with a Guard of Six Regiments of Foot. Five \* Days before, King *Augustus* and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, drawn by the Fame \* *Aug. 18.* Of the Siege of *Lille*, being in their Way from *Aeth N. S.* to the Confederate Army, then encamp'd at *Hel- King Au-*  
*chin*, the Duke of *Marlborough* met them at their *gustus and*  
passing the *Scheld* at *Pottes*, and conducted them to *the Land-*  
Dinner to his Quarters; where his Majesty was *grave of*  
lodg'd, and the Landgrave with Prince *William* his *Hesse,*  
Son, Major-General in the States Service. The *came to the*  
next Day, his Grace entertain'd them with the *Confederate*  
view of the first Line of the Army, after which, *Army.*  
they dined with the Earl of *Albemarle*; and the *And go to*  
20th in the Morning went both to the Camp before *the Camp*  
*Lille*, where they were receiv'd and entertained by *before*  
Prince *Eugene*, with all the Respect due to their Rank. *Lille.*

The same \* Day, in the Afternoon, the Directors, Ingeniers, and Chief Officers of the Artillery, went by the Road from *Werwick* to *Lille*, to view the Ground near the Place, which they found very fit for their Batteries on the side of *St. Magdalen-Gate*; But as they advanc'd very near the Works, the Enemy sallied out with Three Squadrons, and a Detachment of Foot, and appear'd on the other side the *Deule*, whereupon the Engineers retired to the Camp. However, Prince *Eugene* *Prince Eu-*  
found a Stratagem to procure them a nearer View *gene's*  
of the Works: For a great many Ladies having *Stratagem*  
desired Passes to go out of the Town, his Highness *to procure*  
readily granted their Request; and at the same time, *the Engi-*  
caus'd some Ingeniers to go in Soldiers Habits, with *neers a*  
the Detachment that was order'd to receive the Ladies *Sight of the*  
at the Barriers of the Place, and conduct them from *Enemy's*  
thence out of the Camp. The Magistrates of *Works.*  
*Lille*, having, with *Mareschal de Boufflers's* Leave, sent Two Deputies to Prince *Eugene*, both to compliment him, and desire his Favour to the Burghers, offering him, at the same time, some Presents of Refreshments: His Highness told them, 'That a *His Answer*  
'besieg'd Town ought to be kept very close, so *to the De-*  
'that he could not yet admit of their Civilities; *puties of*  
'But when he should be Master of the Place, the *Lille.*  
'Burghers might be assured of his Protection, pro-  
'vided he should be satisfied, they had endeavour'd

A. C. 1707. *to deserve it, by their impartial Carriage, during the Siege. The 21st, the Enemy, with Six Squadrons, and 7 or 800 Foot, came out on the side which the Chief Ingeniers observ'd the Day before; whereupon the Prince of Orange-Nassau caus'd Seven Squadrons and Six Battalions to advance, and repulse the Enemy, who retired immediately, contenting themselves with setting Fire to two Houses, and cutting down about 200 Trees. The Confederate Troops took Post in a Place call'd Magdalen-Hole, on the Banks of the Deule, where they left 500 Men; and posted another Detachment in a Mill near the Chappel of St. Magdalen, which was fortify'd. The same Day the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation were finish'd; and all other Things being in Readiness, on the 22d of August, N. S. between 7 and 8 in the Evening, the Trenches were open'd before the Town of Lille, within 500 Toises of the Counterscarp, on the Right and Left of the Lower-Deule, the former against the Gate of St. Andrews, under the Direction of Monsieur Des Roques, and the other against St. Magdalen Gate, under the Care of Monsieur Du Mey. Four Thousand Workmen were ordered for this Service, cover'd by Ten Battalions of the Imperial, Palatine and Hessian Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Wilke, and Major-General Volkershoven; And Ten Battalions more, with 600 Horse, were ready to sustain them; but the Trenches were carried on with so good Success, that the Allies had above Two Hours Time to cover themselves, before they were perceiv'd by the Enemy, who thereupon made a terrible Fire from the Town; tho' with so little Effect, that the Confederates had not above 3 or 4 Men kill'd, and about 15 wounded. The 23d Lieutenant General Petten-dorf, in the Service of the Elector Palatine, and Majors-General Sacken and Soble, reliev'd the Trenches, with Four Imperial and Six Hessian Battalions, and 1000 Workmen at each Attack. The Works were carried on with a great deal of Success: For the Parallel was considerably extended, both on the Right and Left; a large Redoubt made against St. Magdalen-Gate; a new Parallel advanc'd on the Right, with a Communication of 360 Paces; A Battery of 3 Pieces*

*The Trenches open'd before the Town of Lille.*  
Aug. 22.  
N. S.



Pieces of Cannon erected on a rising Ground near a Mill, to dislodge the Enemy from the Chappel of *St. Magdalen*; In the Center a Battery was begun for 50 Pieces of Cannon against the Bastion on the Right of *St. Magdalen* Gate: And all this perform'd with the inconsiderable Loss of 6 or 7 Men kill'd, and a few more wounded; But Lieutenant-General *Petten-dorf* going from one Attack to the other, and missing his Way, in the Night, had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner, and carried into the Town. The 24th Lieutenant-General *Sparr* reliev'd the Trenches, with Major-General *Collier*, Brigadiers *Wassenaer* and *Keppel*, and the British Battalions of *Godfrey*, and *Ingoldsby*, Two Prussian, the Danish Guards, and the Battalions of *Orange*, *Bellem*, *Swartz*, and *Mey*. About 9 at Night, a Disposition was made to attack a Gentleman's House, call'd *la Vaquerie*, on the Right, where the Enemy had fortify'd themselves, and very much incommoded the Besiegers in both Attacks; but finding it was encompassed with a broad and deep Ditch, it was thought more advisable to cut it off with the Parallel, which, was advanc'd so near by Midnight, that the Captain, who commanded there, and 80 of the Enemy, retired into the Town, leaving only 20 Men with a Serjeant, who retreated likewise at Break of Day. About 10 the same Night, the Besiegers, with 320 Grenadiers, attack'd the little Chappel of *St. Magdalen* on the Left, where the Enemy had taken Post with 120 Grenadiers, commanded by Two Captains, and Four Subaltern Officers, one of whom being kill'd with the Two Captains, and about 20 Men, the rest surrendred Prisoners: In which Action the Besiegers had between 25 and 30 Men kill'd or wounded; and among the rest, the Director *Du Mey*, receiv'd a small Contusion in his Foot. That Night likewise a new Communication of about 380 Paces was advanc'd on the Right, a small Battery of 4 Six-Pounders rais'd to beat the Enemy out of a Redoubt in the Inundation on that Side; And on the Left, a new Communication of 600 Paces advanc'd, which took in the Chappel, the Grenadiers attack'd: And in these 24 Hours the Besiegers had about 40 Men kill'd, and as many wounded, among the former, a Lieutenant of the Artillery

Lieut. Gen.  
*Petten-*  
*dorf taken*  
*Prisoner.*

The Siege  
carried on.

A. C.  
1708.



Prince Eugene like  
to be poy-  
son'd by the  
Enemy.

Artillery, and of the latter, a Captain of Foot. The 25th the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* Lieutenant-General, Major-General *Zoutland*, and the Brigadiers *Boisser* and *Temple*, with 5 Battalions, and 1000 Workmen at each Attack, and 800 choice Men for the Batteries. The Besiegers perfected the Communication to the little Chappel, drew a Parallel of 200 Paces on the Right of the same, and such another on the Left; and finish'd the Communication with the Places of Arms. As the Workmen were advancing the Parallel, on the Right Way near the Enemy's Works, in order to joyn it with the *Deule*, the Besieged set Fire to a Windmill, in which they had put a great Deal of combustible Matter, by the Light of which they discover'd the Pioneers, and oblig'd them to defer working for Two or Three Hours. The same Night the Allies were busy in carrying Cannon to the 3 Batteries, between *St. Magdalen* and *St. Maurice* Gates, and in perfecting those Batteries; And had about 15 Men kill'd, and 25 wounded.

The 26th, Prince *Eugene* was in some Danger of being poyson'd by a base Contrivance of the Enemy, which happen'd in this Manner: The Post-Office being about Two Leagues distant from *Lille*, the Officer wrote a Note to General *Dopf's* Secretary, by a Servant the latter had sent the 26th in the Morning to fetch his Letters, desiring him to cause Two Letters to be deliver'd to Prince *Eugene*, by Reason he had then no Postilion to send them by. General *Dopf* being gone to the Prince's Quarters, the Secretary gave those Two Letters to that General's Adjutant, and he deliver'd the same to his Highness, who, upon the opening of one of them, finding nothing in it but some greazy Stuff, threw it on the Ground. General *Dopf* and his Highness's Adjutant taking up the Paper, and smelling to it, were seiz'd with a sudden Giddiness, and were perswaded to take an Antidote: Which Precaution was not unnecessary; the Poyson being so exquisite, that the Paper that contain'd it being tied about a Dog's Neck, for an Experiment, he died in 24 Hours. The Persons about Prince *Eugene* expressing their Concern for the Hazard he had run, told them, *They need not Wonder at it, for he had receiv'd*

receiv'd many such Letters before. A Hellish Execrable A.C. Practise! And which ought to put to the Blush, those 1708. who wear the Name of *Christians*, who are taught more (m) Generosity by the Heathens themselves. (m) The

The 26th, in the Evening, Lieutenant General *Sparr* mounted the Trenches, with Major-General *Pyrrhus's* Collier, Brigadiers *Wassenaer* and *du Trouffel*, and Five *Physician*, Battalions for each Attack. About 7 in the Evening, who offering the Enemy made a Sally, by *St. Magdalen Gate*, with to payson his most of their Grenadiers, and Two Squadrons of Master was Dragoons, and attack'd, with so much Vigour, sent back to him, is famous in the the little Chappel, wherein were only a Lieutenant Roman and 100 Men of the *Dutch Guards*, that the Allies, History. being overpower'd by the Enemy, were oblig'd to retire, Lieutenant *Moor* having first receiv'd a Musket-shot thro' his Body, and lost near half of his Men. The *French* thereupon took Post again in the Chappel; but did not remain Masters of it above a Quarter of an Hour; for the Prince of *Nassau* being in the Trenches, and causing 2 Battalions to advance, in order to attack 'em, they retir'd with Precipitation, into the Counterscarp: So that all the Mischief the Enemy did, was, that they level'd about 100 Paces of Trenches, which were soon repair'd. Besides Captain *Moor*, who was mortally wounded, a Lieutenant of the Artillery was kill'd on this Occasion, and 50 private Soldiers kill'd or wounded; And at Break of Day, the Besiegers sent out a Trumpet to enquire for one of their Captains that was missing. That Night, the Parallel on the Right, was extended on the Left to the *Deule*, and on the Right within 150 Paces of the Covered Way of the Horn-work, near *St. Andrews Gate*. On the Left, the Parallel was extended within 200 Paces of the Horn-work, of *S. Magdalen Gate*, and a Branch of 200 Paces advanced from the Center. The 27th, early in the Morning 44 Pieces of Cannon began to fire from the Grand Battery in the Center, together with two other Batteries, one of 13, and the other of 11 Pieces; to batter in Breach, the Faces of the two Bastions, between the Horn-works of *St. Magdalen* and *St. Andrew's Gates*; And, at the same time a Battery of 12 Mortars and 8 Hawitzers, began to play from *St. Magdalen Chappel*. Prince *Eugene* set Fire to the first,

A. C. 1708. first Piece of Cannon on the Right, and the Prince of *Orange Nassau* did the like on the Left. The 27th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, and Majors-General *Vickenback*, and *Volkersboven*, with Ten Imperial Battalions for the Two Attacks. A Second Parrallel was carried on from the Center of the Attack, within 80 Paces of the Cover'd Way, and a Sap begun on the Right with about 120 Gabions: In which Day's Duty 28 private Men were kill'd and wounded. The 28th the Imperialists, who continued in the Trenches, attack'd a Mill on the Right, which the Enemy had intrench'd; and notwithstanding their vigorous Resistance, carried it, Sword in Hand, and took 12 or 15 Prisoners, (out of 40 Grenadiers, the rest being kill'd or wounded,) with the Loss of a Major and a Captain kill'd, and about 50 private Men kill'd and wounded; but as they began the Attack late in the Night, the Light of the Moon, and that of the Morning soon following, hindred them from making a Lodgment; the Enemy making so terrible a Fire from the Ramparts, that the Allies were oblig'd to quit that Post, of which the *French* retook possession, with 2 Battalions that sally'd out of the Cover'd Way. The Troops in the Trenches seeing so great a Number of Men come out of their Works, imagin'd they design'd to undertake something extraordinary, and march'd out of the Trenches to attack them; but there happen'd no Action. The 29th, the Prince of *Holstein-beck* reliev'd the Trenches, and 2400 Workmen were employed all the Night, to carry on the Approaches, and were relieved the next Morning by 1700 others. The same Night, 200 Grenadiers were commanded to retake the Mill before the Gate of *St. Andrew*; but the Enemy set it on Fire, and then abandon'd that Post; whereupon, the Besieges drew a Parallel of 400 Paces, to have a Communication with the Left, by means of the Bridge, which was to be laid on the River, betwixt the 2 Attacks. They also erected a Battery of 4 Pieces of Cannon, to break down the Defences of the Horn-work, at the Attack of the Right, and to favour the intended Lodgment on the Counterscarp; And carried on the Trenches on the Left, within 60 Paces of the Sail-lant

lant Angle of another Counterscarp of the Hornwork. The Night between the 30th and 31st Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, with Major-General *Collier*, and the Brigadiers Sir *Richard Temple* and *du Trouffel*, relieved the Trenches, and a Parallel of 500 Paces was drawn on the Right, which began within 150 Paces of the Two Tenailles on the *Lower-Deule*. The Besiegers did also carry on the Sap on the Left about 100 Paces; then drew a Trench of 200 Paces towards the Saillant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work; and advanc'd within 40 Paces of the same; raised another Battery of Eight Pieces of Cannon, to ruin the Ravelin over-against the Courtins, where the great Batteries were making Breach; and had few Men kill'd in that Night's Service: (Tho' in that small Number was an Ingenier, the Son of Colonel *Bringues*, a Young Gentleman of great Hopes, who was extremely regretted.) But the Number of the Wounded was greater than usual. The 31st of *August*, N. S. the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* relieved the Trenches; and each Battalion was order'd to furnish Six Waggon, to carry Stones near the Batteries, to throw the same with the Mortars into the Enemy's Works. The Light of the Moon hindred the Besiegers from making the intended Progress in their Works: However, the Parallels, both on the Right and Left, were considerably extended: With the Loss of about 60 Men kill'd or wounded: Among the former was an Ingenier, and among the latter, Colonel *Rechteren*. The Night, between the 1st and 2d of *September*, the Imperialists relieved the Trenches, and carried on the Sap towards the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, within 50 Paces of the Palissadoes. They also perfected the Works on the Left; carried on a Trench towards the Cover'd Way of the Gate of *Magdalen*; And a vast Quantity of Fascines and Gabions were got in a readiness for making a Lodgment on the Counterscarp. Deserters about this time reported, that the Breach was very wide; that the Ditch was almost filled up with the Ruins of the Walls; and that *Maresc. de Boufflers*, foreseeing the Town would soon fall into the Hands of the Confederates, had ordered several of the largest Pieces of Cannon, to be removed into the Citadel

A. C.  
1708.Motions of  
Both Ar-  
mies.

Citadel belonging to the Town. The Night between the 2d and 3d the Trenches were relieved by 11 Battalions; and the Parallels perfected; as was also the Sap against the Counterscarp of the Two Hornworks, which was carried on within 40 Paces of the Angle. The 4th, the Prince of *Holstein-beck* reliev'd the Trenches, as did Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, the next Day; and the Approaches were carried on with so much Success, that it was judged the Counterscarp would be storm'd the same Evening; but that Attack was put off till the 7th.

Whilst the Town of *Lille* was thus vigorously attack'd, and as bravely defended, the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Vendosme*, and *Berwick*, made a shew of attempting to raise the Siege: In order to that, the latter march'd, on the 25th of *August*, N. S. with all his Forces, from *Mortagne*, to *Bossu*, between *Condé* and *Mons*, where he halted the 26th and 27th, and the 18th in the Morning, march'd by *Mons* towards *Soignies*. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Burgundy*, having left 5 Battalions and 3 Squadrons in *Bruges*, and 12 Battalions and 7 Squadrons in *Ghent*, under the Command of Count *La Motte*, pass'd the *Scheld* near *Ghent* the 27th, at Five a-Clock in the Morning; march'd in Three Columns towards the *Dender*; encamp'd at *Pottelberg*; and the 28th march'd to *Ninove*. Upon Advice of these Motions, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who continued encamp'd at *Amougies*, gave Orders, on the 28th, for his Army to be ready to march upon the Firing of Three Pieces of Cannon; and, in the mean time, detach'd the Earl of *Ashbone* with 1500 Horse, to observe the Enemy. That General advancing towards *Leuse*, his Vanguard fell in with 100 Horse, detach'd from the Duke of *Berwick's* Army, whom they charged, defeated, and took 30 Prisoners: But nevertheless the Duke of *Berwick* advanc'd to *Engbien*. The Enemy's Forces being thus ready to join on either side the *Dender*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent a Reinforcement of 600 Men to *Aeth*; and there being a Convoy of about 700 Waggon, laden with Provisions and Ammunition, ready to set out from thence for the Army, and the Siege, Lieutenant General *Ross*, was order'd the 29th in the Evening, with 2500 Horse, to cover their March to the Camp,

Camp, where they arriv'd safe the 30th in the Morning. At the same Time, his Grace having Advice, That the Enemy's Army would certainly join between the *Dender* and the *Scheld*, whereby they declared their Resolution of not acting in *Brabant*; the Confederate Army did thereupon decamp from *Amongies*, and having repass'd the *Scheld* at *Pottes* and *Escanaffe*, came to their old Camp at *Helchin*, with the Right near *Pont d'Espiere*, and the Left at *Avelgheme*; where they were scarce arrived, when his Grace received further Intelligence, That the Duke of *Berwick* pass'd the *Dender* that Morning at *Ninove*, and having join'd the Duke of *Burgundy*, all their Troops, to the Number, as was then given out, of 208 Squadrons, and 126 Battalions; march'd together to *Lessines*, in the Way to *Tournay*.

A. C.  
1708.

The Duke of Marlborough returns to Helchin, Aug. 30<sup>th</sup> N. S.

The French Armies join Ditto.

It being apparent from these Marches, that the Enemy design'd to attempt the raising of the Siege of *Lille*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, whose Army was now much inferiour to the *French*, dispatch'd seasonable Orders to General *Fagel*, to come and join him with all possible Speed, with what Forces could be spared out of *Dutch Flanders* and *Brabant*; and upon Advice, That the Enemy were advanc'd between *Antoin* and *Tournay*, his Grace march'd the 31<sup>st</sup> of *August*, in the Afternoon, to *Templeuve*, and encamp'd with the Right to *Willem*, and the Left to *Pont-a-Chin*. The 1<sup>st</sup> of *September*, his Grace continued his March, and having pass'd the *Marque* at *Pont-a-Tresin*, came and encamp'd with the Right at *Antreulle*, the Left at *Anstain*, and the Head-Quarters at *Peronne*, in the Plains of *Lille*. As soon as the Confederate Troops were come into their Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to Prince *Eugene's* Quarters before *Lille*, and having dined with his Highness, and the other Generals, return'd, in the Evening, to his Camp. The next Morning, Prince *Eugene* came to *Peronne*, and rode out with my Lord Duke, Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, and other Generals, to the Right of the Line, to view the Ground about *Phalempin*, and to mark out a Line for the Army to form in Battle, and expect the Enemy, in case they thought fit to attempt the Relief of *Lille*, by venturing an Engagement. At Two in the Afternoon, they return'd to his Grace's Quarters, where

Further Motions of Both Armies.

The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene confer together, Sept. 1. N. S.

\* Sept. 2.

King

A. C.

1708.



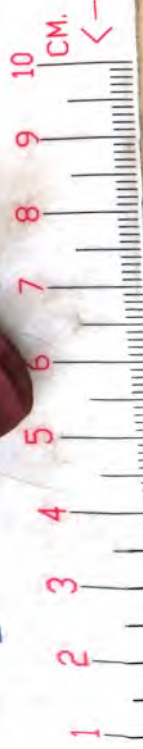
Motions of  
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Camp, where they arriv'd safe the 30th in the Morning. At the same Time, his Grace having Advice, That the Enemy's Army would certainly join between the Dender and the Scheld, whereby they declared their Resolution of not acting in Brabant; the Confederate Army did thereupon decamp from *A. C.* *1708.* *The Duke of Marlborough returns to Helchin, Aug. 30th N. S.* *The French Armies join Ditto.* *mongies*, and having repass'd the Scheld at *Pottes* and *Escanasse*, came to their old Camp at *Helchin*, with the Right near *Pont d'Espiere*, and the Left at *Avelgheme*; where they were scarce arrived, when his Grace received further Intelligence, That the Duke of *Berwick* pass'd the Dender that Morning at *Ninove*, and having join'd the Duke of *Burgundy*, all their Troops, to the Number, as was then given out, of 208 Squadrons, and 126 Battalions, march'd together to *Lessines*, in the Way to *Tournay*.

It being apparent from these Marches, that the Enemy design'd to attempt the raising of the Siege of *Lille*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, whose Army was now much inferiour to the *French*, dispatch'd seasonable Orders to General *Fagel*, to come and join him with all possible Speed, with what Forces could be spared out of *Dutch Flanders* and *Brabant*; and upon Advice, That the Enemy were advanc'd between *Antoin* and *Tournay*, his Grace march'd the 31st of *August*, in the Afternoon, to *Templeuve*, and encamp'd with the Right to *Willem*, and the Left to *Pont-à-Chin*. The 1st of *September*, his Grace continued his March, and having pass'd the *Marque* at *Pont-à-Tresin*, came and encamp'd with the Right at *Antreulle*, the Left at *Anstain*, and the Head-Quarters at *Peronne*, in the Plains of *Lille*. As soon as the Confederate Troops were come into their Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to Prince *Eugene's* Quarters before *Lille*, and having dined with his Highness, and the other Generals, return'd, in the Evening, to his Camp. The next \* Morning, Prince *Eugene* came to *Peronne*, and rode out with my Lord Duke, *Monsieur d'Auverquerque*, and other Generals, to the Right of the Line, to view the Ground about *Phalempin*, and to mark out a Line for the Army to form in Battle, and expect the Enemy, in case they thought fit to attempt the Relief of *Lille*, by venturing an Engagement. At Two in the Afternoon, they return'd to his Grace's Quarters, where

King

A. C. King *Augustus*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, were arriv'd some time before from the Siege; and having been entertain'd there at Dinner, with the Deputies of the States, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, and several other General Officers, they went back in the Evening, to the Camp before *Lille*. The same Day, in the Morning, the Enemy's whole Army pass'd the *Scheld*, in Five Columns, above and below *Tournay*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Blindain*, and the Left at *Villemeau*, from whence the Duke of *Burgundy* sent a Spy, to endeavour to get into *Lille*, and acquaint the Marechal *de Boufflers*, that their Army being on this side *Tournay*, he might depend upon being reliev'd: But the Spy

† Sept. 3. fell into the Hands of the Allies. The next † Day, the Enemy moved towards *Orchies*, and the Source of the *Marque*; lay that Night on their Arms; and the 4th of *September*, N. S. continued their March towards *Mons-en-Peule*, and the Overture into the Plains of *Lille*, between the *Marque* and *Phalempin*: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Hopes and Expectation of an Engagement, order'd the Confederate Army to march to the Ground mark'd out for them, and to form in Battle, between *Noyelles* and *Peronne*, where they continued till Noon, and then encamp'd in the same Ground; the Baggage being sent to the Camp before *Lille*. In the Evening the *French* advanc'd nearer the Confederate Camp; and having given out, That they would immediately attempt the Raising of the Siege, the Duke of *Marlborough* drew up the Army again, at \* Sept. 5. Break of \* Day, in order to give them Battle, having been join'd the Evening before, by Prince *Eugene*, with 72 Squadrons, and 26 Battalions from the Siege, with which Troops came also King *Augustus*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, as Volunteers. The Troops brought by Prince *Eugene*, were posted on the Right of the Line, with the *Prussians*; the *English* and *Danes* on the Left; and the *Dutch* and *Hanoverians* in the Center: All the Cavalry was drawn up in Two Lines; and the Infantry form'd a Third Line behind the Horse; which Disposition was thought necessary in a Plain; And to cover the Flanks of the Army, Twenty Battalions were posted on each Wing, and behind them as many Squadrons

The French  
make a  
show of Re-  
lieving  
*Lille*, but  
decline a  
Battle.



rons, as a Body of Reserve; Count *Nassau Woudenberg*, with his Brigade, was posted in the Village of *Entiers*, which was the Head of the Army; and the Artillery placed in the most convenient Places in the Front. The Generals repair'd to their respective Posts, in eager Readiness to receive the Enemy; and Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, having march'd with incredible Speed, with Seven Battalions, and as many Squadrons, join'd, that Day, the Confederate Army, which continued till Ten a-Clock, in Order of Battle: But the Enemy, notwithstanding all their Boasting, having not thought fit to appear, tho' all the Passes thro' which they were to come and form, were, purposely, left open and unguarded; the Generals order'd the Tents to be pitch'd again, and Prince *Eugene's* Detachment march'd back to the Camp before *Lille*, except some Imperial and *Hessian* Horse. Prince *Eugene* himself, after Dining with the Duke of *Marlborough*, together with the King, and the Landtgrave, return'd in the Evening to the Siege: And the Duke of *Marlborough* rightly judging, That the Enemy had no other Design in view, than to fatigue the Confederate Troops by frequent Alarms; streighten them in Forrage, and retard the Siege of *Lille*, his Grace order'd 100 Men out of each Battalion to be employ'd in throwing up an Intrenchment in the Front of his Army, from the Mill of *Noyelles*, to that of *Fretin*, the Village of *Seclin*, lying before the Line, which Work was finish'd the 8th of *September*, N. S. and both secur'd the Duke of *Marlborough's* Troops from any sudden Surprise, and left the Besiegers at Liberty to carry on their Attacks without Interruption.

The Duke of *Marlborough* Entrenches himself.

Accordingly, the 6th of *September* in the Evening, the Imperialists having reliev'd the Trenches, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Arnham*, perfected all the Parallels and Saps, and prepared Two Mines under the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Two Horn-Works; with the Loss of an Ingenier kill'd, another wounded, and about 20 private Men kill'd or wounded. The 7th, in the Morning, the Besiegers made the necessary Preparations for storming the Counterscarp that Evening; when the Trenches being reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, with Two Majors-General, and Sept. 7.

The Siege of *Lille* carried on. See the Plan.

The Besiegers storm the Counterscarp,

A. C.  
1708.



Ten Imperial and Palatine Battalions, the following Dispositions were made for that Attack. Eight Hundred Grenadiers, sustain'd by the like Number of Fuziliers, with 2000 Workmen, and 30 Carpenters, design'd for cutting down the Palisadoes, were commanded for the Attack on the Right, between the *Lower Deule*, and the Gate of *St. Andrew*, under the Direction of *Monsieur des Roques*; 1600 Grenadiers, supported by 1600 Fuziliers, 2000 Workmen, and 30 Carpenters, were commanded for the Left, between the *Deule* and *St. Magdalen Gate*, under the Direction of *Monsieur du Mey*; and besides the Troops in the Trenches, 2000 Men detach'd from the Grand Army under the Command of *Brigadier Sabin*, were employ'd in the Attack. The Batteries, in the mean time, made a most terrible Fire; and about Eight of Clock, the Signal being given, made a general Discharge, and then the Troops design'd for the Attack on the Left, march'd out of the Trenches with unparallel'd Intrepidity, and admirable Order; went directly to the Palisadoes, from whence they beat the Enemy; and several of the Allies leaping into the Cover'd Way, put to the Sword all the *French* they found there, except Four Officers, and some few Soldiers, who were taken Prisoners: But while they were making their Lodgment near the Palisadoes, the Enemy made a dreadful Fire upon them, and sprung Three Mines that did considerable Execution: Notwithstanding which, the Besiegers lodg'd themselves on the Saillant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work; and on the Angle of the Tenaile. The Troops commanded on the Right, attack'd the Enemy with the like Courage and Success, and lodg'd themselves on the Saillant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, and on the Top of the Ditch of the *Tenailles*, on the Banks of the *Lower-Deule*, between the 2 Attacks: Besides which, the Communications towards the Breaches were considerably advanc'd. The Loss the Allies sustain'd in that Action, may be seen in the following Letter from the Chief-Ingenier *des Roques*:

*Mons. des  
Roques's  
Letter a-  
bout that  
Attack.*

*From the Camp before Lille, Sept. 10. N. S.*  
ON Friday the 7th instant, we made an Assault upon the Counterscarp, about half an Hour past

‘ past Seven in the Evening. 2400 Grenadiers, and  
 ‘ as many Fusileers, sustain’d by 12 Battalions, be-  
 ‘ ing commanded to make the Lodgment on the  
 ‘ Glacis, we attack’d the whole Front, reaching  
 ‘ from the Horn-work before *Magdalen’s-Gate*, along  
 ‘ the Ravelins and *Tenailles*, as far as the other  
 ‘ Horn-work, on the Right of the *Lower Deule*.  
 ‘ After an obstinate Fight of about half an Hour,  
 ‘ during which, the Enemy sprung Four great  
 ‘ Mines, that destroy’d abundance of our Men, we  
 ‘ oblig’d them to retire into their Capital Works,  
 ‘ from whence they made a terrible Fire for some  
 ‘ Hours. But as we had the Misfortune, upon the  
 ‘ advancing towards the Enemy out of the Trenches,  
 ‘ to lose the Six Engineers who were to direct the  
 ‘ Workmen appointed to make the Lodgment on  
 ‘ the Ravelins, and before the Breaches; the said  
 ‘ Workmen, by the Favour of the Night, dispers’d  
 ‘ themselves; so that we could not maintain our  
 ‘ selves, but only on the Angles of the Glacis of  
 ‘ the Two Horn-works, and of the *Tenaille*.  
 ‘ Which unhappy Accident retards the taking of  
 ‘ the Town, which may yet hold out 8 or 10 Days.  
 ‘ We had in that Attack 2000 Men either kill’d or  
 ‘ wounded, amongst whom are 16 Engineers, either  
 ‘ in Ordinary, or Extraordinary. We have rais’d  
 ‘ Two Batteries on the Glacis of the Horn-work on  
 ‘ the Right, and of the *Tenaille*; and in a day or  
 ‘ two, we shall erect another, in order to ruin the  
 ‘ Foot of the Breach, which the Enemy repair  
 ‘ every Night. Yesterday in the Afternoon, the  
 ‘ Enemy made a Sally, in order to ruin a sort of  
 ‘ Gallery, which we are drawing from the Angle of  
 ‘ the Horn-work at *Magdalen’s-Gate*, directly to the  
 ‘ Breach; that we may not be oblig’d to make a  
 ‘ second Assault upon the Out-Works; but our Re-  
 ‘ giments in the Trenches repuls’d the Enemy with  
 ‘ great Vigour, killing abundance of their Men.  
 ‘ We expect, with Impatience, a Convoy of Am-  
 ‘ munition, which is coming from *Brussels* very  
 ‘ *à-propos*; for we are in great want of it. Last  
 ‘ Night we lodg’d our selves in the Cover’d-  
 ‘ Way; and this Night we shall work on a Battery  
 ‘ of 30 Pieces of Cannon, in order to widen the  
 ‘ Breach. The Battery of 18 Guns having fired

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' this Day with Success, we may this Evening make  
' an Attack upon one of the Horn-Works.

Besides the vigorous Defence of the Besieged, and the want of Ammunition, which had been ill-husbanded at the Beginning; the Misunderstanding, which about this Time, began to arise between the Two Directors of the Attacks, did not a little retard the Progress of the Siege. However, the 8th of September, N. S. the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, Major-General *Zoutland*, Sir *Richard Temple*, and Monsieur *du Trouffel*, Brigadiers, with Four Battalions on the Right, and Six on the Left. The Sap was considerably advanc'd, both on the Right and Left, and Two Batteries of Three Pieces of Cannon each, rais'd to batter in Breach, one against the Face of the Horn-work on the Right, and the other against the Faces of the Counterguards. A Lodgment was likewise made in the Cover'd-way of the Horn-work on the Right, with the Loss of a Captain kill'd, a Lieutenant wounded, and about 50 private Men kill'd and wounded. The 9th in the Morning, the Two Batteries which were finish'd the Night before, began to fire, and the Enemy threw a great many Bombs into the Sap and Lodgments, but did very little Hurt. In the Evening, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadiers *Wassenaer* and *Keppel*, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left. The Enemy made a small Sally towards the middle of the Attack, but were immediately repuls'd; And the Battalion which pursu'd them, and killed several, receiving the Fire of the Cover'd-Way, had about 50 Men kill'd and wounded. The Lodgment in the Cover'd-Way of the Counterguard, was carried on about 100 Paces, and the Sap considerably advanc'd, both on the Right and Left.

While these Things pass'd before *Lille*, the Duke of *Marlborough* caus'd the Intrenchment before his Line to be perfected, and the Field Artillery to be planted upon it, on the 8th of September. Two  
\* Days before, the Enemy made a great Forrage, and their Workmen were employ'd in making Openings, and enlarging the Roads about their Army which

\* Sept. 6.  
N. S.

which continued encamp'd between *Mons-en-Peu* and *Merigni*, from whence, on the 7th, they detach'd 30 Squadrons, which march'd by *Tournay*, with a design to intercept a Convoy coming from *Brussels*, under a Guard of a Body of Troops commanded by Lieutenant-General *Pascal*: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, detach'd the same Evening, 30 Squadrons, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, Major-General *Wiringhoff*, and three Brigadiers, with Orders to advance as far as *Gramont*, to meet the Convoy, which was safely brought to *Menin* Four Days after. The 8th, the Enemy advanc'd with their Foragers, sustain'd by several Regiments, within a Quarter of a League of *Fretin*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* had his Quarters; an Account of which being brought to his Grace, while he was at Dinner, Lieutenant-General *Wood*, who happen'd to be at the Table, express'd a great Impatience to drive the *French* to their Camp; for which Purpose, he only desired Two English Battalions. His Grace granted his Request, and commanded the Regiments of *How*, and Sir *William Temple*, which marching immediately, and being animated by the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Stairs*, and Major-General *Webb*, who went with them as Volunteers, fell upon the Enemy, and drove them as far as *Ennevelin*, where they had posted some Infantry, in a Castle surrounded with Two Ditches. The *English* endeavour'd to dislodge them from thence, and attack'd the Enemy with a great deal of Bravery; but the Duke of *Vondosme* causing all his Grenadiers, and the Piquet of Six Brigades, which were encamp'd in the Front of his Army near *Pont-à-Marque*, to Support his Troops in the Castle, the Two British Battalions were obliged to retire with the Loss of about 200 Men, and 6 or 7 Officers kill'd and wounded, and amongst them Mr. *Higgenfon*, Captain of Sir *Richard Temple's* Grenadiers: The Duke of *Marlborough* not having thought it proper, at this juncture, to send out any more Troops to sustain them. Two Days after, his Grace went to the Camp before *Lille*, and having view'd the Approaches, and dined with Prince *Eugene*, return'd to his Quarters at *Fretin*. The same Day, Monsieur

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Two Eng.  
lish Batta-  
lions re-  
puls'd at  
Enneve-  
lin, Sept.  
6. N. S.

Sept. 19.  
N. S.

A. C. *de Chamillard*, the French King's Prime Minister, arrived in the Enemy's Army, either to compose some Differences which were said to have lately arisen between the Dukes of *Vendosme* and *Berwick*, or only to communicate to them, his Most Christian Majesty's last Instructions towards the Relief of *Lille*. Whatever his Commission was, after they had held a Council of War the next Morning, their Troops began to be in Motion, and about Two in the Afternoon, advanc'd to the Village of *Entiers*, in the Center of the Confederate Army, intending to possess themselves of that Post; where the Duke of *Marlborough*, foreseeing their Design, had timely placed Two Brigades of Foot, under the Command of the Brigadiers *Evans* and *Wertmuller*; and caus'd some Works to be thrown up about that Village.

*The French make a shew of Attacking the Confederates.*

Upon the Enemy's Advancing towards the Intrenchments of the Allies, in very good Order, it was not doubted but they were fully resolv'd upon a general Attack; whereupon the Army was immediately order'd to their Arms, and the Regiments commanded to their respective Posts behind the Intrenchments. Prince *Eugene*, upon Notice of the Enemy's Motions, join'd the Duke of *Marlborough*, with about the same Number of Squadrons and Battalions, he brought Six Days before from the Siege; and, at the same Time, Orders were sent to the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was then between *Oudenarde* and *Menin*, with the Convoy, to return to the Camp with all Speed.

*But only cannonade them, Sept. 11 & 12. N. S.*

About Four in the Afternoon, the Enemy began to cannonade the Confederate Camp, directing their Fire chiefly against the Village of *Entiers*, and were answer'd by the Artillery, planted on the Intrenchments; which continued till it was dark. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monsieur *d' Auverquerque* continued in the Field all Night, and the Troops which lay upon their Arms, and were the next \* Day about Noon, reinforc'd by the Arrival of the Earl of *Albemarle*, with his Detachment, were form'd again in order of Battle. About 7 that Morning, the Enemy renew'd their Cannonading, with 30 or 40 Pieces, most Twenty Four Pounders, and the Allies did the like, with almost equal Execution on both sides, and the Loss of about 50 Men kill'd and wounded on each. The Confederate

Generals



Generals thought the Enemy were in good Earnest for an Attack, but finding the contrary, the Troops were order'd towards the Evening, to incamp in such a manner, as to be immediately ready to receive the *French*, in case they should make any further Attempts; and in the Night the Works about the Village of *Entiers* were repaired and augmented, for the greater Security of that Post. The same Night, the Enemy made a Movement, extending their Left to *Sectin*, and placing their Right to the *Marque*; *Motiens of the Two Armies.* and the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* rightly judging. That they had no other Design than by frequent Alarms, to delay the Storming of the Outworks of *Lille*, and considering that his Grace's Camp was sufficiently secur'd, his Highness return'd on the 13th of *September*, with his Troops, to the Siege. The 14th, the Two Armies continued in the same Posture: But the *French* Generals having held a Council of War, wherein they consider'd the Impossibility of Attacking the Confederates, with any Probability of Success, they resolv'd to cut off their Communication with *Aeth* and *Brussels*, by possessing themselves of all the Passes on the *Scheld*; whereby, not without probable Grounds, they hoped to distress the Confederate Army to such a Degree, as to oblige Prince *Eugene* to give over the Siege of *Lille*. According to this new Project, on the 15th of *September*, N. S. before Break of Day, the Enemy moved, without Beat of Drum, their Right to *Orchies*, and their Left to *Ribaucourt*; Upon Notice whereof, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the Confederate Army to be in a Readiness to march the 16th, to observe the Enemy; who, having put several Battalions into *Douay*, that Day, very early, continued their March, in Four Columns, by *Mouthin* and *Bachy*, directly towards *Tournay*. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* made a small Motion, placing his Right at *Peronne*, the Left at *Forest*, on the *Marque*, and fixing his Headquarters at *Sainghin*; where he had Advice, That the Day before, (*viz.* the 15th) a Convoy of a Hundred Waggons, loaden with Cannon-Ball for the Siege, arrived at *Oudenarde* from *Aeth*, under the Guard of One Thousand Two Hundred Foot, commanded by Colonel *Freke*, notwithstanding the

A. C. Enemy's Endeavours to intercept it. At the same  
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*Time*, Brigadier, *Chanclos* march'd with Ten Squadrons of Horse to *Oudenarde*, where he was to be join'd by the like Detachment from Prince *Eugene's* Army, there being already Six Battalions in that Town; And upon Intelligence that Count *de la Motte*, with all the Troops he could get together in *Flanders*, was march'd from *Ghent* towards *Ninove*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Orders to Major General *Murray* to march, with most of the Troops in *Dutch Flanders*, to *Brussels*, for the Security of that

\*Sept. 16. Place. The Enemy encamp'd that \* Evening with  
N. S. their Right to the Rivulet *Le Chin*, and their Left

† Sept. 17. extending beyond *Froimont*; and the next † Morning  
N. S. pass'd the *Scheld* over several Bridges they had laid

above and below *Tournay*, and continued the † 18th in their Camp along that River from the Mount of

\* Sept. 18. the Trinity, beyond *Pottes*. The same † day, the  
N. S. Duke of *Marlborough's* Army decamp'd from *Sanghin*,

and having repass'd the *Marque* at *Pont-a-Tresin* and *Forest*, encamp'd with the Right at *Willem*, the Left

at *Pas-a-Vasne*, a Rivulet that runs into the *Scheld*, and the Head-Quarters at *Templeuve*. His Grace

receiving Intelligence upon the March, that the Enemy had laid Bridges over the *Scheld* between

*Warcois*, and *Pecq*, and were fortifying those Villages, in order to keep a Communication with the

other side of that River, and disturb the Confederate Convoys between *Oudenarde* and *Courtray*, Lieu-

tenant General *Dedem* was thereupon order'd to march the 19th of September N. S. at Break of Day

with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and 36 Field-Pieces, to dislodge the *French*; who upon the first

Appearance of his Advanc'd-Guard, abandon'd those Two Villages, retired to the other side of the *Scheld*,

and took up their Bridges. The 20th the Confederate Army made a small Movement, encamping with

the Right at *Hem* and *Forest*, near the *Marque*, the Left at *Leers*, and the Head-Quarters at *Lannoy*;

And the Enemy having sent some Brigades to take Post between *Oudenarde* and *Ghent*, took all possible

Care to secure the Passes on the *Scheld*, casting up Intrenchments, and erecting Batteries in several

Places; and casting up a Line from the Hill near *Oudenarde* to *Enamo*, whereby that Place was

closely

The  
French  
fortify the  
Passes on

the *Scheld*.

closely hemm'd in on that side the Scheld; and the Communication between Brussels, and the Armies of the Allies intirely cut off. A. C. 1708.

In the mean Time the Siege of Lille was carried on, if not with such Success as the Confederates, (particularly the Londoners) at first expected, yet with such Resolution, Courage, and indefatigable Diligence, as together with the Blessing of an unusual Continuance of fair Weather, made the Besiegers conquer, at last, all the Difficulties they had to contend with. On the 10th of September N. S. Lieutenant-General Sparr continued in the Trenches, and the Relief, consisting of 5 Battalions for the Right, and 6 for the Left, was brought on by Major-General Zoutland, and \* Sir Richard Temple, \* and Mt. Boisset, Brigadiers. A Major with 300 Grenadiers was order'd to attack the Place of Arms, form'd by the Cover'd-way of the Counterguard, and that of the Body of the Place opposite to the Breach, which was perform'd with good Success; but as the Allies were beginning to make a Lodgment, the Enemy came upon them, with a much superiour Force, and oblig'd them to retire, having kill'd the Major, wounded the two Captains and a Lieutenant, and several of the Men who cover'd the Retreat of the Workmen. However, the Besiegers advanc'd the Sap considerably along the Cover'd-way opposite to the Breach, and made a good Lodgment in the Cover'd-way along the side of the Counterguard, and another in the Cover'd-way of the Horn-work on the Left. On the Right the Saps, was advanc'd within 10 Paces of the Cover'd-way of the Grand Breach; And a new Battery of 8 Pieces of Cannon, was likewise begun, in order to ruin the Flank of the broken Face of the Horn-work on the Right, in which Works the Confederates had 10 Men kill'd and wounded. The 11th in the Morning, the Mortar-Battery on the Counterscarp in the Front of the Counterguard began to play: And in the Evening, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General Arnau, and Majors General Volkerhoven and Vickenbach, with 5 Battalions for each Attack; But there was little Progress made in the Siege, by Reason Prince Eugene march'd with 15 Battalions and the Cavalry to reinforce the Duke of

The Siege of Lille carried on.

Some Journals say the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of Holstein-Beck; and instead of Sir Richard Temple, name Brigadier du Trouf- fel: But this is not material.

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of Marlborough, upon Advice that the Enemy were advancing towards his Grace's Camp. Major General *Volkershoven*, in going into the Trenches, receiv'd a dangerous Wound in the Breast: And the Enemy made a small Sally on the Right, but were immediately repuls'd. The 12th, about nine in the Morning, while the Enemy were playing their Batteries against the Village of *Entiers* with much greater Warmth than they had done before, the Besieg'd came out of the Town in great Numbers with four Colours, and attack'd the Trenches on the Left in six different Places, having, at the same time, another Body of Troops in the Cover'd-way ready to sustain them; but before they could do any other Damage, than the overturning a few Gabions, they were engag'd by the next Battalions in the Trenches and oblig'd to retreat in great Disorder, having had above 60 Men kill'd, and among them several Officers, which they drew after them into their Works; And of the Confederates 14 Men were kill'd, and near 30 wounded. Lieutenant General *Arnam* continued the following Night in the Trenches, which were reliev'd by Major General *Soble* with 10 Imperial Battalions. The Saps both on the Right and Left were considerably advanc'd, and the Lodgment in the Cover'd-way of the Horn-work on the Right repaired and enlarged, having been somewhat damaged by the Enemy's Bombs: With the Loss of an Engineer mortally wounded, on the Right, and another kill'd on the Left. The 13th the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, Major-General *Collyer*, Brigadiers *Wassenaer* and *du Troussel*, with four Battalions for the Right, and six for the Left. The Disposition was made for joining the Saps on the Right and Left; for going with the close Sap into the Cover'd way before the Breaches, and for making the Descent into the Ditches of the two Counterguards; which Works were considerably advanc'd, notwithstanding the great Rain which fell that Night. The Besiegers had an Engineer shot through the Body, but very few Men either kill'd or wounded this Night, or the preceding. The 14th Orders were given for preparing a great Number of Fascines with Stones in them, for filling

ing up the Ditches of the two Counterguards and the Horn-work on the Right. In the Night the Besiegers made the Descent of the Ditches of the Counterguard on the Right, and broke thro' the Wall. The Sap before the Grand Breaches were advanc'd, the Miners set to work in order to break into the Place of Arms, between the Horn-work and the Ravelin on the Right, and a Counter-Battery against the said Horn-work finish'd. On the Left the Miners began an Entrance into the Cover'd way before the Grand Breach, and prepar'd a Mine to blow up the Wall of the Ditch before the Face of Counterguard, and a new Communication was made on the grand Lodgment before the two Counterguards.

The 15th Prince *Eugene* chang'd the Disposition for Relieving the Trenches, and thought fit, that for the future, all the Lieutenants General of his Army should roll one with another; That every Day there should be one in the Trenches with a Brigadier on the Attack of the Left; and a Major General on the Attack of the Right; And that 12 Battalions should mount the Trenches, viz. Five of the Imperialists, *Hessians* and *Palatines* on the Right, and seven of the Prince of *Orange Nassau's* Detachment on the Left. Accordingly, that Evening the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Sparr*, Major General *Vickenback*, and Brigadier *Boisset*, with 12 Battalions; And the Mine in the Counterscarp before the Breach of the Counterguard, was sprung with good Success, throwing up part of the Wall, and a great deal of Earth into the Ditch. The Besiegers began likewise to fill the Ditch of the Counterguard on the Right, opposite to the Breach, with Fascines and Earth Sacks; and the Sap was considerably advanc'd with very little Loss. The 16th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Arnam*, Major General *Sacken*, and Brigadier *Temple*. In the Evening, one of the Enemy's Bombs fell into the Sap, opposite to the Breach of the Counterguard on the Left, which kill'd 9 Men; and they likewise burnt several Fascines that were laid for passing the Ditch of the Counterguard on the Right: But nevertheless the Works were advanc'd towards  
with

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*Disposition  
made by  
Prince  
Eugene to  
attack the  
Enemy's  
Works. See  
the Plan.*

making a Lodgment on each of the Counterguards with the Loss of 40 Men kill'd and wounded. The 17th the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* reliev'd the Trenches, with Major General *Soble*, and Brigadier *du Troussel*, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left; and the Ditch on the Right was fill'd up; but that on the Left could not be quite finish'd. The Works were so near the Enemy's Fire, that the Besiegers had that Night 60 Men kill'd and wounded. The 18th, the Trenches being reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Sparr*, and Major General *Collier*, the Sap was quite join'd from the Counterguard to the Horn-work, and the Besiegers began to fill the Ditch, in order to pass the Breach in the Horn work on the Right. A small Battery was rais'd against the Breach of the Counterguard on the Right, which the Enemy were endeavouring to repair, and the Miners got to the Wall of the Cover'd-way before the two Breaches; as also to the Place of Arms to the Right of the Grand Breach on the Right: With the Loss of about 50 Men killed and wounded. The 19th the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Sparr*, and Major General *Zoutland*; the Gallery towards the Counterguard on the Right compleatly finish'd with its Parapet; and the Gallery towards the Hornwork advanc'd, but not quite perfected, by reason of the Enemy's great Fire, which likewise hinder'd the finishing of the Gallery towards the Counterguard on the Left, as was intended. The 20th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Arnam*, and Major General *Soble*; And the Night was, for the most part, employ'd in enlarging the Saps, both on the Right and Left, and in advancing the Gallery towards the Hornwork of the Right, part of which was burnt by the Enemy. Three Mines were perfected on the Right before the Grand Breach; a Gallery compleated towards the Counterguard of the Right; and two Mines got ready to spring on the Left: But the Gallery towards the Counterguard of the Left, could not be quite finish'd. Things being in this Forwardness, Prince *Eugene* gave Orders for Storming the Enemy's Works, viz. from the Right Attack, the Horn-work of the Gate of *St. Andrew*, that Part of the Tenaile which lay next that Attack, the Cover'd-

Cover'd-way in the Front of the Breach. and the Place of Arms before the Ravelin and the Horn-work; And from the Left Attack, that Part of the Tenaille on that side, and the Counterescarp to the Ravelin from the Gate of St. Magdalen to the Deule. The Disposition for Assaulting the first, was as follows :

For the Attack of the Horn-work, 200 Grenadiers shall advance by Plottoons, and support each other; and if they are repuls'd, they shall be supported by 300 Fusileers, who shall move up in Plottoons also; and all shall be supported by the Forces in the Trenches. The Mines made under the Flank'd Angle of the Cover'd Way before the Breach, shall be sprung; and then 70 Grenadiers, with as many Fusileers, shall take Post there, and be supported by the Forces in the Trenches. 40 Grenadiers, and as many Fusileers shall take Post in the Place of Arms, between the Ravelin and the Horn-work, and shall be supported from the Trenches. In the Attack on the Horn-work, shall be employ'd 300 Pioneers, who shall move up as soon as the Soldiers shall have taken Post there: These Pioneers shall be divided into Plottoons, and the first shall be led by Ingenier —, follow'd by —. In the Attack of the Tenaille, 200 Pioneers shall be employ'd, and move up in Divisions led by Ingenier —. For the Lodgment in the Cover'd Way before the great Breach, 300 Pioneers shall be led up in the like Order, by the Ingeniers —. For the Place of Arms, 100 Pioneers will be requisite, who shall act in like manner as the foremention'd, and be directed by Ingenier —. Thirty Carpenters shall also be employed. The Attack shall not begin before the Directors of the Trenches give Notice that they are ready, and then the Mines shall be sprung and the Signal given. Three Hours before the Attack, the Cannon shall play upon all the Breaches and Defences of the Place, into which likewise as many Bombs and Grenadoes shall be thrown as is possible. 'Twill be proper to begin the Attack at — in the Evening before Night, that the Men may lodge themselves before it be dark, and have all the Night before them to perfect their Lodgments. 'Twill be necessary,

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‘ necessary to have a Reserve of 300 Pioneers, to sup-  
 ‘ ply the Room of those who shall be kill’d or dis-  
 ‘ abled. All the Pioneers shall the next Morning  
 ‘ at Day-break be reliev’d by 500 others; and the  
 ‘ Officers shall be order’d to keep them together;  
 ‘ and to make them work as hard as possible. Such  
 ‘ a Number of Gabions, Fascines, Bags of Earth,  
 ‘ and other Necessaries, as are requisite, shall be  
 ‘ plac’d near to the Attack, that they may be just  
 ‘ at Hand, and the Soldiers have no Pretence to  
 ‘ quit their Ground to go to any Distance to fetch  
 ‘ them. For the Assault on the Left, the following  
 ‘ Disposition was made. I. 100 Grenadiers and 100  
 ‘ Fusileers shall be employ’d in the Assault on the  
 ‘ Tenaille; the Grenadiers shall be divided into  
 ‘ three Plottoons, Twelve of them with a Sergeant  
 ‘ shall first mount the Breach; and a Lieutenant and  
 ‘ Ensign shall follow them with 35 more; with  
 ‘ these shall move up 50 Pioneers carrying Wooll-  
 ‘ Sacks, and 11 Carpenters with Axes to cut down  
 ‘ the Pallisades before the Coupures in the Tenaille.  
 ‘ If the Enemy, by springing Mines, or by a bold  
 ‘ Defence, shall force this Body to retire, the Cap-  
 ‘ tain with the remaining Grenadiers shall sup-  
 ‘ port them; the Fusileers shall stand for a Re-  
 ‘ serve, till there shall be Occasion for them. When  
 ‘ firm Post is taken, 50 Grenadiers only shall keep  
 ‘ in it, and 100 Pioneers shall be led up to make a  
 ‘ Lodgement, 100 other Pioneers continually sup-  
 ‘ plying them with Fascines and Gabions. II. In  
 ‘ the Attack of the Counterscarp, from the Angle of  
 ‘ the Ravelin to the Lodgement in the Cover’d  
 ‘ Way of the Tenaille, shall be employ’d 400 Gre-  
 ‘ nadiers, and as many Fusileers, and act in Divi-  
 ‘ sions; that is to say, 200 Grenadiers supported by  
 ‘ 200 Fusileers, shall drive the Enemy out of the  
 ‘ Counterscarp from the said Angle of the Ravelin,  
 ‘ to the Place Arms, over against the Tenaille; and  
 ‘ the other 200 Grenadiers, with the 200 Fusileers  
 ‘ to support them, shall attack the Counterscarp  
 ‘ from the Place of Arms, to our Lodgement in the  
 ‘ Tenaille. As soon as the Soldiers have taken Post,  
 ‘ the Pioneers shall move up to make Lodgments;  
 ‘ which being in tolerable Forwardness, shall be  
 ‘ kept by 100 Grenadiers, and as many Fusileers:



## Queen ANNE's Reign.

III

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And if the Enemy make too great Resistance, the Assaultants of these two Posts, shall be supported by some Plottoons out of the Trenches, till they are absolutely secur'd. III. The Grenadiers, Fusileers, and Pioneers, shall draw together by Noon under our Batteries, that at 2-a-Clock they may enter the Trenches: Care shall be taken that the Grenadiers be well provided with Hand-Grenadoes and Match. IV. To make the Lodgments on the Counterscarp 550 Pioneers shall be employ'd, of which 150 shall do nothing but carry up Fascines; the other 400 in Two Divisions shall move up, and fall to work as soon as the 400 Grenadiers have driven away the Enemy. V. At the Signal the Mines shall be sprung, and the Grenadiers shall issue out of the Trenches, in firm Order: Two Hundred Pioneers shall be kept for a Reserve. VI. An incessant Fire shall be made from the Mortars, Hauwitzers, and Cannon, especially on the Horn-work, the Ravelin, the Breach, and the Tenaille. VII. The Pioneers shall be reliev'd the next Morning at Three-a-Clock.

According to this Disposition, all was got ready for the Assault, the 20th, in the Evening; but the Enemy having found means to burn part of the Galleries and Bridges of the Besiegers, 'twas put off till the 21st about Half an Hour past Six in the Evening, when the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, Major-General *Sacken*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, with the usual Number of Battalions. The Signal being given by a general Discharge from the Batteries, both of Cannon and Mortars, the Mines, both on the Right and Left, were immediately sprung with good Success, and the Grenadiers thereupon mounting the Breach of the Tenaille or Counterguard on the Right, oblig'd the Enemy to retire into the Retrenchment of that Work, and made a good Lodgment on the Breach. The Besiegers made themselves Masters of a Place of Arms on the Counterscarp of the Counterguard on the Left, where they continued without any Disturbance; And they likewise beat the Enemy out of the Counterscarp before the Grand-Breach; but a great Number of fresh Troops

*Assault  
made on  
the Out-  
Works,  
Sept. 21.  
N. S.*

coming

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1708.

Prince Eugene  
Wounded.

He rejects  
the Counsel  
of Raising  
the Siege.

\* See the  
London  
Gazette of  
Sept. 20.  
O. S.

coming out upon them, and the Officer, who commanded the Men appointed to sustain the Confederates on that side, being kill'd, they were obliged to quit Two Lodgments they had made there. Prince Eugene, whose Presence was highly necessary to animate the Soldiers, and prevent the like Misfortune as happen'd the 7th of that Month, in the Attack of the Counterscarp, seeing the Grenadiers repuls'd, rally'd them himself, and led them on again to the Charge: Upon which Occasion his Highness was wounded by a Musket-Ball, which grazing on his Forehead, above his Left-Eye, made no Fracture, and only beat off his Hat. The Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, who stood by, clapt his own Hat (which had been Shot through a little before by another Musket-Ball) on Prince Eugene, who was perswaded to retire to his Quarters, to have his Wound dress'd. This Action having been very obstinate and bloody, the Allies had little less than 1000 Men, either kill'd or wounded in it; to supply which the Duke of Marlborough sent, the next Day, a Reinforcement of 400 British and Prussian Grenadiers from his Army to the Siege. The same Morning, his Grace went to give Prince Eugene a Visit, and finding him ready to mount on Horseback, his Grace, and King Augustus, prevail'd with his Highness to continue a few Days in his Chamber, till his Wound was heal'd up: During which Time, the Duke of Marlborough sustain'd the Weight of the Command, both of the Siege, and his own Army. The States-General were so sensible of the almost-irreparable Loss, the whole Confederacy would sustain by the Death of Prince Eugene, that they order'd their Deputies to conjure him not to expose any more so precious a Life; to prevent which, They, and even some Generals, represented to his Highness, the Lateness\* of the Season; the Slowness with which the Ingeniers had proceeded in their Approaches; and the great Difficulty there would be, after the Consumption of so prodigious a Quantity of Ammunition, to provide what would still be necessary in any reasonable Time; which gave them some Apprehensions for the Success of the Siege: And therefore open'd the Counsel of giving over that Enterprize, before they were reduc'd to greater Streights. But his Highness rejected

ness rejected those Overtures, and persisted in the Resolution to carry on the Siege, even with his own Troops, as long as he had one Man left.

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The greatest Difficulty the Allies met with in the Siege, being occasion'd by the Want of Ammunition, and all the Passages to *Brussels* wholly obstructed, the Duke of *Marlborough* had wisely be-thought himself, (in order to open a new Communi-cation with *Ostend*) of sending for the *British* Bat-talions, which, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Erle*, had been employ'd in Alarming the Coast of *France*; of which Expedition a succinct Ac-count will not be amiss in this Place. General *Erle* having taken a Review, in the Isle of *Wight*, of the Nine Regiments commanded by Brigadier *Livesay*, M. G. *Farrington*, Colonel *Hamilton*, Colonel *Dor-mer*, Colonel *Johnson*, Colonel *Moor*, Colonel *Causfield*, Colonel *Townsend*, and Brigadier *Wynne*, caus'd them to be embark'd on Board the Men of War and the few Transports that were at *Spithead*, except a Detach-ment of about 400 Men, who were left behind there; and the 2 Regiments of Dragoons of Briga-dier *Carpenter*, and the Earl of *Essex*, that were or-der'd to march to, and embark at *Dover*, for want of the Transports, that were detain'd by contrary Winds in the Downs. The Fleet, under the Com-mand of Sir *George Bing*, Admiral of the *Blue*, and the Lord *Dursley*, Vice Admiral of the *Blue*, sail'd from *Spithead* on Tuesday the 27th of July, O. S. about Noon, and came to an Anchor the 28th at Night off of *Deal*. The 29th, a Disposition was made for easing the Transport-Ships that came from *Spithead*, and were crowded, and for shifting the Soldiers out of the Men of War into the Trans-ports that were found in the Downs, both for Con-veniency and Health sake: After which it was thought proper to stand over, with the Fleet and Transports, to the Coast of *Picardy*, as well to alarm and amuse the Enemy there, as to be the more in readiness to execute any Orders that should be sent for proceeding elsewhere on the Coast of *France*. The 30th, the Boats of the Fleet begun to be employ'd in carrying the Soldiers to the Trans-ports assign'd them, but the Wind blowing very hard, that Service could not be perform'd till the

An Account  
of General  
Erle's Ex-  
pedition on  
the Coast  
of France.

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next day. The 1st of *August*, the Fleet set Sail again, and came to an Anchor the next day, about Noon, in the Bay of *Bologne*; where it was thought fit to make a Feint of Landing the Troops near the Point of that Town; and accordingly, upon Signals agreed on, the Launches and other Boats of the Fleet were order'd to rendezvous at 2 a-Clock next Morning, with a Detachment of the Forces. The 3d, about 4-a-Clock, they stood in pretty near the Shore, to observe the Condition of the Enemy, of whom they perceiv'd considerable Numbers to be gather'd together on the Strand, and amongst them 5 Squadrons of Horse and 2 Battalions of Foot, which were judg'd to be regular Troops, and drawn from the Neighbouring Parts: Several Cannon-shot were fir'd from the Forts in the Bay, but without any Execution. The 4th, early in the Morning, it blew a Storm of Wind, with Thunder and Lightning, when the Fleet weigh'd, and anchor'd again about Noon in the Bay of *Etaples*. As they sail'd along the Coast, the Enemy's Horse that were found at *Bologne*, were seen to march along the Shore, as far as the River which leads up to *Etaples*. Soon after the Fleet's Arrival here, a Detachment was landed, with intention to have march'd some Way, and given a farther Alarm to the Country; for which purpose the Generals and Admirals were all on Shore; but assoon as the Detachment was drawn up, new \* Orders were brought by an Express from *England*; whereupon all the Troops were re-embark'd. The same Day, the *Woolwich* and *Canterbury* join'd the Fleet from *Spithhead*, with 400 of the Soldiers that were left in the Isle of *Wight*; and the 5th they were under Sail, making for the Bay of *Bologne*, where they arriv'd the next Morning, and anchor'd, with Intention to have waited the coming up of the Transports with the Dragoons expected from *Dover*; but the Wind blowing very fresh at North-west, it was not thought

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\* It was at first design'd that the Forces under General Erle should have join'd those that made an Incurſion into Picardy, under General Tilly, but the Latter being recall'd, that Project was laid aſide.

thought safe to ride on that Coast, by reason of the Sands and Shoal-Water. On the 7th in the Evening, being oblig'd to weigh, they stood over again to the Coast of *England*, and off of *Dover*, where, next Night they receiv'd an Account, That the Dragoons were embark'd; but the Weather proving calm, the Transports could not come out 'till the Day following, when they all join'd the Fleet (which continu'd under Sail) in *Dover-Road*; but the Winds were so various that they could not make to the Bay of *la Hogue*, 'till the 11th in the Afternoon. The same Evening, upon a Report made by Persons sent out to discover a proper place for Landing, it was resolv'd, that the Men of War and Transports should stand in as near the Shore as possible the next Day, to land the Forces: And accordingly, upon the Signal made, at Four of the Clock, the 12th in the Morning, they were all under Sail; but a great Fog arising, and little or no Wind, the Transports could not all come up, nor the Launches and Boats of the Fleet, which were all employ'd to carry the first Detachment of 1200 Men, get nigh the Shore, 'till about 10 of the Clock. By this time the latter were all got to the Place of Rendezvous, but the Generals, upon viewing the Coast, and the Forces that were by that time brought together to oppose any Descent (which were reckon'd to be 9 Battalions, and 14 Squadrons, regularly drawn up) found it impracticable to land the Men, as well as by reason of several Forts and Batteries which commanded the Shore, and from whence they threw several Bombs into the Fleet. The Men were therefore order'd to return on Board again, there being no Possibility of effecting any thing on that Coast, without the apparent hazard of the first Detachment, which could not be follow'd by another from the Transports, where they lay, in less than Two Hours time, the Boats not being capable of carrying above 1200 Men at a Time. On the 14th the Fleet set Sail again to the Westward, it being intended, if the Wind should continue Easterly, to have put into the Bay of *Grande-Anse*. The same Day the sick Soldiers, on Board the Transport-Ships, were remov'd into one Ship, and sent under Convoy of the *Antelope*

A. C. for *Portsmouth*, to be put into the Hospital there:  
 1708. The 15th, in the Morning, the Wind coming a-

bout when the Fleet was off of *Cape la Hogue*, to the S. W. they were oblig'd to alter their Course; whereupon they went and lay before *Cherbourg*. The 16th, Quarter-Master-General *la Colombiere*, and Engineer *Hanway* being sent out to observe the Coast, and take a view of *Cherbourg*, to see where it might be proper to Land the Forces, they return'd and made a Report, That by reason of the Rocks all along the Coast, and of the Forts at the Mouth of the inner Bay, leading up to the Town, which commanded the Entrance thereof, it was utterly impracticable to land Men there. At the same time, while they were Sounding within less than Cannon-shot of these Forts, which fired several times at them, they perceiv'd a great many Tents pitch'd on the Shore. The same Day, the Lord *Dursley*, on Board the *Orford*, with six other Men of War, on which the Marines were on Board, was detach'd from the Fleet, and sail'd to the Westward to cruize in the Soundings; and the 17th, the Fleet return'd, and came to Anchor in the Bay of *la Hogue*, to give a farther Alarm to the Enemy: But the Men growing sickly, and Provisions short, Sir *George Bing* return'd to *Spithead*, on the 28th of the same Month, with the Men of War and Transports. On Sunday the 5th of September, O. S. Orders were sent down to *Portsmouth* for the Forces on Board the Fleet, except *Carpen-ter's* and *Essex's* Dragoons, to sail for *Ostend*, which they did accordingly, the 7th in the Morning, and arriv'd there Three Days † after. Upon Intelligence thereof, Count *De la Motte*, who was advanc'd, with a considerable Force, towards *Brussels*, with Design to surprize that Place, return'd immediately to *Bruges*, and commanded 300 of his Men to cut the Dykes at *Lessinghen*, in order to lay the Country between *Ostend* and *Newport* under Water, and thereby prevent General *Erle's* Communication with the Duke of *Marlborough*: But notwithstanding that, Part of the *British* Forces, with some *Dutch* that were in Garrison at *Ostend*, took Post at the Village of *Lessinghen*, and began to intrench themselves there, expecting Or-

†The *British* Forces  
 under General  
*Erle*, arrive at  
*Ostend*.  
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 N. S.

aders from the D. of Marlborough to do further Service.

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To return to the Siege; The Four Hundred Grenadiers detach'd from his Grace's Army, were order'd to be, the 22d of September, at 4 in the Afternoon, in the Trenches; and this Body, supported by the like Number of other Grenadiers, and 550 Fuzeliers, were to post themselves that Evening in the Tenaile on the Left; but the first arriving too late, the Attack was put off. The same \* Evening, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General Spar, Major General Soble, and Brigadier du Trouffel, with Twelve Battalions, who enlarg'd the Lodgment on the Counterescarp; advanc'd the Gallery to the Horn-work on the Right, and to the Counterguard on the Left; and carried on and enlarg'd the Saps on the Right and Left. The 23d, in the Morning, Lieutenant-General Arnam, Major-General Colyer, and Brigadier Waffenaer, reliev'd the Trenches, and had the Direction of the Attack which was to be made the Day before. Three Hundred Grenadiers of the Grand Army, supported by 120 others, and 270 Fuzileers, were commanded for the Attack on the Right; and the other 100 Grenadiers from the Grand Army, supported by 280 others, and 270 Fuzileers, for the Attack on the Left. All things being in a readiness, the Duke of Marlborough, who was in the Trenches, caused a Signal to be made for the Attack, which was carryed on with all imaginable Vigour and Success. For the Confederate Troops beat the Enemy from the Tenaile on the Left, (that on the Right being taken the 21st at Night) made a great Lodgment therein; and enlarg'd their Lodgments along the Cover'd way, without any considerable Loss: Having only had some Engineers and Officers wounded. It was observed, on this Occasion, that the Enemy did not defend that Post with the like Vigour they have done the former, from whence 'twas rightly concluded, either that the Garrison had been much weakned in the hot Disputes they had sustain'd, or that they began to want Ammunition. The 24th in the Morning \* Lieutenant-General Wilke, Major-General Zoutland, and Brigadier Keppel, reliev'd the Trenches, and the Duke of Marlborough, who return'd the Night before to his

*The Siege of Lille continued*

\* Sept. 22.

*An Attack made, and the Tenaile on the Left taken, under the Duke of Marlborough's Command.*

*\* Some Journals say the Prince of Holftein-Beck*

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Camp, came back that Morning to the Siege. In the Evening, one of the Besiegers Bombs, fell into a Magazine of Bombs in the Town, which blew up; and occasion'd a considerable Damage; And that Night was employed in advancing the Sap towards the Two grand Breaches, and along the Ditches of the Two Counterguards. They also began two Mines, in order to blow up the Traverses, behind which the Enemy continued in those Works; made some Progress in the Bridges to pass the Ditch of the Horn-work on the Right, and continued the Lodgments before the Ravelin on the Right: With very inconsiderable Loss. In the mean time, the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, continu'd encamp'd at *Lanoy*, from whence, on the 21st, Brigadier *Landsbergh*, with 6 Battalions, and 800 Horse, march'd to *Courtray*, and encamp'd near that Place, with Orders to protect the Country People, and encourage them to bring Provisions to the Confederate Camp, of which they were hindered before by the Enemy's Parties. The 22d Major General *Cadogan* set out for *Ostend* to view the *British* Troops that landed there the same Day, and concert Measures with General *Erle* for the Security of a great Convoy, that was to be sent from thence to the Army. Major-General *Cadogan* return'd the 23d at Night; The same Day, the Troops posted near *Courtray*, under Brigadier *Landsbergh*, advanc'd towards the Country of *Bruges*, between *Rousselaer* and *Thielt*; And the 24th Brigadier *Starkenbergh*, with Ten Squadrons, and Brigadier *Els* with six Battalions, were order'd to march and post themselves within some Miles of *Menin*, in order to observe the Detachments which the Enemy might make to intercept that Convoy. The 25th the Trenches before *Lille* were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Spar*, Major General † *Soble*, and Brigadier *Boisset*, with the usual Number of Battalions, who carried on the Sap before the Breaches within Ten Paces of the Palisadoes, and along the Faces of the Ravelin on the Right; And the Miners continued to work at the Two Mines before the Breach on the Left; as also at the Mines to blow up the Traverses of the Counter-Guards, with very little loss. The 26th Lieutenant General

† Other  
Journals  
say Maj.  
Gen. *Fei-*  
*genbach*.

*Arnhem,*



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*Arnhem*, Major General *Sacken*, and Brigadier *Temple*, having reliev'd the Trenches, the Saps and Mines were very much advanc'd on the Right Attack; and on the Left Two Mines were carried on to blow up the Traverses of the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, opposite to the great Breach in the Body of the Place, with little or no Loss. The 27th, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* having reliev'd the Trenches with Major General *Soble*, Brigadier *Boisset*, and the usual Number of Battalions, the Sap was considerably advanc'd along the Face of the Ravelin and the Counterguard, on the Right; on the Left the Saps were likewise continu'd, and several Mines carried on in the Counterguards, and before the grand Breach, with the Loss of near 50 Men kill'd and wounded. About break of Day the Enemy sprung a Mine before the Breach on the Right, which, however, did no manner of Damage. The 28th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, Major-General *Collyer*, and Brigadier *Wassenaer*, with the former Number of Battalions; and about Midnight, whilst the Workmen were employ'd in carrying on the Saps and Mines, there was a great Alarm in the Camp on the following Occasion. The Siege having been protracted to an unusual length, (both by Reason of the stout Resistance of those within, and the several Interruptions and other Difficulties, those without met in that Enterprize) and the Garrison having sustain'd several Assaults, and made all the while a prodigious Fire, Marechal de *Boufflers* found means to acquaint the Duke of *Vendosme*, that he had scarce Ammunition sufficient for four Days; which pressing Necessity oblig'd the Enemy to venture upon a bold Attempt of supplying the Place. In order to that, the Duke of *Vendosme* detach'd the Chevalier de *Luxembourg*, Major-General, and Mr. de *Tournefort* with about Two Thousand Carabiniers, Horse, and Dragoons, who, besides their Arms, carry'd each a Fusée, and a Bag of sixty Pound Weight of Powder, which they took up at *Douay*. Having put green Boughs in their Hats, the usual Token of the Confederate Troops, they advanc'd along the Cawsey from *Douay* to *Lille*, and were met by the Out-Guards of

The Che-  
valier de  
Luxem-  
bourg  
throws a  
supply of  
Men and  
Ammuni-  
tion into  
Lille.

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a Detachment of 100 Horse, which General *Schlick*, who was encamp'd at *Pont-a-Tresin*, with 30 Squadrons, since the Duke of *Marlborough* came to *Lanoy*, had posted there. Being challeng'd by these Guards, they pretended they were *Germans* of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, and were conducting some Prisoners to the Camp; But, upon a Distrust, a Subaltern Officer advanc'd to examine them; whereupon they rode full Gallop along the Cawfey, and got into the Line of Circumvallation. The Centinels and Guards having fired at them, the Confederate Troops took the Alarm, ran to their Arms; and the Palatine Dragoons of *Witgenstein*, getting first on Horseback, with incredible Speed, fell on the Enemy, and pursued them to the Barrier of the Town, which the Besieged were, at first, shy of opening, and so left their Men exposed to the Fire of the Confederate Infantry, which setting Fire to some Bags of Powder, about 60 of the Enemy were blown up, with their Horses. However, about Twelve Hundred of the foremost got into the Town; and the rest, by the Favour of the Night, and the Confusion the Confederate Camp was in, retired, tho' with the utmost Precipitation, towards *Douay*; but met with another Misfortune near *Pont-a-Rache*: For some of the Bags of those that went before, being untied, and the Powder falling on the Ground, was set on Fire, by the Horses of those that came after striking Fire on the Pavement, whereby about 30 Men were kill'd: Besides which, the Allies took in the Camp several Prisoners, and amongst them the *Marquis de Bethune*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Captain, and two Subalterns: So that the Enemy paid very dear for the Supply of Ammunition they threw into the Town. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* gave the following Account of that Action to the States General:

The Prince  
of Hesse's  
Letter to  
the States  
about it.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE 27th instant, I did my self the Honour to acquaint your High Mightinesses how far the Works against this City were advanc'd; there has been no Alteration since; our Men continue working to perfect the Mines in the *Tenailles*, and to carry on the Saps to the Cover'd-way. Yesterday.

' Yesterday, towards the Evening, we heard a great Blow, which we suppos'd to be a Mine; half an Hour after, another Crack was heard; and at Midnight, such a Blast, that the Ground shook with it. This alarm'd the whole Army; I went to the Right, from whence the Noise came (having first given Order to all the Cavalry under my Command to Saddle and Mount) and found that a great Detachment of the Enemy (as your High Mightinesses may see by the subjoin'd List) coming from *Douay*, had endeavour'd to break through at the Aperture of the Line of Circumvallation, on the High-way between *Douay* and *Lisle*, where the *Palatine* Horse are encamp'd. Part of them having pass'd, and our Men putting themselves in a Posture to oppose them, the Bags of Powder, which most of the *Frenob* Horse and Dragoons had behind them, of about 50 Pound Weight each, took Fire, which made a terrible Noise among them. The foremost of them, upon this Accident, rode full Gallop towards the Town; Nevertheless, before they could reach it, the same Disaster befell 'em a second time, just as they came up to the Barrier, which might, in all Probability, be occasion'd by the Horses Shoes striking upon the Pavement, or by the Sparks of the first Fire that fell upon their Men, who were not aware of it. 'Tis said, that, at least, an Hundred Men perish'd, in this manner, near the Gate; and 'tis likely, this was the last Noise we heard. Between 50 and 60 Troopers were kill'd upon the Place where they pass'd the Line; and 'twas a dreadful Spectacle to see the Way strew'd with dead Carcasses, Horses, Heads, Arms, and Legs, half burnt. The others who were behind, retir'd as fast as they could. I caus'd 'em to be pursu'd, but it was impossible to overtake them. They found, however, upon the Road, for Two Leagues beyond the Camp, Sacks of Powder, Swords, Pistols, and loose Powder, which shews the Precipitation with which they made their Retreat. Our *Hessian* Hussars set fire to a great many Sacks which they found in the Road, as they return'd from the Pursuit. We reckon, that about 300 Men got into the Town, but carry'd too little Powder

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‘ Powder with ‘em, to ballance their Loss. On the other hand, ‘tis plain, that Ammunition, which is so necessary for their Defence, begins to fall short in the Place.

‘ Your *High Mightinesses* will, no doubt, have had direct Advice, of the Advantage which the Troops, lately arriv’d from *England*, sustain’d by those *Monf. Cadogan* carried with him from the Army, have obtain’d near the Canal that goes from *Ostend* to *Newport*, over the Duke of *Berwick’s* Troops that attack’d ‘em. The great Convoy is arriv’d at *Menin*. I congratulate your *High-Mightinesses* upon both these Accounts; and am, with much Respect, &c.

From the Camp before  
Lille, Sept. 29, 1708.

Sign’d,

Frederick, Prince of Hesse.

‘ The Troops which endeavour’d to throw themselves into *Lille*, in the Night between the 28th and 29th, were the Chevalier de *Luxembourg*, and under him *Monf. de Tournesfort*; 400 Horse for the Van; 252 Horse-Grenadiers; 2 Squadrons of Dragoons; 2 of *Burgundy*; 1 of *St. Agnan*; 2 of *Morteville*; 2 of *la Fontaine*; 1 of *Bretèche*; 2 of *Ternau*; 2 of *Forceaque*. N. B. We have taken some Officers, with about Twenty five Troopers. And had not One Man either kill’d or wounded on our side.

The very same Day the French set out from *Douay*, to attempt the throwing Ammunition into *Lille*, the Allies brought safe to *Rousselaer* their Great Convoy of Warlike Stores, and other Necessaries, after one of the most glorious and most memorable Actions that stand recorded in History. Upon the News of the Arrival of the *British* Troops at *Ostend*, which gave the Confederate Generals some Hopes of opening a Communication with that Town, a Council of War was held, wherein it was resolv’d to prosecute the Siege; Prince *Eugene* saying, He would be responsible for the Success, provided he were supplied with Ammunition: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* sent 700 Waggon, under a strong Guard,

Guard, to *Ostend*; where the Duke, not having so great a Quantity of Arms as was necessary, borrowed some Hundreds of Powder of General *Erle*. On the other hand, his Grace, (who the 25th of September return'd to the Camp at *Lanoy*) having receiv'd Advice, That upon the *British* Troops taking Post at *Leffinghen*, Count *de la Motte* had been reinforc'd with several Brigades of Horse, and Foot, to intercept the Convoy: His Grace rightly foresaw, That the Six Battalions, and 800 Horse, detach'd under Brigadier *Landberg*, and Ten Squadrons more under Brigadier *Starkerberg*, and Six Battalions under General *Els*, would not be sufficient to oppose the Enemy; and therefore Major General *Webb*, and Brigadier Count *Nassau Woudenburg*, Son to Velt-Mareschal *d'Auverquerque*, march'd the 26th, by Break of Day, with Twelve Battalions more, to join the foremention'd Detachments on the Road between *Menin* and *Ostend*, with Orders to advance as far as *Ichtegem*, in the Country, call'd, *The Frank of Bruges*, about four Leagues from *Leffinghen*; And, at the same time, Major-General *Cadogan* march'd with another Detachment of Horse and Foot, to meet the Convoy upon the passing the Canal of *Bruges*. On the other hand, Lieutenant-General *Erle* was not idle: For being join'd by a Detachment, he drain'd the Water between *Ostend* and *Newport*, and built a Bridge over the Canal of *Leffinghen*; by which means he open'd a Communication with the Grand Army, towards which, the great Convoy began their March the 26th of September, in the Evening, and continued passing the Canal the next Morning. Hereupon, a considerable Party of the Enemy's Forces advanc'd to post themselves at *Oudenburgh*, but found that Place possess'd by a strong Detachment, whom they attack'd; but being repuls'd, with great Loss, they retired to a considerable Body under the Command of Count *de la Motte*, who march'd from *Bruges*, with Design to intercept the Confederate Convoy.

*The Duke of Marlborough makes several Detachments to cover a great Convoy from Ostend.*

*The French repuls'd at Oudenburgh, Sept. 27. N. S.*

After that the Detachments which were sent to cover the March of the Waggon's from *Ostend* to *Warendale*, written by Major-General *Webb* himself, who gain'd a memorable Victory there, Sept. 28. N. S. See the Plan.

*An Account of the Battle of Wyndale*

the

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the Siege of *Lille*, had joined at *Turout* the 27th of September, General *Webb*, (who, as Eldest Major-Gen. commanded in Chief,) received Advice, that Major *Savary*, of the Regiment of *Gethem*, had possessed himself of the Post at *Oudenbourg*; whereupon he sent 600 Grenadiers under the Command of Colonel *Preston*, a Battalion of *Orkney's* under the Command of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune*, commanded by Colonel *Voogt*, the whole under the Direction of Brigadier *Lansberg*, to reinforce that Post. The 28th, at 8 in the Morning, all the Horse (under the Command of Major-General *Cadogan*) were ordered to *Hoglede*, to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there, except 150 Horse, which were sent the Night before, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to *Oudenbourg*, with Orders to the Two Battalions, and 600 Grenadiers, to guard the Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards to rejoin the Foot at *Turout*. About Noon, Count *Lottum* returned to *Turout*, with Advice, that in his way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an advanced Guard of the Enemy, which he pushed into the Plain, where he observed 16 Squadrons, mounting in great haste, on the Alarm which their advanced Guard gave them; whereupon he thought it necessary to return in all haste, to give the General an Account of it. On this Advice, all the Foot, consisting of 22 Battalions, Count *Lottum*, with his 150 Horse making the advanced Guard, with the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers that were not detached, were ordered to march immediately to gain the Village of *Ichtegem*, by the way of *Wynendale*. As soon as the advanced Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceived the Enemy in the opening of the Plain; whereupon the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were drawn up in order of Battel. Major-General *Webb*, and Count *Nassau Woudenbourg*, at the Head of the 150 Horse, advanced to reconnoitre the Enemy, giving Orders, at the same time, to the Foot to advance, and form themselves as fast as possible in the Plain. The 150 Horse were left at the opening of the Plain, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to amuse the Enemy; and to embarrass them the more, the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were posted in a Low Coppice on that

Coppice wherein T

## EXPLANATION

K Two Platoons upon the left of the  
 Battalion fronting the Plain.  
 L Seven Platoons posted in the  
 Wood upon the right.  
 M A Battalion posted in the Wood  
 to sustain the Platoons.  
 N The Enemy's Battery of 40 Pieces  
 of Cannon whereof 10 of them were of  
 36 lbs & began at first to fire from  
 that flank but afterwards advanced  
 with their Foot.  
 O A Squadron of Mice posted there  
 in the beginning to observe the enemy  
 but afterwards posted in the Rear.  
 P The Squadron of the Mice.  
 Q A House burnt by the French.  
 R The Castle of Wyndesore.  
 S During the Action of Convey  
 the Kocidore in its way to the  
 Nick De Bois delinavit

A Scale of 60

50 150 250 350





that side of the Plain where the Enemy were expected to pass. As soon as our Troops passed but of the Defile into the Plain, Major-General Webb drew them up in Battel, posting them in the Opening between the Wood of Wynendale, and the Coppice on the other side, where the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were posted. We had scarce got 6 Battalions into the Opening, when the Enemy began to Cannonade us with † 40 Pieces of Cannon, whereof 10 were of three Bores; But notwithstanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the 150 Horse kept their ground, which produced the desired Effect, in giving the General Time to form his Foot in Two Lines. The Left Wing was extended beyond the Low Coppice, as well to prevent the Enemy from passing that way, as to cover our Flank. On our Right Flank was posted in the Wood of Wynendale, the Regiment of Heucklom; and on our Flank on the Left, the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of Prussia, commanded by Colonel Rhader, with Orders not to discover themselves, nor fire, till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some Platoons of Grenadiers, were advanced 40 Paces upon the Right and Left, with the same Orders, and the Quarter-Masters were also posted in a Road on the Left, that crossed through the forementioned Low Coppice. The Enemy, after Three Hours Cannonading, advanced towards us on the Plain in Twelve Lines, whereof Six were Foot, and Six Horse; whereupon Count Lottum was ordered to retire, and Post himself 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very good Order. The French continued to march straight up to us, with 40 Battalions and † 60 Squadrons; but the General perceiving they extended themselves to their Right in the Coppice, he sent Count Nassau to observe their Motion, who immediately ordered thither the Regiment of Grumkow, commanded by Colonel Beschefer; And Brigadier Eltz being come up with the last Regiment, was posted on the Right in the Wood of Wynendale. About half a quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, Brigadier Lansberg, with the Two Battalions, and 600 Grenadiers that had been detached, having Advice, that

† The Relation published at the Hague, by the Printer in Ordinary to the States, says only, 19 Pieces, 9 whereof of a triple Bore.

\* The forementioned Relation, says only, 4 Lines of Foot, and as many of Horse. † The other Accounts says only, 48 Squadrons.

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*\* The other  
Relation  
says, 15  
Paces.*

*† The other  
Relation  
does not  
mention  
Gauvain's  
Regiment.*

the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us just time enough to form a third Line. Some Minutes after, the Enemy began the Attack, marching within 150 \* Paces of our Flank on the Right, where the Battalions who hid themselves according to the General's Orders, and who were not to fire till the French Flank came opposite to them, gave them such a warm Fire, that their left Wing gave into their Center; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince, who was posted on the Flank on our Left, much about the same Distance, did not miss the Opportunity of their Disorder, to give them a very vigorous Discharge, which put their whole Line in Confusion. Nevertheless, the Enemy push'd on, and put Two of our Battalions in Disorder; but the Swiss Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the Command of Colonel *Hirtzell*, advancing upon their Horse that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give Time to the General and Count *Nassau*, to bring up the Regiments of *Bernsdorf*, † *Gauvain* and *Lindeboom*, to supply the room of those that were pressed, which was done in a Moment. However, the Enemy, supported by so many Lines, made another Attempt to penetrate; but our Battalions rather advanced than gave way; tho' the General gave Orders against advancing, fearing lest that might render the Fire of our Flanks useless. This Precaution had all the desired Success; the Regiments and Grenadiers making such a continual Fire, as forced their Two Wings upon their Center, and obliged the whole to retire in the greatest Confusion, notwithstanding all the Efforts their Officers could make, by Encouragement or Violence, to keep them up; so that they only fired at a great distance on our Lines; which ours returned, advancing by Platoons, as at their Exercise, with all the Order imaginable. Major-General *Cadogan*, who came up some time after the Action began, offer'd to charge the Enemy in their Disorder, with Two Squadrons of Horse, the other Four which he had sent for, not being arrived till near Seven at Night; but it was not thought adviseable to expose so small a Number to charge the Enemy, who had brought up all their Horse to favour their

their Retreat. The Battel lasted Two Hours, and was very hot, in which we had (A) 912 Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded; but the Enemy, as we were assured by Letters from Ghent and Bruges, and by Report of Prisoners and Deserters, lost betwixt \* 6 and 7000 Men. They made their Retreat in so great Confusion, that they left most of their Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry off till next Day at 11 a Clock, after hearing that our Convoy were passing Rousselaer. We remain'd on the Field of Battel till Two a Clock the next Morning, having first carried off all our wounded, and several of the Enemy. This Victory is the more surprizing, that by reason of several Detachments, we had not above 6000 † in the Action; and the Enemy, by their own Accounts, not less than 24000. It is observable, That the *London-Gazette* of the 20th and 23d of September, O. S. having, by wrong Information, ascribed the whole Honour of this Glorious Action to Major-General Cadogan, without so much as mentioning Major-General Webb; the latter came over into England, and gave \* her Majesty the foremention'd Relation, which was made publick in the Gazette. And, indeed, that General, tho' vastly inferior to the Enemy, made such a bold Stand; posted his Men so advantageously; ask'd the Advice of the Chief Officers under him, with such Modesty, an extraordinary Virtue in a young Commander! And sustain'd the Enemy's repeated Efforts with so great Bravery, Firmness and Vigour; that as this Critical Victory, which prevented the Raising of the Siege of Lille, was principally owing to his good Conduct, and other Military Abilities, so that eminent Service was afterwards deservedly acknowledg'd, not only by the *Unanimous Thanks* of the Commons of Great Britain; but also, in a distinguishing Manner, by the King of Prussia, who bestow'd upon him the *Order of Generosity*: Which will remain a Monument both of That of the Giver and Receiver.

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\* The Hague Account says only, 3 or 4000.

† The fore-said Account says, between 6 and 7000, and the Enemy between 23 & 24000. O. S. Major General Webb comes over into England. His just Praise.

His eminent Service acknowledged.

Whilst

(A) According to a List sent to the States General, the Allies had, 3 Colonels, and 2 Lieutenant-Colonels wounded; 2 Majors kill'd, and 1 wounded; 4 Captains kill'd, and 18 wounded; 4 Lieutenants kill'd, and 38 wounded; 111 Private Men kill'd, and 680 wounded.

**A, C.** Whilst Major General *Webb* was thus unequally engaged at *Wynendale*, the Convoy march'd on undisturb'd; arriv'd safe that Night at *Rousselaer*; the next Day at *Menin*; and on the last Day of September, N. S. pass'd through the Duke of *Marborough*'s Army, ( which, the Day before, moved from *Lanoy* to *Roncq*, with the Right at *Pont-a-Roncq*, *Marque*, and the Left at *Menin* ) in its Way to the Camp before *Lille*. The Day before, \* the Trenches being relieved by Lieutenant General *Spar*, a Mine was sprung in the Evening under the Traverse of a Counterguard on the Left, which had such Effect, that the Confederate Grenadiers got over; forc'd the Enemy into their Communication of Retreat; and the Workmen were set on Work; but the Captain that had the Direction of the Attack, being wounded, they could only make a Lodgment behind the Traverse. On the Right, the Besiegers made another Opening, in order to make a new Lodgment on the Counterguard, to take off the Fire the Enemy might make from thence, to hinder the Passage of the Ditch; and they also advanc'd the Sap in three different Places; and mounted Five Pieces of Cannon, which soon destroy'd the Communication of the Ravelin on the Right, with the Horn-work. The 30th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*; and the Night was employ'd in carrying on the Saps, and in raising a Work on the Right to look into the Cover'd-way before the Grand Breach.

\* Sept. 30. The same \* Day, Prince *Eugene* being almost recover'd of his Wound, began to go abroad, and shew himself to the Troops, which revived their Hopes and Spirits, no less than the Arrival of the great Convoy; which, at the same time, reach'd the Camp. On the First of *October*, N. S. the Trenches being reliev'd by the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, the Besiegers, in the Evening, made an Attack on the Salient Angle of the Counterscarp, before the great Breach on the Right, where they lodg'd themselves, and oblig'd the Enemy to retire behind the Traverses; And, on the Left, began the Gallery to pass the Ditch of the Ravelin, between the Two Counter-Guards, and enlarg'd the Saps before the Great Breach: With the Loss of about Fifty

Fifty Men kill'd and wounded upon the Attack. A. C.  
 The next \* Day, Lieutenant-General *Wilke* reliev'd 1708.  
 the Trenches, and the Sap was join'd before the  
 Great Breach, and the Gallery finish'd towards the \* Oct. 2.  
 Ravelin, in order to an Attack. The 3d of Octo- N. S.  
 ber, Lieutenant-General *Wilke* continuing in the *The Allies*  
 Trenches, the Duke of *Marlbrough* went to the *make*  
 Camp before *Lille*, where the Disposition was made *themselves*  
 for attacking the Ravelin on the Right, for which *Masters of*  
 purpose 300 Grenadiers were detach'd from the *the Rave-*  
 Army under his Grace's Command, to join the *lin and*  
 Troops of the Siege order'd for that Service. The *Counter-*  
 Attack began about Noon, and succeeded so Oct. 3.  
 well, that by half an Hour after One the Besiegers N. S.  
 made a very good Lodgment on the Ravelin; and  
 forc'd those of the Enemy's Troops that were behind  
 the Traverses, to leap into the Water, where most  
 of them were either kill'd or drowned, by which  
 the Allies made themselves entire Masters of the  
 Two Counterguards and Ravelin, in which they  
 took two Pieces of Cannon. In the Night they  
 lodg'd themselves on the Right and Left of the  
 Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp before the Great  
 Breach on the Right; oblig'd the Enemy to abandon  
 the same, as far as the Place of Arms of the Rave-  
 lin; And, on the Left, compleated a Communica-  
 tion with the Ravelin taken in the Afternoon, and  
 advanc'd the Sap towards the Counterscarp, with  
 very little Loss. The 4th, the Trenches being re-  
 liev'd by Lieutenant-General *Arnam*, the Night  
 was employ'd in enlarging the Saps and Lodgments,  
 and in making a new Battery, to batter the Flank  
 of the great Breach on the Left. The 5th, in the  
 Night, the Lodgment along the Counterscarp of  
 the Right, was considerably advanc'd; the Descent  
 made into the Cover'd-Way before the great Breach;  
 a large Batttery begun on the Counterscarp, to  
 batter the Breach and its opposite Flank, with about  
 20 Men kill'd and wounded; And, on the Left,  
 there was an Attack made, and a Mine sprung on  
 the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, before the  
 great Breach; But the Mine not having had all the  
 Success expected, the Besiegers only made two  
 Advancements within 15 Paces of the Palisadoes;  
 and had about 60 Men kill'd and wounded. On

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the 6th, the Night was employ'd in carrying on the Saps, and raising of Batteries; and Two Pieces of Cannon were mounted in the Ravelin, in order to annoy the Enemy in the Counterscarp, before the great Breach. The 7th, the Lodgment on the Counterscarp on the Right was enlarg'd; the Work continued at the Batteries, along the Cover'd-way; And on the Left, the Miners discover'd Two of the Enemy's Mines, which they rendred useles; and continued working on their own, in order to gain the Counterscarp before the great Breach on the Left. The Night between the 8th and 9th, while the Sap was advancing on the Right, and several new Batteries raising on the Counterscarp, to batter the Flanks of the Breaches, the Enemy sallied out, with a Design to raze the Sap that was carrying on towards the Place of Arms; but the Damage they did was so inconsiderable, that it was repair'd again before Day. On the Left, the Enemy sprung a Mine, without any manner of Effect; and the Miners of the Allies, likewise sprung a Mine, to prevent its being spoiled by the Enemy; which they thinking to be a Signal for an Attack, immediately made a great Fire from the Ramparts; which ceasing after a little time, the Confederate Grenadiers went out and attacked the Counterscarp with so good Success, that they made themselves Masters of the Place designed, and began a Lodgment there. The 9th, at Night, the Miners began to make an Opening on the Right, in order to drain the Ditch before the grand Breach, and advanced the Sap in several Places; And on the Left, the Enemy abandon'd the Counterscarp, where the Besiegers made a good Lodgment. The 10th, the Lodgments, both on the Counterscarp, and in the Cover'd-way, were enlarg'd; the Works advanc'd towards the Place of Arms, in which the Enemy still continued on the Right; And, on the Left, the Sap was considerably advanc'd, and a Battery begun to dismount the Enemy's Cannon that flank'd the great Breach: In which Night's Service, the young Count d'Hone was kill'd, and about 20 private Men kill'd and wounded. The 11th, in the Night, the Saps and Lodgments were carried on, and continued, on the Right, within 8 Paces of the Place  
of

of Arms; the Descent of the Ditch begun by three Openings, 6 Foot wide each; the Drain for draining the Ditch, almost finish'd; And, on the Left, the Sap was also advanc'd along the Counterscarp; the Descent into the Cover'd-way begun; and a Battery of Six Pieces of Cannon finish'd, with inconsiderable Loss. The 12th, the Besiegers continued to enlarge the Place of Arms for the general Assault, and finish'd Two Descents into the Ditch, on the Right; But, on the Left, the Enemy return'd behind Two Traverses of the Cover'd-way, before the Courtine, which hindred the Advancement of the Work on that side: However, the Allies finish'd a Battery for Six Guns, and Two Mortars. The 13th, in the Afternoon, upon Discovery that the Enemy were countermining one of the Mines under the Place of Arms on the Right, the Besiegers immediately sprung that Mine, which blew up several of the Enemy's Men. The Besiegers continued to enlarge the Saps and Places of Arms; mounted several Pieces of Cannon more, and Ten Mortars on the Counterscarp; And about Five in the Evening 30 Grenadiers attack'd the Enemy, behind the Two Traverses on the Left; and overset the Boat, by which they would have retired; so that of a Lieutenant a Serjeant, and 20 Men, Three only were made Prisoners, the rest being either kill'd or drown'd. The 14th, the Night was employ'd in enlarging the Saps and Places of Arms, on the Right; and, on the Left, a Lodgment was begun in the Cover'd-way, part of which the Enemy ruin'd in the Morning; after having driven away the Workmen of the Besiegers. The 15th, the latter sprung Four Mines in the Place of Arms, on the Right, where the Enemy had cast up an Intrenchment; Enlarged the Places of Arms, for the General Assault; And, on the Left, made some Progress in the Lodgment in the Cover'd-way, and advanc'd the Sap along the Counterscarp, to join the *Battardeau* (or Water-itop) on the River *Deule*. The 16th, the Drain on the Right, for drawing the Water out of the Ditch, was open'd, and run all Day as well as could be desired; on the Left, the Lodgment in the Cover'd-way was advanc'd with good Success; the Drain of the Ditch

A. C. begun, as also a Battery of Cannon and Mortars on  
 1708. the Counterscarp ; On the other hand; the Enemy  
 made a small Lodgment at the Foot of the Breach,  
 as if they design'd to dispute the Passage of the  
 Ditch, and sustain a general Storm : For which the  
 Besiegers made all the necessary Preparations the  
 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, by continuing to drain  
 the Ditch ; making Apertures in the Walls ; work-  
 ing on the Galleries ; filling up the Ditch ; per-  
 fecting their Lodgments and Places of Arms ; and  
 finishing their Batteries , which consisted of 45  
 Pieces of Cannon and 55 Mortars and Hawitzers,  
 to supply which, a new Convoy of 200000 Weight  
 of Gun-Powder, with a great Number of Bombs,  
 Cannon-Balls and Hand-Grenadoes, arriv'd at the  
 Siege from *Ostend*.

*Animosities between the French and Spaniards.* As the late Action of *Wynendale*, broke the  
 Heart of the *French* Troops, so did it raise no small  
 Animosities between them and the *Spaniards*, the  
 latter complaining, They were not well seconded ;  
 and the *French* pretending they should have had the  
 Post of Honour, which Count *de Bergheyck* would  
 not allow them. Enraged at Count *de la Motte's*  
 shamefull Defeat, the Duke of *Vendosme* march'd,  
 in Person, towards *Bruges*, with a strong Detach-  
 ment ; pass'd through *Ghent*, on the 5th of *October*,  
*N. S.* came the next Day to *Oudenburgh* ; and well  
 understanding of what Importance it was to cut  
 off the Communication between *Ostend* and the  
 Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, he endeavour'd to  
 effect it in this Manner : He drew together a Body  
 of about 30000 Men from the Garrisons of *Bruges*,  
*Ipres*, and *Dixmuyde*, and other Troops, and took Post  
 with them all along the other Side of the Canal be-  
 tween *Plaffendale* and *Newport* ; caus'd the Dykes to  
 be cut in several Places, which laid a great Tract  
 of Country under Water ; and reinforc'd the Gar-  
 rison of *Newport*, with a considerable Number of  
 Horse and Foot, intending they should dislodge the  
 Allies from *Leffinghen* and other Posts on this Side  
 of the Canal. In the mean time General *Erle* was  
 vigilant in observing all the Enemies Motions, and  
 made such a Disposition of his Body of Men en-  
 camp'd at *Raversein*, as was most proper for sup-  
 porting his several Posts, and for giving the Enemy  
 a warm



a warm Reception, in case they should make any Attack. The 7th, in the Night, the Duke of *Vendosme* caus'd a Bridge to be laid over the Canal, between *Plassendale* and *Ostend*; and the Enemy having burnt their Camp, made a Motion as if they would pass over to the other side. Accordingly, a Detachment went over, and advanc'd as far as *Bredenen*; which gave the Confederates Apprehension, that their Design was to burn the Transports in the Harbour of *Ostend*, to prevent which all needful Precaution was us'd. But the 8th, in the Morning, the Enemy's Detachment repass'd the Canal, and their Army encamp'd between *Snareskirk* and *Ghisl*, having left some Men in divers Posts along the Canal.

Upon Intelligence of the Duke of *Vendosme's* Motions, and a Report that his Army consisted of 60 Battalions and 70 or 80 Squadrons, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders, on the 6th of *October*, That the greatest Part of the Army should decamp in the Night; That they should March by the Left, and pass the *Lys* at *Menin*; And to prevent confusion, That the Troops of different Nations should march an Hour one after another, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet. Accordingly, his Grace march'd early, the 7th with, 60 Battalions and 130 Squadrons to the Camp at *Rousselaer*, placing his Right to *Rombecq*, and his Left to *Hoglede*; and leaving in the Camp at *Roncq*, Twenty Squadrons under the Command of Major General *La Leck*, and as many Battalions under Major-General *Hoendorf*, with Directions to obey Prince *Eugene's* Orders; and, in case of Need, to march into the Line of Circumvallation. Upon his Arrival at *Rousselaer*, his Grace receiv'd Advice, That the Duke of *Vendosme* was still encamp'd at *Oudenburgh*; whereupon, his Grace resolv'd to march with all Expedition, with design to engage the Enemy, or oblige them to quit that Post; And King *Augustus* and the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, repair'd to his Grace's Army, in Hopes of an Action, which was the rather expected, because they had certain Information, that the Duke of *Vendosme* had written to the French King, He engaged his Honour, that the Allies should have no further Communication with *Ostend*. The same Night, the Quarter Masters of the Army

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The Duke of Marlborough marches to Rousselaer, and from thence to Torout Oct 8. N.S.

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The Duke  
of Marl-  
borough  
returns to  
Rousselaer. Oct.  
9. N. S.

The Electo-  
ral Prince  
of Hano-  
ver leaves  
the Army.  
Oct. 9. N. S.

\* Oct. 12.  
N. S.

set out from *Rousselaer*, under a Guard of Eight Battalions, to secure such Posts as they should think convenient, to facilitate the March of the Army; which the 8th, at Break of Day, mov'd by the Left, and advanc'd to the Heath of *Wynendale*, wherethey halted for some time, till his Grace had the Confirmation of the Advice he receiv'd in the Morning, That the Duke of *Vendosme*, on Intelligence of the March of the Allies, decamp'd before Break of Day, with all imaginable Precipitation, from *Oudenburgh*, and pass'd the Canal of *Bruges* near that City, having first given Orders for cutting the Dykes in several Places. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* did not think fit to march further, and order'd the Army to encamp with the Right at *Torout*, and the Left at *Itchtegem*; having, at the same time, sent part of the Cavalry back to *Rousselaer*, to be nearer the Siege. The 9th, in the Morning, his Grace return'd, with the rest of the Troops, to *Rousselaer*, where the Army incamp'd in the same Manner as Two Days before; but all the Infantry of the Second Line, commanded by Count *Lottum*, General of the *Prussians* march'd to *Morselle*, to be near the Siege. The same Day, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, being sent for Home, and these being on Probability of any Action, wherein he might give further Proofs of his Martial Spirit, took his Leave of the Duke of *Marlborough*; came that Afternoon to *Ostend*, with the *Dutch* Regiment of *Vanderbeck*, that join'd General *Erle* at *Raverslein*; and on the 12th in the Morning, embark'd for *Zealand*, in his Way to *Hanover*. On the 10th, upon Advice, That the Enemy were drawing more of their Troops from the *Scheld*, towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, taking the Troops nearest to those Places, which were reimplac'd from the Left, near *Tournay*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Orders to Count *Lottum* to rejoin the Army, with the Troops under his Command, which he did accordingly, the 11th. That Morning, his Grace went to *Menin*, where he was met by Prince *Eugenie* of *Savoy* from the Siege; and having held there a long Conference with his Highness, and the States Field-Deputies, return'd in the Evening to *Rousselaer*. The next \* Day, upon Intelligence, That a great Convoy of Warlike Stores and Provisions lately arrived at

at Ostend, from Great-Britain and Holland, was ready to set out for the Army, his Grace sent Major-General Cadogan with 8 Battalions, and 9 Squadrons, to Cocklaer, in order to assist in the Bringing of it over the Inundation, and for the Security of its March forward; And, at the same Time, Brigadier Grunkew, with Five Battalions more, was order'd to Cortemarque, to be at hand to join him, in case of Necessity. The Enemy having drowned the Country on the other Side of the Canal of New-  
 port, it was not without great Hazard and Difficulty, that about Five Hundred Barrels of Powder were carried over, in Boats provided for that Purpose at Ostend, to such Places where the Waggonss from the Army waited to transport it to the Camp. On the 14th of October, N. S. this Convoy pass'd by Rousselaer, in its Way to Menin and Lille; and, the next Day, Major-General Cadogan sent an Officer to acquaint the Duke of Marlborough, that he had taken Post with his Detachment at Cocklaer, expecting a new Supply of Ammunition over the drown'd Country. Upon this Advice, the Duke of Marlborough immediately order'd Lieutenant-General Fagel, with 12 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, to post himself at Cortemarque, to sustain Major-General Cadogan; And his Grace, being at the same time inform'd, That the Duke of Vendosme design'd to intercept that Convoy, order'd his Army to be in a Readiness to march at an Hour's Warning. The next \* Day, some Transports arrived at Ostend \*  
 from Great-Britain, with the Regiments of Hill and Mackartney, and about 400 Soldiers, belonging to other Regiments, which had been left sick at Portsmouth; And, upon Information, That the Enemy made some Motions, as if they design'd to attack either the Confederate Troops at Lessingben, or the Camp at Raversain, General Erle sent a Reinforcement to Lessingben; removed some of his Forces nearer Fort Albert; and posted some of his Men on the Downs, that the Enemy might not send some Horse, at Low-Water, to attack him in the Rear, while the Infantry should attack him in Front. On the other Hand, the French considering of what Importance it was to hinder the sending of Walke Stores from Ostend to the Siege, sent Six

Maj. Gen. Cadogan assists in getting over the Inundation great Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions.

\* Oct. N. S.

A. C. Half-Gallies, from *Newport*, on the Canal of that Name, by means whereof they erected a Battery

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on an Island made by the breaking down of the Dyke, from whence they made a great Fire, both upon a Redoubt which the Allies had cast up at *Lessingben*, and on the Boats that carried over Ammunition and Provisions. Notwithstanding this new Obstacle, Major General *Cadogan* got over the Inundation a farther Supply of near 1600 Barrels of Powder, and Abundance of Brandy, Salt, and other Provisions for the Sutlers of the Army; of which he gave himself an Account to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the 19th of *October*; acquainting his Grace at the same Time, That by Reason of the Waters being risen much higher by the Spring-Tides, and of the Precautions taken by the Enemy, the Communication with *Lessingben* and *Ostend*, would, for the future, be more difficult, if not entirely lost. The day \* before the Duke of *Marl-*

\* Oct. 18.  
N. S.

*Monsieur  
d'Auver-*  
*querque*  
*dies.*

Oct. 18.  
N. S.

*His Cha-*  
*racter.*

*borough* went to *Menin* to confer with Prince *Eugene* and the States Field Deputies; during which Interview, *Monsieur d'Auverquerque*, Velt-Mareschal of the Troops of the States-General, expired, as he had liv'd, like a Heroe, in his Quarters at *Rousselaer*, in the 67th Year of his Age; worn out with his former Fatigues, and his late Indisposition, and very much lamented, as well on Account of his great Abilities to discharge that high Trust, as the extraordinary Zeal he ever shew'd for the Interest of his Native Country, and the Common Cause, and his Generosity and Disinterestedness; Having always over-look'd his private Advantage, as much as he regarded the Publick's. By his Death, the Command of the Dutch Troops fell of Course, provisionally, on the Count *de Tilly*, as the Eldest General in their High-Mightinesses Service.

Count *Til-*  
*ly* takes  
upon him  
the Com-  
mand of  
the Dutch  
Troops.

The Duke of *Vendosme* observing, with no small Mortification, that notwithstanding the great Inundation he had made by cutting down the Dikes, Major General *Cadogan*, favour'd by the Troops at *Lessingben*, had found means to fetch over great Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, bent his Efforts against that Village, resolving to make himself Master of it, at any Rate. In order to that, they advanc'd, on the 18th of *October*,  
N. S. with

N. S. with design to attack the Troops that supported those in *Leffinghen*, but finding General *Erle* strongly posted, and ready to give them a warm Reception, they retired, and began to draw Lines round that Village, and to besiege it as much in form, as if it were a fortified Town. They took Post, at the same Time, on the Cawsey on this side the Canal; and thereby streighten'd Lieutenant-Colonel *Rapin*, of *Dormer's* Regiment, who with 150 *English*, and as many *Dutch*, of the Regiment of *Vanderbeck*, commanded in the Redoubt of *Slip*, an advanced Post, on the other Side of the Canal, which used to be reliev'd every 48 Hours; but which was now furrounded, both by the Enemy and the Waters, in such a Manner, that there was no other Way left to send thither either Men or Provisions, but by the Dike of the Canal leading to *Leffinghen*, which was very much exposed to the Enemy's Fire. The Lieutenant Colonel having found Means to acquaint General *Erle* with the Extremities he was reduced to, for want of Provisions, and the imminent Danger he was in of having his Retreat entirely cut off, receiv'd Orders to retire to *Leffinghen*, if he could do it without too great Hazard; which he perform'd, accordingly, by the Favour of the Night, and of an Entrenchment he had made on the Dike, with all his Men, Tents, Tools, and Ammunition, after he had maintain'd himself at *Slip*, for four Days; Nor, was he discover'd by the Enemy, till he was out of their Reach. At his Arrival at *Leffinghen*, in his way to the Camp, he was told by Major *Hemert*, who commanded the *Dutch* Regiment of *Vanderback*, and an *English* Major, That they expected to be attack'd by Break of Day: Whereupon, Lieutenant-Colonel *Rapin* thought fit, for the Good of the Service, to remain in that Post, to assist the two Majors; and dispatch'd an Officer to General *Erle*, to acquaint him with his safe Retreat from *Slip*, and the Reasons on which he continued at *Leffinghen*, till further Directions. The General not only approv'd his Conduct, but highly commended his Good-Will, and withall, sent him Orders to take upon him the Command of all the *English*, whose Number was augmented to 500 Men; And, at the same time directed *Hemert*.

Lieut. Colonel *Rapin* makes a handsome Retreat from the Redoubt of *Slip*.

He takes upon him the Command of the Troops at *Leffinghen*, in Conjunction with Major *Hemert*.

A. C.  
1708.

*The French  
attack that  
Post in  
Form.*

rected him, both in Consideration of Major Hemert's Commanding an intire Regiment, and of his Age and Experience, not to start any Difficulties about Command, but to join with him in all things for the Good of the Service ; and the State Deputies then at *Ostend*, having given the like Directions to Major Hemert, the two Commanders acted with all the Harmony imaginable during the 8 Days they were together. It were as ridiculous to give a particular Account of this petty Siege, as it was inglorious for the *French* to make a formal Attack against such a weak Post, while the great Siege of the most important of all their Frontiers was carrying on ; and therefore I shall only take notice of a few Passages. The Enemy having erected Five Batteries, one of which fired a whole Day with Red-hot Bullets, against the Houses wherein about 400 Barrels of Powder, the Remainder of the last Convoy, were lodg'd ; the two Commanders, to prevent Mischiefe, order'd the said Ammunition to be drown'd, preserving only as much as was necessary for the Defence of that Post. On *Saturday* the 20th of *October*, upon Intelligence, That the Duke of *Vendosme* was to be that Night in the Trenches, it was resolv'd to attack the Enemy on the other Side of the Canal ; and Fifty *Dutch* Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Caris*, commanded by Captain *Claré*, a *French* Gentleman, and as many Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Vanderbeck*, comanded by Captain *Moore*, the whole supported by 200 *Englisch*, were detach'd for that Purpose. Four Grenadiers, who march'd before and pretended to be Deserters, amused the Enemy's advanc'd Guard ; till the others coming up, they drove the *French* both from that Post, and their first Intrenchment ; pursued them into the second ; and seized their Battery, where they continued for some Time ; But being unprovided with necessary Tools to nail up the Cannon, they contented themselves with throwing them from the Batteries, and spoiling the Carriages. In this brisk Action, Captain *Claré*, who commanded in Chief, was kill'd, and Captain *Moor* receiv'd a mortal Wound through the Body with a Bayonet, besides which Two Subalterns were wounded, and 15 private Men kill'd

or wounded; But the Enemy's Loss was much greater; for they had near 100 Men kill'd and wounded, and above 40 taken Prisoners. Amongst these were a Captain, and the Chevalier de Croissy-Colbert, Ingenier and Major General, who was taken in a Post which the Duke of Vendosme had left a little before, by an English Grenadier who generously refusing an Offer of 200 Pistoles, and a Commission in the French Service, if he would favour his Escape, deliver'd him to a Dutch Officer, by whom he was brought to Lessinghen; and the next day sent to Ostend by Lieutenant Colonel Rapin. The same Day, a Deserter from the Confederate Army informing the Enemy where the Men were posted, they fired directly on the Place and kill'd 12 of them. On the other hand, General Erle perceiving that the Enemy advanc'd by the Sap, on the Cawsey near the Fort of Lessinghen, caused a Battery to be erected to fire into their Works; and, at the same Time, posted some Troops as near as possible, by whose Fire, and the Granadoes thrown out of some Coboern-Mortars, the Enemy lost above 100 Men, the Night between the 21st and 22d. of October N. S. In the mean time, the Troops in Lessinghen, whose Communication with General Erle was entirely obstructed by the Inundation, being much streighten'd for Want of Provisions, Lieutenant Colonel Rapin bethought himself of throwing up a Foot-Way from that Post to the Camp; which was perfected, notwithstanding the Enemy's Fire to hinder that Work. On the other Hand, the French advancing their Approaches, and having laid Two Bridges on the Canal, above and below Lessinghen, in order to cut off the Communication between the Redoubt and Ostend, General Erle held a Consultation, wherein it was debated, Whether Orders should be sent to the Commanders in Lessinghen, to withdraw their Garrison in the Night? But upon the Arrival of an Express from the Duke of Marlborough, who recommended the Preservation of that Post, it was resolv'd to improve the Opportunity of the Communication lately open'd by Colonel Rapin and Major Hemert, in order to relieve them and their fatigued Garrison with fresh Men, which Colonel Caulfield did accordingly, the 24th, with

A. C.  
1708.

Major General de Croissy taken Prisoner by an English Grenadier.

Colonel Caulfield relieves Lieut. Colonel Rapin in Lessinghen.

O. S. 24.  
two N. S.

**A. C.** two Lieutenant Colonels, a Major, and 1000 *English, Dutch, and Spaniards*, who, in the Night, were reinforc'd by 250 more. Whether this new Commander did not take the necessary Measures for the Defence of that important Post, either by putting too many Men into the Fort, whither he retired himself, and leaving too few, and those raw new-levied Soldiers in the Village of *Leffinghen*, or by not giving those that commanded the Latter the necessary Orders, is yet undetermin'd. But which way soever the Confederate Troops happen'd to be surprized and unprovided, a great Body of the Enemy, consisting of 50 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by 10000 Foot, without any great Opposition, having forc'd a Party of 200 Men that guarded the Church-yard; possess'd themselves of the Village; and oblig'd *Caulfield*, with the rest of his Troops to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion; to the great Surprize of General *Erle*, who did Lieutenant Colonel *Rapin* and Major *Hemert*, the Justice to believe, that as they had bravely defended that Post for Eight Days, so they would at last have surrendred it more honourably: Tho' it was agreed, on all Hands, That it was not tenable if vigorously attack'd.

*The French takes Leffinghen and the Troops there Prisoners at Discretion.*

**Oft. 25.**  
**N. S.**

However, this easy Conquest made the Enemy but very poor Amends for the great Loss they sustain'd Two days before, by the Surrender of the Town of *Lille*. For the Batteries of the Besiegers for making new Breaches, and enlarging the old, consisting of about 50 Pieces and 25 Mortars, begun to fire on *Sunday* Morning, the 21st of *October* N. S. and did so good Execution, that on the 22d. at Four in the Afternoon, the Garrison beat a Parley, and offer'd to capitulate for the Town: Hereupon, Hostages were immediately exchange'd, viz. Brigadier *Maillebois*, Two Collonels, and a Major, for the Enemy; and Brigadier *du Troussel*, Collonel *Lalo*, Colonel *Seckendorf*, and a Major of the *Hanoverian* Troops, in Behalf of the Allies; and it was agreed, That the *Mareschal de Boufflers* should capitulate with Prince *Eugene*, for whatever related to the Garrison; and that the Magistrates and Council of the Town should propose their own Terms for themselves and the Castlany of



of Lille, and agree about the same with the Field-Deputies of the States General, which was done \* accordingly. The 23d in the Morning the first Capitulation was concluded and signed, containing in substance, ' That the *French* should, that After-noon, surrender the *Magdalen-Gate*, and all *Magazines* of Provisions and Ammunition in the Town; That all their Sick and Wounded, should either be transported to *Douay*, or remain in *Lille*, till their Recovery, at their own Charge; That the Horse, who had entred the Town, since the Siege, might be sent to *Douay*, with the Wives and Families of the Officers and Soldiers, &c. That all Prisoners, taken during the Siege, be restored, on both Sides; and, that the Troops of the Allies should not enter into the Town before the 25th of *October*; by which Time the *French* Garrison was to withdraw into the Citadel. 'Tis difficult to determine the Loss on either side; from the 13th of *August*, N. S. when *Lille* was invested, to the 23d of *October*, the Day of the Surrender of the Town: Yet, as the *French* own'd, they had 12000 Men in Garrison, without including near 3000 *Burghers*, who did constant Duty with the Regular Troops, of which 4500 Men only retired with *Mareschal de Boufflers* into the Citadel, and 2000 more were reckon'd to be either sick or wounded; their Loss must amount, at least, to 5 or 6000 Men; and as for the Allies, they own'd, That they had 3632 kill'd, and 8322 wounded; of whom, if we suppose one Half, which is a fair Computation, to have died, the Whole will not come up to 8000 Men; a much less Number than fell before *Namur*. The slow, but more effectual Way of Sapping, which the Ingenieurs had lately pitch'd upon, in the Siege of the Town, having sav'd the Lives of abundance of Soldiers, Prince *Eugene* resolv'd to pursue the same Method in the Attack of the Citadel; whither, according to the Capitulation, the *French* retired, the 25th of *October*; And, at the same time, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, whom the States-General appointed to be Governor of the Town, march'd in with Major-General *Zoutland*, Messieurs *de Boisset* and *du Troussel*, Brigadiers, and 15 Battalions. Upon their taking Possession not only of the Gates

A. C.  
1708.

See the  
Appen-  
dix Numb.

VI  
The Town  
of Lille  
surrendered  
Oct. 23.  
N. S.

The French  
evacuate  
the Town of  
Lille, and  
retire into  
the Citadel,  
Oct. 25.

A. C.

1708.



*The Allies  
Fortify la  
Bassée.*

*Extrava-  
gant De-  
mands of  
the French,  
to surren-  
der the Ci-  
tadel of  
Lille, re-  
jected.*

*Hostilities  
between  
the Town  
and Cita-  
del of Lille  
began.*

Gates of the Town, but also of all the Avenues to the Citadel, there arose a small Dispute between the Mareschal de Boufflers, and the Confederate Generals, the former pretending to keep some Works, as belonging to that Fortrefs, and the Allies claiming the same, as belonging to the Town: But the Enemy's Cavalry, which, by the Articles, was to be conducted to Douay, and was then marching out, being stopt, the French yielded; and in the Night, the Confederates broke Ground, and carried on their Approaches. As soon as the Enemy had evacuated the Town, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse march'd into Artois, with 30 Squadrons, and encamping between Lens and La Bassée, set Pioneers at Work to fortify this last Place; and having left the Command of the Troops under Count Wackerbart, return'd to Prince Eugene's Army.

The Cessation of all Acts of Hostility between the Town and the Citadel of Lille, which was to expire the 26th of October, N. S. was continued till the 20th, during which Interval, at the earnest Desire of the Inhabitants, who were in no small Apprehension for their Houses, Endeavours were used to persuade the Mareschal de Boufflers to capitulate. The French made extravagant Demands: For, besides Two Millions of Livres, which they would have exacted from the Town, they insisted to march out with all their Cannon; and that the Allies should set the Mareschal de Tallard at Liberty; with some other no less unreasonable Pretensions, which the Allies rejected with Scorn. During the Cessation, some Civilities pass'd between Prince Eugene and the Mareschal de Boufflers; but nevertheless, neither Side was idle: For the Allies cast up Intrenchments; drew a Parallel from one end of the Esplanade to the other; and made several Coupures on the Walls nearest the Citadel, to the Right and Left; and the Enemy made also good use of their Time, to prepare themselves for a vigorous Defence. The Negotiations for the Surrender of the Citadel, being broke off, on the 29th about Four a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Besieged began the Hostilities by the Discharge of Five Pieces of Cannon, which they continued to fire the rest of the Evening, and the following Days, without doing the Besiegers

gers any Damage, and only killing three or four Burghers in the Town; And, on the other hand, the Allies contracted their Line of Circumvallation; erected Batteries of Cannon, Mortars, and Hawitzers within their first Parallel; tho' they did not design to batter in Breach, till they made themselves Masters of the Out-works, for which purpose they carried on their Approaches by the Sap; And, at the same Time, began to repair their Breaches, and damaged Fortifications of the Town, with all possible Application.

A. C.

1708.

All this while the Duke of Marlborough's Army continued encamp'd at *Rouffelaer*, from whence, on *Sunday*, the 28th of *October*, in the Morning, the Body of the late Velt-Mareschal d'*Anverquerque*, set out, with great Solemnity, in order to be interr'd in *Holland*. His Grace, and the General Officers accompanied the Ceremony along the Line, which was drawn out on this Occasion; a triple Discharge of Artillery and Small-shot was made; and all other Marks of Honour shewn, that could be paid to the Memory of a General, so much regretted by the whole Army: And to which, even the *French* Governor of *Ghent* express'd a Respect, by sending a Compliment to the Adjutant General, who attended the Corps, in its Passage thro' that City. On the 2d of *November*, N. S. Nine Battalions of the Duke of Marlborough's Army, were order'd to march, and join the Forces in *Lille*, in order to assist in the carrying on the Attack of the Citadel with the greater Vigour. The next \* Day, the Army made a general Forrage near the Walls of *Ipres*, which the Enemy endeavour'd to disturb by the Cannon of the Town; but the whole return'd, in the Evening, with Provision for many Days, and without any Loss; and, Two Days † after, Nine Squadrons of the Troops, which, on the 1st of *November*, march'd from *Cocklaer* to *Longuemarque*, were order'd to join Count de *Wackerbart* at *La Bassée*. In this Interim, the Marquis de *Surville*, a *French* Lieutenant-General in the Citadel of *Lille*, having receiv'd a Shot through the Body, as he was viewing the Approaches of the Allies, Prince *Eugene* gave him leave to come into the Town of *Lille*, and afterwards to be removed to *Donay* for his Cure.

Mr. d'Au-  
verquer-  
que's Body  
carried  
from Rouf-  
selaer to  
Holland.

\* Nov. 3.

† Nov. 5.

Lieut. Gen.

de Sur-

ville

wounded.

On

A. C.

1708.

*The Earl of  
Stairs de-  
tach'd to  
bring in  
Corn.*

On the 7th of November, N. S. upon Advice that the French had summon'd the Villages and open Towns about *Dixmuyde* and *Furnes*, to bring their Corn, and other Provisions, into *Ipres*, and other walled-Places, the Earl of *Stairs* was detach'd from *Rouffelaer*, with Six Squadrons; and being join'd by Four more, and Ten Battalions, from the Detachment encamp'd at *Cortemarque* and *Longuemarque*, took Post in *Dixmuyde*; from whence he sent out Orders, enjoining the Inhabitants of the District, forthwith to carry to the Confederate Army, their Corn and Forrage; with a Promise they should be paid for the same, if they obey'd; if not, threatening them with Military Execution. Hereupon, the Inhabitants, not only of that District, but also of *Furnes*, *St. Omer*, *Berg-St.-Wincox*, and *Bourbourg*, very plentifully supplied the Confederate Army with Cattle, Corn, and other Necessaries. On the 9th, the Earl of *Stairs* attack'd the Fort of *Hauptont*, near *Dixmuyde*, which he carried after a short Resistance, and made the Garrison, consisting of 200 Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, Prisoners of War. The 10th, Brigadier *Evans* march'd from *Longuemarque*, and with 5 Battalions, and Six Squadrons of Horse, reinforc'd the Earl of *Stairs*, who advanc'd to *Loe*, and sent out Detachments to gather in more Corn and Forrage. Upon Notice hereof, the Duke of *Vendosme* sent Two Brigades of Foot, one of Horse, and another of Dragoons, which lined the Canal from *Newport* to *Furnes*, and made Thirteen Coupures in it, that drown'd the Country on both Sides, and hindred the Allies from penetrating farther that Way. The 13th, Count *de Mouroux*, a Major-General, who commanded that Body, having Intelligence that a Detachment of *Prussian* Troops, (consisting of a Battalion of *Grumckow*, and one of the Markgrave *Albert*, a Squadron of the Regiment of *Katten*, and another of *Heyden*) was advanc'd between *Furnes* and *Berg-St.-Wincox*, march'd in the Evening, and, the 14th, in the Morning, surprized them in the Village of *Beauvorde*, and having surrounded them, forced them, after some Resistance, to yield themselves Prisoners of War: For which, Colonel *Kat*, their Commander, was afterwards try'd at *Berlin*.

*Two Prus-  
sian Batta-  
lions, and  
as many  
Squadrons,  
taken Pri-  
soners,  
Nov. 14.  
N. S.*

*Berlin*, but honourably acquitted. Upon this unfortunate Accident, General *Fagel* was order'd to march from *Cortemarque* towards *Dixmuyde*, with a strong Body of Troops, to gather in the rest of the Provisions that could be found in that Neighbourhood; and, on the other hand, the same Day the Earl of *Stairs* march'd \* from *Rousselaer*, Major General *Cadogan*, and the Prince d' *Auvergne* were detach'd towards *Artois*, from whence they brought a great Quantity of Corn to *Lille*. This done, Major General *Cadogan*, and Monsieur *Cronstrom* † went to † *Turcoin*, the Place appointed to confer with Two French Commissioners about an Exchange of Prisoners, where, in Two Days a Treaty was \* concluded, by which it was agreed, That the private Men and Officers, from a Colonel downwards, should be exchanged against others of the same Character, as far as they went, and the rest to remain Prisoners, Whilst these Things happen'd on this Side, the Duke of *Vendosme* caus'd a few Bombs to be † thrown into *Damme*; after which he appear'd with a Body of Troops before *Ostend*; and, at the same time, some Squadrons of Horse march'd along the Sands from *Newport*, as if, with Design to cut off Lieutenant-General *Erle*'s Camp; but that Commander \* retreated very seasonably, into the Outworks of *Ostend*, where many of his sickly Soldiers died.

The Besieged in the Citadel of *Lille*, sparing their small Stock of Ammunition, as well as the Besiegers, the Attack of that Fortrefs was carried on with very inconsiderable Loss: Yet on the eleventh of November, Prince *Eugene*, who still continued to expose himself, was in great Danger of his Life, his Gentleman of the Horse being kill'd by a Musket-Shot, by his Side. The 13th, the Besiegers lodg'd themselves by the Pallissadoes of the First Cover'd-Way, with the Loss of a few Men, and one Ingenier kill'd, and another wounded; and the next Day they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp, except two Places of Arms, which the Enemy abandon'd the 15th. Hereupon the Allies erected Two Batteries on that Work, but did not design to play their Artillery from thence, till they had lodg'd themselves on the second Counterscarp; for which Purpose, they continued

A. C.  
1708.

\* Nov. 7.  
N. S.

† Nov. 12.  
N. S. Exchange of Prisoners agreed upon, \* Nov. 14. N. S.

† Oct. 28.  
and 29.  
N. S.

\* N. S. Erle retires into the Outworks of Ostend, \* Nov. 8. N. S.

Prince Eugene in great Danger of his Life, Nov. 12.

The Allies make themselves Masters of the Counterscarp of the Citadel.

A. C. 1708. *timed to drain the Ditch ; made several Openings into it ; pass'd the same the 17th in the Night, and lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Second Cover'd-Way, without any Loss. Four \* Days before, the Prince d' Auvergne was detach'd by Count Wackerbart from la Bassée, with a Body of Horse and Foot, to attack the Fort of St. Venant upon the Lys, on the Frontiers of Artois, in which the Enemy had \* posted a Hundred Men, who, upon the Approach, made only one Discharge, and retired towards Aire. Hereupon the Prince d' Auvergne took Possession of the Place, where he left Eight Hundred Foot, and Three Hundred Horse, under the Command of Colonel Lambert, and the next Day return'd to la Bassée.*

*The French boast of having coop'd up the Confederate Army.* Whilst the Siege of the Citadel of Lille was carrying on with all the Vigour that is consistent with the cautious Method of Sapping, both out of a just Tendernefs for the Lives of Valiant Men, who had already gone thro' incredible Fatigue, and innumerable Dangers, and for want of sufficient Stores of Ammunition ; the Enemy presumed to have taken such right, or, as they thought, infallible Measures for distressing the Allies, both by their Inundations between Bruges and Newport, and their Intrenchments along the Scheld, That their publick Ministers in Rome and Venice did not stick, confidently to give out, That the Confederate Army was so coop'd up, that they would soon either be famish'd or oblig'd to abandon Lille. But our Two Great Generals being indefatigably intent upon their proper Business, the Duke of Marlborough in providing Corn, and Prince Eugene in Husbanding what was provided by the Duke of Marlborough, both Armies lived in parsimonious Plenty. Hereupon the Enemy open'd a new Scene: Their Parties made Incursions into the District of Boisseduc, burning and ravaging Part of the open Country ; which recall'd to the Remembrance of the Dutch, the great Loss they sustain'd Three Months before, by the Irruption of the French into Cadzant ; and the Elector of Bavaria, ( who by this Time was return'd from an unactive Campaign in Germany ) approaching Brussels, at the same time, with a Body of about 10000 Men, drawn from several

*The Duke of Bavaria's Design upon Brussels.*

several Garrisons, reminded them of the Loss of *Ghent* and *Bruges* by Intelligence, which it was reasonable to imagine the Elector could not want in a Place where he had formerly resided, and had undoubtedly secured a great Party, at least among the Fair Sex, who, in all Governments, have a Share in the secret Turns of State. Nor were the *Hollanders* without Apprehensions, lest the Elector of *Bavaria's* clandestine Projects might succeed as well in *Antwerp* as in *Brussels*, to the infinite Prejudice of the Affairs of the Allies, in the *Spanish Netherlands*; which in Consequence, might have been of most pernicious Consequence, in Reference to those of *Italy* and *Spain*.

No sooner had the Elector of *Bavaria* made a Care taken shew of marching with an Army towards *Brabant*, for the Security of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, concerted Measures to pass the *Scheld*; and it being yet uncertain whether *Antwerp* or *Brussels*, was most in Danger, Orders were sent to the *British* Regiments of *Hill*, *Mackartney*, *Wynne*, *Hamilton* and *Townshend*, under the Command of Brigadier *Wynne*, and the *Walloon* Regiment of *Davila*, to be forthwith transported from *Ostend*, to *Antwerp*; whither the States General order'd other Troops to march from *Naerden*, *Heusden*, *Grave*, and other Places, and dispatch'd thither some of their own Members, with General *Fresheim*, an experienc'd Officer. At the same time, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent an Express to Lieutenant-General *Pascal*, the Governor of *Brussels*, to assure him, That in case he were attack'd, he and Prince *Eugene* would certainly march to his Relief; upon which Encouragement \* the States Deputies resolv'd to stay in *Brussels*; and, by the vigorous Measures they took with the Council of State and the Governor, were very Instrumental in the Preservation of that important Place. On the other hand, his Grace recall'd the Troops commanded by General *Fagel*, who join'd the Army at *Rousselaer*, the 22d of November, bringing with him Two Hostages for the Performance of an Agreement made with the Dependencies of the District of *Furnes*; whereby they were to furnish Six Thousand Sacks of Corn into the Magazines of *Menin*;

\* See the Appendix, Num. VIII.

A. C. And, the same Day, receiv'd Advice, That the  
 1708. Enemy had detach'd some Troops from the Bo-  
 dies they had near *Oudenarde* and *Ghent*; and that  
 the Dam they were making near *Gavre*, to stop  
 the Course of the *Scheld*, in order to make that  
 River overflow its Banks, and render its Passage  
 more difficult, was broke and carried away by the  
 Rapidity of the Stream, the Night between the 20th  
 and 21st.

*The Elector  
 of Bavaria  
 comes before  
 Brussels.*

The same Evening this Intelligence reach'd the  
 Confederate Camp, the Elector of *Bavaria* arrived  
 in the Neighbourhood of *Brussels*, with a Body of  
 about Ten Thousand Horse and Foot, Sixteen Bat-  
 tery-Cannon, and Twelve Field-Pieces; and the  
 23d, at Noon, whilst his Men were busie in break-  
 ing Ground, and drawing Lines, his Electoral  
 Highness sent in a Trumpeter with the following  
 Order:

*His Sum-  
 mons to the  
 Governor.*

HE shall summon the Commandant of the City  
 of *Brussels*, to surrender to his Electoral  
 Highness; who is about to attack him with his  
 Army and Artillery, which is coming up. His  
 Electoral Highness knows, that the Commandant  
 is not in a Condition to defend himself with the  
 few Troops he has; wherefore if he obliges his  
 Electoral Highness to begin the Attack, he shall  
 have no Capitulation for himself, or his Garri-  
 son. Let not the Commandant flatter himself that  
 he can retire, with his Garrison to *Antwerp*, if  
 he delays to surrender; for he is to know, that  
 he will soon find Troops posted to hinder his  
 Retreat.

Hereupon the Governor, who had Nine Battalions,  
 and a Thousand Horse under him, return'd the  
 following Answer, by the same Trumpeter:

*General  
 Pascal's  
 Answer.*

Monseigneur,  
 THE Commandant of *Brussels* is very unfor-  
 tunate, in not having the Honour to be  
 known to your Electoral Highness. He dares  
 assure you, that he will do all that a Man of Ho-  
 nour ought to do; that he is satisfy'd with his Gar-  
 rison,



'rison, and that he has the Honour to be, with  
'profound Respect,

A. C.

1708.

*Monsieur,*

*Your Electoral Highness's*

*Most humble Servant,*

PASCAL

Accordingly, General *Pascal* made all the necessary Dispositions for a vigorous Defence, in concert with the Majors General *Murray*, and Baron *Wrangel*; the States-Deputies; the Council of State; and the Magistrates of that City; and to encourage the Troops to the Performance of their Duty, order'd a Pound of Flesh, Two Quarts of Beer, and Four Glasses of Brandy, to be daily distributed *Gratis* to each Soldier. The 23d, the Enemy encamp'd from the Villages of *Ixelles*, and *Isterbeck*, to *Scarbeck*, within a Quarter of a League of *Brussels*; and, the 24th and 25th, were busie in erecting Batteries; but some of their Cannon were dismounted by those of the Town, which were extremely well served. The 26th, about Nine a Clock in the Morning, they began to fire from their Batteries against the City, and several Balls went over the Ramparts, and damag'd some Tops of the Houses. Towards the Evening, they began to fire from Two Mortars into the Outworks, and Two or Three Bombs only fell into the Town, without doing any Mischief. About Seven of the Clock, the Enemy began to fire, with their Small-shot, against the Men in the Outworks, who likewise made a continual Fire upon them, which redoubled about Nine, when the Enemy beginning a false Attack on the Counterscarp, near the *Scarbeck* Gate, and another, at the same time, between the *Louvain* and *Namur* Gates, there ensued the most furious, obstinate, and bloody Engagement, that ever was known. The Enemy enter'd twice the Cover'd-way, but were as often beaten out of it; and made only a small Lodgment on the *Glacis*, from whence they were also driven, by 100 Men of Sir *Thomas Pendergast's* Regiment.

*A Vigorous  
Attack  
made upon  
Brussels,  
Nov. 26.*

A. C.  
1708.

The Elector  
of Bavaria  
raises the  
Siege,  
Nov 27  
N. S.

giment, who distinguish'd themselves in an extraordinary Manner. They renew'd their Attacks several times; and the whole Action lasted for 13 Hours, with great Slaughter, till 10 a Clock the next Morning, when the Enemy retreated on all Sides, in great Confusion, being utterly discourag'd by the stout and resolute Resistance of the Confederate Troops, who were animated by the Presence and Example of the Generals *Pascal*, *Murray*, and *Wrangel*, Colonels *Egelin* and *Lefcher*, and other Officers of Distinction. The 27th, some Cannon-shots were exchanged on both Sides; and General *Pascal*, expecting that the Enemy would renew the Attack in the Evening, with greater Numbers and more Vigour, caus'd the Troops that guarded the Posts most expos'd, to be reinforc'd, and a Reserve to sustain them: But, in the Afternoon, instead of attacking him, the Elector of *Bavaria* demanded a Suspension of Arms, in order, as he pretended, to bury the Dead, and draw off the Wounded; which prov'd but a Stratagem to raise the Siege with less Disadvantage: For upon the arrival of Two Couriers from *Mons*, with Intelligence, that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, had pass'd the *Scheld*, in order to relieve *Brussels*, his Electoral Highness sent away his Baggage, and, in the Night, march'd off, with his Troops, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, and with such Precipitation, that the Enemy left in their Camp, 12 Pieces of Cannon nail'd up, 2 large Mortars, and about 20 Barrels of Powder. They also left about 800 Men, wounded in the Neighbouring Villages of *Itterbeck* and *Ixelles*, and in the Abbey of *Cambre*; and the Dragoons and Hussars, who, the next Morning, went out in Pursuit of the Enemy, brought in a great many Prisoners, and some Baggage: So that 'twas reckon'd, that what with their Kill'd, Wounded, Prisoners, or Deferters, this fruitless Expedition cost them above Three Thousand Men. Among their Slain, were Count *de Saillant*, Governor of the Castle of *Namur*: *Monf. de Boisfermé*, a Colonel; *Monf. de Beaumorel*, Aid de Camp to the Elector of *Bavaria*; the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Bencvides*; and several other Officers; and, of Seven Engineers they had, Five were kill'd, and Two

Two taken Prisoners, in the Action. On the Side of the Allies, between 5 and 600 Men were kill'd or wounded; and among the first, Mr. *Pascal*, Major of the Regiment of Dragoons of *Dodigni*, who fought on Foot with unparallel'd Valour. All the other Officers and Soldiers, behav'd themselves with the like Bravery; and by the Vigilance and good Dispositions of General *Pascal*, the Lords of the Regency, and the Magistrates, all was quiet in the City, during the whole Siege, contrary to the Enemy's Expectation, who thought the Populace would have risen in their Favour.

Lieutenant General *Pascal* was, for his brave and vigorous Defence of *Brussels*, justly advanc'd by his Sovereign King *Charles III.* to the Honour and Dignity of a Marquis: But tho' he gain'd immortal Glory by that Single Action, yet 'tis certain, it had been next to impossible for him to maintain himself above one Day or two longer, with a Garrison scarce 5000 Men strong, in a Place of a vast Extent, and almost open on all Sides. Therefore the Preservation of *Brussels* was, under God, principally owing to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*; who, with incredible Expedition and Secrecy, pass'd the *Scheld* the 27th of November, in the Morning, without almost any Opposition: The *French*, in a Panick Fear and Distraction, and to their eternal Reproach, abandoning those Lines and Intrenchments which they had been casting up for Three Months past: Which happen'd in this Manner. The Duke of *Marlborough* having receiv'd confirm'd Intelligence of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s march towards *Brussels*, sent the 23d and 24th of November, the Artillery and Baggage from *Rousselaer* to *Menin*; and the 24th at Night, detach'd Lieutenant-General *Domprié*, with 20 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions, with Orders to march to *Harlebeck*, the 25th in the Morning. A few Hours after, the whole Army moved from *Rousselaer*, in two Columns; pass'd the *Lys* at *Courtray*; and the Right Wing arrived at *Harlebeck* the same Day; but the Left, which made the Rear, could not reach that Place till the 26th, at 8 in the Morning, by Reason of the bad Roads, Defiles, and continual

*General Pascal created a Marquis for his brave Defence of Brussels.*

*The Preservation of that City principally owing to the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene.*

*Their Motions in order to pass the Scheld*

A. C. Rains: Notwithstanding which, the Army wa<sup>s</sup>  
 1708. order'd to pursue their march at Three in the Af-  
 ternoon. An Hour before, 20 Squadrons and 6  
 Battalions were detach'd from the Left, under Ma-  
 jor-General *Bothmar*, and Brigadier *Smettau*, to join  
 Lieutenant-General *Dompere's* Detachment; which  
 being thus encreased to 40 Squadrons, and 16 Bat-  
 talions, was to be commanded by Count *Lottum*,  
 and the Earl of *Orkney*, with Orders to march, and  
 pass the *Scheld* at *Gavre*, or *Asperen*, and entrench them-  
 selves on the other Side, till they could be supported  
 by the rest of the Army. Prince *Eugene* march'd,  
 at the same Time, to *Roubaix*, with 20 Battalions  
 and 40 Squadrons, in order to endeavour to pass  
 the same River at *Escanasse*; and about Four in the  
 Afternoon, the Duke of *Marlborough* began his  
 March from *Harlebeck*, having detach'd, some Hours  
 before, Major-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *Evans*,  
 with Eight Battalions, the Pontoons, and all the  
 Artillery, in order to lay Bridges at *Kerkhoven* and  
*Elsegheem*, where his Grace design'd to pass with his  
 Army, and where the Enemy had a Body of Troops,  
 commanded by Monsieur *de Sousternon*, a Lieute-  
 nant-General. These well-laid Measures were put  
 in Execution, with such Expedition and Secrecy,  
 that tho' the *French* had Notice of the Duke of *Marl-*  
*borough's* passing the *Lys*, yet they never suspected  
 his Design of going over the *Scheld*; for they could  
 not imagine the Allies would venture upon so bold  
 an Attempt. The several Detachments march'd all  
 Night, by Favour of the Moon; and Count *Lottum*  
 arriving on the Banks of the *Scheld*, at Four of the  
 Clock, the next Morning, order'd two Bridges to  
 be laid thereon, and sent some Infantry to take Post  
 on the other Side; but the Cavalry did not go over  
 till it was Day-light. The Morning proving fog-  
 gy, a Guard of Dragoons of Count *la Motte*, who  
 were patrolling, fell in amongst the Allies, and  
 gave Notice to their General of their Approach;  
 of which he had already some Suspicion; because a  
 Guard of his Infantry had fir'd 5 or 6 times, upon  
 the Noise the Workmen made in laying of the  
 Bridges. Count *Lottum* drew up immediately his  
 Forces in the Plain of *Gavre*, as he was directed,  
 while

The Allies  
 pass the  
 Scheld  
 without  
 any Opposi-  
 tion, in Two  
 Places.

while Count *la Motte* did the same in his Sight: But the former marching towards the Hills of *Oudenarde*, to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, to whom he sent Notice of his Passage, the *French* retired towards *Ghent*, having still kept at Half a League's Distance from the Confederates. At the same Time, Maj. Gen. *Cadogan* having laid Bridges at *Kerkhoven*, with the like Success, and extraordinary Diligence, began to pass his Troops before Break of Day, without being perceiv'd by the Enemy; till espying their advanc'd Guard, posted on a rising Ground, he order'd the Gunners to fire upon them, from a Battery rais'd for the Security of the Bridges. On the firing of the Guns, the Enemy, most of whom lay secure and asleep in their Intrenchments, along the *Scheld*, took immediately the Alarm, and began to bethink themselves of committing their Safety to a speedy Retreat; according to which Counsel, they set Fire to their Huts and Barracks, and whilst their Foot march'd off, their Horse drew up on a Hill near *Oudenarde*.

At the same Time, the rest of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Forces continued to march on with all possible Diligence; and having pass'd the River at *Kirkhoven*, and *Elseghem*, formed themselves in order of Battle; Upon which Prince *Eugene*, who was arriv'd some time before at *Hauterive*, where he had design'd to pass, immediately join'd his Grace; it being before agreed, That which-ever Body pass'd first, the other should march to that Place; and it having been resolv'd to attack the Body of Troops entrench'd before *Oudenarde*, under the Command of Monsieur de *Hautefort*, his Grace, and the Prince press'd on their March thither. Assoon as the *French* perceiv'd the Allies advancing to attack them, they began to retire with so much Precipitation, that notwithstanding all the Diligence the Latter made, they could only come up to attack their Rear, which the Earl of *Albermarle* did, at the Head of his Carabiniers, with a great deal of Vigor and Bravery, and entirely broke and dispers'd the Enemy, killing not a Few, and taking 5 or 600 Prisoners, besides a great deal of Baggage, the Bread-Waggons, Two Standards,

The Rear  
of the  
French  
defeated.

and

A. C.

1707



The Duke  
of Marl-  
borough  
comes to  
Brussels.  
Nov. 29.  
N. S.

and a Pair of Kettle-Drums, but no Cannon, which the Enemy had drawn off betimes. In this Action the Allies had not above 60 Men either kill'd or wounded; and among the latter Brigadier *Baldwin*, in the Service of the States, was shot through the Body; and the Earl of *Albermarle*, Prince *William* of *Hesse*, and Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, had their Horses kill'd under them. The Confederates pursued the Enemy till 'twas dark, and encamp'd on the Hills near *Oudenarde*, to the Joy of the whole Army, who expected to have met with great Difficulties in passing the *Scheld*; and to the Surprize of the Generals themselves, who could not have imagin'd that the Enemy would have so easily abandon'd Posts so advantageous by Nature, and which they had fortify'd with so much Application and Labour. Upon his Arrival at *Oudenarde*, the Duke of *Marlborough* took Measures immediately for advancing towards *Brussels* which his Grace had continued Advices the Elector of *Bavaria* was pressing with the utmost Vigour. By break of Day, the next Morning, the Army was in motion again; but, to spare the Troops, as much as possible, his Grace ordered the main Body to halt, in the Night at *Omberg*, and advanced with a Detachment of Horse and the two Battalions of Guards to *Alost*, to be so much the nearer the Enemy. Soon after his Arrival there, his Grace had an Account that the Elector, upon the first Notice he had of the Passage of the *Scheld*, quitted the Siege with Precipitation; whereupon his Grace came to *Brussels*, the 29th, about 11-a-Clock in the Morning, to take Measures for sending a Supply of Ammunition and Stores to the Siege, and to thank the Garrison for their vigorous Defence. His Grace was receiv'd with great Acclamations of Joy, being met without the Gates by the chief Officers of the Garrison, headed by General *Pascal* the Governor, whom his Grace saluted with distinguishing Marks of Favour and Esteem. His Grace alighted at the Governor's House, where the Council of State, the States of *Brabant*, the Magistrates of *Brussels*, and the *Dutch* Deputies, came immediately to make their Compliments of Thanks for their seasonable Deliverance; and his Grace, with King *Augustus*, and some other Persons

Persons of the highest Rank, having been entertained at Dinner by General *Pascal*, and given the necessary Directions, return'd, in the Evening, to his Camp near *Alost*. The day before, Prince *Eugene* went back to *Lille*, with the Troops detach'd from the Siege, and 8 Battalions and 30 Squadrons of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, which had been inforc'd by the Forces employ'd in fortifying *La Basse*; the chief Design in Possessing of which Post, was to divide and weaken the *French* Army on the *Scheld*; as appears by a Letter (B) from Lieutenant General *Hompesch* to another General.

A. C.  
1708.

Prince Eugene returns to  
Lille,  
Nov. 28.  
N. S.  
The Allies abandon  
La Bassée.

The

(B) That Letter was as follows:

S I R,

I Expect this Day 100 Waggon's under a Guard of 9 Battalions, with Powder sent for from *Aeth*, by my Lord Duke, which are to joyn me. The Enemy have assembled their Forces between *Lens* and *La Bassée*, and are fortifying the latter, wherein our Troops had taken Post, and made a shew of fortifying the same, as if they would maintain themselves therein. This was intended to oblige the Enemy to detach some Troops on that side, and weaken those they had on the *Scheld*, which succeeded accordingly. That Post would have been very advantageous; but as our Generals had other Things in view, they quitted the same, seeing the *French* were come into their Neighbourhood with most of their Forces; and thereby render'd our passing the *Scheld* more easy. They are now near enough to attack Prince *Eugene* before *Lille*, if they think fit; and in that Case, I shall be soon with him, with the Troops under my Command. It began last Night to freeze so very hard, that our Soldiers long for Fighting, were it only to warm themselves. If any thing material happens, I shall not fail to acquaint you therewith.

I am, &c.

At the Camp near *Menin*,  
December 5. 1708.

Sign'd,

R. V. Count de *Hompesch*.

P. S. Forage being very scarce in these Parts, our Horses will somewhat suffer; but when Men must be sacrific'd, to obtain a safe and honourable Peace, there is no reason to complain of the Share Horses must have in these Difficulties. I will, however, use all possible Means to preserve them.

A. C.

1708.



St. Gui-  
slain taken  
by Surprize  
by the  
Allies.

Nov. 27.  
N. S.

And re-  
taken by  
the French  
by Capitu-  
lation.

Nov. 30.  
N. S.

Thankgi-  
ving ob-  
serv'd in  
the Army.

The Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, having rested the 30th of *November*, N. S. in the Neighbourhood of *Alost*, moved from thence the 1st of *December*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Oudenarde*, and the Left near *Bierlegheim*. At the same time, Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, was order'd to advance with 20 Battalions, and to pass the *Scheld* at *Oudenarde*, where he encamp'd on the other Side the River, to assist at the Works that were order'd to be made for the Security of that Place, and to be near at Hand to join Lieutenant-General *Hompesch*, who with 38 Squadrons and 8 Battalions, was encamp'd near *Menin*: By which Dispositions a Communication was maintain'd with Prince *Eugene's* Forces in *Lille*. While the Elector of *Bavaria* was employ'd in the Siege of *Brussels*, Major-General *Pallandt*, Governor of *Aeth*, surpriz'd the Town of *St. Guislain*, between *Mons* and *Conde*; but the Men he left there, being attack'd by the Marquis *de Hautefort*, and Count *Alberghotti*, with most of the Forces that had abandon'd the *Scheld*, they were oblig'd to surrender, before Lieutenant-General *Dompere*, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* had detach'd to relieve them, could come up; and capitulated to be conducted to *Mons*, till they were exchange'd; to save their Equipages; and that those of the Enemy that were taken in that Place, and could not be sent away, should likewise remain Prisoners of War. Hereupon, General *Dompere* with his Detachment, halted at *Attre*, and was order'd to assist in Bringing from *Aeth* to *Oudenarde* a great Convoy of Ammunition and Stores for *Lille*; And the Duke of *Marlborough* having order'd, That publick Thanks should be given to Almighty God for the happy Passage of the *Scheld*, and the Relief of *Brussels*, the same was very religiously kept thro' the whole Army, on the 2d of *December*, N. S. The Enemy having, for some Time past, on all Occasions, violated their Passports, to colour this ungenerous Practice, the French King, by a Proclamation (dated Nov. 12th, N. S.) revoked all that had been granted, in hopes thereby to distress the more the Confederate Army: But the Allies having likewise recall'd all Passes given on their Side, the Enemy were the greater Sufferers thereby; For upon the



the successful Passage of the *Scheld*; which struck a general Consternation through their Army; their Communication with those in *Ghent* and *Bruges* was cut off; and the greatest Part of their Troops were oblig'd to march towards *Valenciennes* for Subsistence.

A. C.  
1708.

Passports  
revoked on  
both sides.

All this while the Siege of the Cittadel of *Lille* was carried on; and in the Absence of Prince *Eugene*, the Besiegers lodg'd themselves on the Second Counterscarp. Upon his Return, his Highness sent to the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, to acquaint him with the late Success of the Confederate Forces, and the Elector of *Bavaria's* Retreat; at which that General could not forbear expressing some Mortification; but said, He did not believe that Advice; pretending that Prince *Eugene* was misinform'd; and, however, it was, that he would defend himself to the last Extremity. Hereupon, the Besiegers carried on their Approaches; and having extended themselves along the Palissadoes of the Second Cover'd-Way, began, on the 1st of *December*, N. S.

The Siege  
of the Cit-  
adel of  
Lille car-  
ried on.

to erect Batteries there; which being finish'd in Six Days, Prince *Eugene* sent a Summons to the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, offering him an honourable Capitulation; with this Declaration, That if he did not surrender before the Batteries had begun to fire, he was not to expect any other Articles, than for him and his Garrison, to be made Prisoners of War; And because the Enemy might fancy, that the Allies wanted Provisions and Ammunition, his Highness propos'd to them, at the same Time, to send out some Officers to see his Stores. Hereupon the Governor, who had himself but a small Quantity of Powder left, thought fit to prevent the Consequences of a Breach being made in the Body of the Citadel, by Beating a Parley the 8th of *December*, N. S. in the Morning; And Hostages being exchange'd, the Articles were Sign'd, the next Day, about Four in the Afternoon; according to which, a Gate was deliver'd the same Day; and the 10th, the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, with the whole Garrison, march'd out, with all the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Douay*; after having receiv'd uncommon Civilities from Prince *Eugene*.

The Cit-  
adel of Lille  
Surrender'd  
Dec. 9.

N. S.

See the  
Appen-  
dix.  
Numb.  
VII.

A. C.

1708.

*The French  
Army Se-  
parates.*

*A Wittic-  
ism fa-  
ther'd on  
the Duke of  
Marlbo-  
rough.  
\* That it  
being very  
cold Wea-  
ther, he  
would not  
cross the  
Seas with-  
out Gloves.*

† Dec. 16.  
N. S.

*The Duke  
of Marl-  
borough  
and Prince  
Eugene  
held a  
Council of  
War.*

\* Dec. 17.  
N. S.

The French Generals, deeply mortify'd to see all their Counsels and Attempts for the Relief of *Lille* miserably baffled; and fondly believing, that the Confederates, tired out with the Fatigues and Difficulties they had undergone, would have been contented with that important Conquest, separated their Army, and return'd to *Paris*; But Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough resolv'd to crown their glorious Campaign, with the Recovery of *Ghent* and *Bruges*; and there goes a Report, That the Latter, upon his taking leave of King *Augustus*, who wish'd him a good Voyage to *England*, reply'd very ingeniously in *French*, \* *Que le Temps etant fort froid, il ne vouloit pas passer la Mer Sans Gand*: Which last Word signifies both a *Glove* and *Ghent*. Whether his Grace was really the Author of this Witticism or no, 'tis certain he march'd the 11th of *December*, N. S. with the Army under his Command from *Bierlegghem*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Melle*, and the Left at *Meerlebeck*; where Orders were immediately given for laying Bridges over the Upper and Lower *Scheld*, as well as over *Lys*, for the Communication the several Bodies of Troops to be employ'd in the Attack of *Ghent*: Tho' the hard Frost, which began about this Time, was no small Hindrance to that Enterprize. Five Days † after Prince Eugene, with his Army, pass'd the *Scheld*, and encamp'd at *Ename*; and about Noon, came to *Melle*, to hold a Council of War with the Duke of Marlborough, and the Generals under him, about the remaining Operations of the Campaign; wherein it was resolv'd, That the Duke of Marlborough should command, and Prince Eugene cover the Siege. In order to that, the Imperial and Palatine Troops, with 20 Squadrons of Horse detach'd from the Duke's Army, march'd, the next \* Day, towards *Grammont*, in order to encamp at *Gamerache*, on the other Side of the *Dender*; both for the Convenience of Forrage, and to observe the Enemy on that side. The Prince of *Nassau*, with the Detachment that went from his Grace's Army, to the Siege of *Lille*, and the *Hessians* march'd likewise, the 17th, from *Ename* to *Costerzele*, in order to block up *Ghent* between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*; and the

the Disposition being made for Investing it on all Sides, the Army made a Movement the 18th, and took the following Posts: Count *Lottum*, with 36 Battalions and 30 Squadrons, between the Upper *Scheld* and the *Lys*; The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, with 40 Squadrons and 20 Battalions, between the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges*, and from thence to the Canal of *Sas*; The Duke of *Wurtemberg*, between *Mulestein* and the Lower *Scheld*, with 25 Squadrons and 16 Battalions; and Count *Tilly*, with 30 Squadrons and 30 Battalions, between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*: All which Posts might be eas'd or strengthen'd, as the Service should require. The Day \* before, the Clergy, Magistracy, and Commons of *Ghent* sent a Deputation to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to desire, *That the Town might not be destroyed by the Bombs and Fire-Balls*; But they were answer'd, 'That their Misfortune having happened by their own Folly, or Negligence, they had no other way to save their Houses, but by returning to their Duty, and taking up Arms for King *Charles*. To this they reply'd, *They were over-aw'd by a numerous Garrison, of Thirty Battalions and Nineteen Squadrons; So that all they could do, was not to assist the Garrison in any manner*: Upon which they were told, 'They must expect all possible Means would be used to reduce them to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign. His Grace likewise charged them to declare to the *Spanish* and *Walloon* Regiments, which make part of the Garrison, 'That if they would quit the *French* Interest, and come over to the Allies, they should be immediately entertained in the King's Service, and regularly paid, according to their respective Qualities; for which his Grace and the Deputies gave their Assurance.

The *French* Court could not at first imagine, That the Confederates would, at this advanc'd Season of the Year, venture upon the Siege of *Ghent*; yet, upon Intelligence, That the D. of *Marlborough* was march'd to *Melle*, Mr. *de Chamillard*, the *French* King's Prime Minister, by his most Christian Majesty's Directions, wrote the following Letter to Count *de la Motte*.

*Ghent invested.*

Dec. 18.

N. S.

\* Dec. 17.

N. S.

The City of *Ghent* sends a Deputation to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

A. C.

1708.

*Monsieur  
de Cha-  
millard's  
Letter to  
Count de  
la Motte.  
dated Ver-  
failles.  
Dec. 17.  
N. 2.*

S I R,

THE Preservation of *Ghent* is of so great Importance, that you can never take too many Precautions in concert with the Baron de *Capres*, Monsieur de *la Faye*, the Brigadiers and other chief Officers, for a long and vigorous Defence, in case the Enemy resolve to besiege you in Form. Notwithstanding the Place in it self is not strong, yet it cannot be attack'd but by narrow and difficult Places. You have a great Number of Troops, which are more than sufficient to defend a Cover'd Way, and sell dear to the Allies the Conquest of that Place, if they persist in their Design, to make themselves Masters thereof. I cannot forbear to tell you, That to a great deal of Courage and good Inclination, it is necessary to add a great Calmness and Sedateness of Mind, and Patience, in order to make use of all the Difficulties which may disturb the Enemy, and retard the Siege. Do not take upon your self alone, all the Motions which are to be made; for there are several Officers, who are capable to advise and assist you. You know how much I interest my self, in every thing, wherein you are personally concern'd: Tho' Reasons of State oblige me to explain my Thoughts to you, on such Things, which, in my Opinion, may most contribute to a long Defence, I think, however, my self obliged to tell you, as relating to you alone, That after having had the Misfortune to command in *Ostend*, which the Enemy reduc'd in a very few Days, and of having not succeeded in the Fight of *Wynendale*; it is of the highest Concern to your self, as well as to his Majesty, that the Opportunity you have now, may give him so good an Opinion of you, as may obtain from his Majesty those Marks of Distinction, for which you have so long labour'd. I do not know whether you want any Majors-General of the King's Troops; but as all the Forces which are to be from *Ghent* to *Ipres*, with those in *Bruges* and *Newport*, and all the General Officers, and others, are to obey your Orders; you may signify to those, who are to command there this Winter, what you shall think fit to be done for the Service of his Majesty. According to the

Repartition

‘ Repartition of the Winter Quarters, which I sent  
‘ you with this Letter, you will find that several  
‘ Regiments which were designed for *Ghent* and  
‘ *Bruges*, are march’d towards *Neuport* and *Ipres*;  
‘ for the first Disposition of the Troops was made  
‘ in view of Winter Quarters, and not for continu-  
‘ ing the Campaign, and maintaining Sieges.  
‘ However, his Majesty has commanded me to let  
‘ you know, That it is not fitting to change any  
‘ thing as to the Garrison of *Ghent*. He is pleased  
‘ to send Orders to *Monfieur de Puiguiou*, to leave in  
‘ *Bruges* 14 Battalions and 9 Squadrons, as *Mon-*  
‘ *sieur Grimaldi* has desired it; but the rest of the  
‘ Forces are forthwith to return towards the Fron-  
‘ tiers of the Kingdom.

‘ If you are besieged, you must use all possible  
‘ means to protract the Siege, insomuch, that it  
‘ may cost the Allies very dear, and dispute the  
‘ Ground Inch by Inch, as *Monfieur the Marechal*  
‘ of *Boufflers* has done at *Lille*. I know the Diffe-  
‘ rence between the Fortifications of *Lille* and those  
‘ of *Ghent*; but there is in the latter a good Cover’d  
‘ Way, which is equally good every where; and  
‘ after 6 Weeks time the Enemy were not entirely  
‘ Masters of that *Lille*, tho’ the Garrison of that  
‘ Place was not so strong as yours. I write to *Mes-*  
‘ *sieurs the Baron de Capres* and *de la Faye*, to desire  
‘ them to act in concert with you in every thing  
‘ that may contribute to the Good of the Service,  
‘ and content the Burghers of *Ghent*, which deserve,  
‘ and should have had a happier Fate. I tell you  
‘ nothing as to the Preservation of the Troops;  
‘ you have in my Opinion a long time before you  
‘ ought to think of their Preservation, and I have  
‘ reason to believe, that they will serve with much  
‘ Distinction and Affection under your Command.  
‘ I am most perfectly,

S I R,

Your most humble and  
most Affectionate Servant,

CHAMILLARD.

Which Letter was intercepted.

M

Whilst



Parallel of 1000 Paces finish'd from the Right to the Left, within 200 Paces of the Counterscarp; and the 25th, the Trenches were open'd, at the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* Attack, before the Citadel, by 1400 Workmen, cover'd by 4 Battalions, and 600 Horse, commanded by Major-General *Murray* and Brigadier *Borch*. Between 6 and 7, in the Evening, the Besiegers began to trace the Lines, and, notwithstanding the Enemy's great Fire, from 8 till 1 in the Morning, finish'd a Parallel of 750 Paces, within 150 Paces of the Palisadoes, and made a very good Communication, with the Loss only of 10 Men kill'd and wounded. The same Night, the Allies broke Ground at a Third Attack, before the *Brussels Gate*, between the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*, at which Brigadier *Evans* commanded, with 4 Battalions, and 600 Workmen, who carried on the Trenches near 700 Paces, and made a Communication, without any Loss; But the Work on the Right being full of Ruins, and requiring more time and a greater Quantity of Fascines, than ordinary, to finish, the Enemy made a Sally there the 26th, in the Morning, with 10 Companies of Grenadiers, and put the first Regiment into some Disorder. While Brigadier *Evans* was bringing up the next Battalion to succour them, he was taken Prisoner, with Colonel *Grove*, of the Lord *North* and *Grey's* *ken* Prisoner; and the Allies had, besides, 20 Officers and Soldiers kill'd, wounded, and taken; but the Enemy, upon the first Fire of the Men in the Trenches, retir'd in great Haste, without attempting any Thing upon the Works. The Brigadier, and such Officers as were not wounded, were immediately sent back, on their Parole; And the same \* Day, the Batteries of the Allies fired upon the *Red-Fort*, with so good Execution, that the Garrison, consisting of 200 Men, beat a Parley, and surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War. The 27th and 28th, the Works at the several Attacks before *Ghent* were carried on with very good Success, and inconsiderable Loss; and all the Batteries being finish'd the 29th, in such Manner that Orders were given for the Cannon to fire the 30th, at Six in the Morning, and the Mortars, Carcasses, and red-hot Bullets, at Ten; Monsieur *de la Motte* sent out a

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1708.

Brigadier  
*Evans* was  
with  
Regiment;  
and the  
and Soldiers  
Enemy,  
Trenches,  
The Brigadier,  
and such  
the same \*  
the *Red-Fort*,  
surrender'd  
The 27th  
and 28th,  
before  
with very  
and inconsiderable  
the 29th,  
Orders were  
the 30th,  
at Six in the  
Morning,  
and the  
Bullets, at  
Ten;

\* Dec. 26.  
N. S.  
The *Red-Fort*  
surrenders.

A. C.

1708



Trumpet the 29th, about Noon, with a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, desiring, That some Officers of the Garrison might have Leave to attend him. Thereupon his Grace sent him a blank Passport; and in the Evening the Prince d'*Ysenghien*, Brigadier *Cano*, and the Count d'*Aubigny*, Colonel of the Regiment Royal, came to *Meerlebeck*, with Offers to surrender the Town and Castle four Days after, provided that the Garrison should then march out with all Marks of Honour, if the Allies were not oblig'd to raise the Siege in the mean Time; and his Grace having agreed they should have till the 2d of *January*, in the Morning, they were sent back, with Directions to return the next Day, at Six a Clock; whereupon Orders were immediately sent to the Batteries to forbear Firing. Accordingly, the same Gentlemen came, the 30th of *December* in the Morning, with a Deputation from the Clergy, the Magistracy, and Commons of the Town; and all Things being settled with them, it was agreed, That \*Hostages should be immediately exchanging'd, for the Execution of the † Capitulation; according to which, the Gate of the Attack of *St. Peter*, and the Port of *Succours* of the Citadel, were put into the Possession of the Allies the 31st, of *December*, in the Morning. Two Days after Col. for the the Garrison march'd out, with the usual Marks of Honour, in order to be conducted to *Tournay*; and immediately after, the Duke of *Argyle*, with six *British* Battalions, took Possession of the Town and Citadel. In the Morning, Thirty Battalions, and Forty Squadrons, were ranged along the Causey, from the outward Barrier of the *Brussels* Gate, to receive the *French*, who, about 10 a-Clock, began to come out, with the Count de *la Motte*, and other General Officers at their Head, who saluted the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, as did likewise all the Troops, which being very numerous, it was near Seven at Night before they had all passed by. Monsieur de *la Motte*, and the Baron de *Capres* were on Horseback with his Grace and Prince *Eugene* the whole time, and then followed their Troops to *Gavre*, in their way to *Tournay*, between Nine and Ten at Night. His Grace, after Supping with Prince *Eugene*, went into the Town

*incognito*;

\*viz. The  
Marquis  
Artajon,  
a Briga-  
dier, with  
a Colonel,  
and a Lieut.  
Col. for the  
Garrison;  
and the  
Lt. North  
and Grey.  
a Dutch  
Colonel,  
and a  
Prussian  
Lieut. Col.  
for the  
Besiegers.  
Ghent sur-  
render'd,  
Dec. 31.  
N. S.  
† See the  
Appendix, Num.  
IX.



*incognito*; and going the 3d of *January* in the Morning to view the Attacks and the Outworks, at his return at Noon, he was received at his entering the Gate of *St. Liven* by the Magistrates, who, after making their Compliment on this Occasion, presented his Grace with the Keys of the Town in a gilded Basen, which he returned, and was conducted by them through a Line of the Burghers under Arms, to the Town-house, where a splendid Entertainment was prepared for his Grace, the Generals, and other chief Officers of the Army. In the Evening, there was an Illumination on the Tower of the Town-house, a Ceremony that had not been observed for many Years past; and the Burghers by their loud Acclamations express'd their great Satisfaction at the Reduction of the Town, which was not a little augmented by the Enemies evacuating of *Bruges*; the Magistrates of which Place, came to *Ghent* the 2d in the Evening, to acquaint his Grace, That the French Garrison march'd out the Night between the 1st and 2d of *January*, and to make their Submission. At the same Time, the Enemy abandon'd *Plaffendaet* and *Leffinghen*; and retired into their own Territories: And Prince Eugene, who set out the 3d in the Morning for *Brussels*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who follow'd him thither the next Day, having settled the Winter-Quarters for the Confederate Troops, the Command whereof, they committed to Count *Tilly*, set out together, on the 9th of *January*, from *Brussels*, for the *Hague*. Thus those Two great Commanders put an End to their glorious Campaign, which for its Length, and Variety of Critical Turns in it, is not to be paralleld in all History.

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1708.

The French abandon *Bruges*, *Plaffendaet* and *Leffinghen*.

Prince Eugene and the Duke of *Marlborough* end their glorious Campaign.

The Campaign on the Upper *Rhine*, was this Year very inconsiderable; but before we enter upon it, 'tis not improper to mention, how the Elector of *Hanover* came to be admitted into the Diet of the Empire. The late Emperor *Leopold*, out of a just Regard to the Services and eminent Merit of the House of *Hanover*, towards the August Family of *Austria*, was pleas'd in 1692, to erect a Ninth Electorate, in the Person of *Ernestus Augustus*, Duke of *Hanover*: But the same met with

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so much Opposition, both in the Diet, and without, that that Prince, who died in 1699, was by his Minister, never admitted into it. He was succeeded by his Eldest Son *George Lewis*, the present Elector; who notwithstanding his additional Claim, by what he had himself done for the Empire, met, at first, with the same Opposition as his Father; but his Electoral Highness, having been persuaded the Year before, to take upon him the difficult Command of the Armies of the Empire; this, and other Considerations, at length, made way for his Admission into the Diet: For in the beginning of *February*, 1708, N. S. an Imperial Commissionall Decree, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> of *July*, 1706, for the Establishment of a Ninth Electorate in the House of *Hanover*, was, in the accustomed Forms, read, examined, and debated by the Colledge of Princes, who unanimously agreed and concluded, 'in Consideration 'of the Reasons alledg'd in that Decree, and other 'important Motives, to consent on the Part of the 'Princes, without any Reserve, to the new Electoral Dignity, confer'd by his late Imperial Majesty, on the most Ancient, Powerful, and of the Sacred Roman Empire, so well deserving House of *Brunswick Lunenburgh-Hanover*; that is to say, the first Line of that House, in order of Primogeniture. But at the same time, taking into Consideration, that the Two Catholick Lines of the *Palatine* Family, namely the *Rudolphine* and *Wilhelmine*, may, by the Divine Will, sooner or later, be extinguished; they voted it expedient and necessary for securing the Domestick Tranquillity of the Sacred *Roman* Empire, and for the present and future Maintenance of the same; that, if contrary to Hope, the said Two *Rudolphine* and *Wilhelmine* Catholick Lines shall come to fail, a new Catholick Electorate shall be introduced, and the Nomination of the Person to it, left intirely to the Emperor of the *Romans*, at that time Reigning, without any Exception; as also that the Elector so nominated, shall be *ipso facto* legally enabled, even before he procures the Investiture, and without any further Circumstance or Formality, to exercise all the Electoral Functions with the other Lords-Co-Electors: With this Clause, That if the

The Ninth  
Electorate  
allow'd of  
by the Diet  
of Ratis-  
bonne,

The Failure  
of a Ro-  
man Ca-  
tholick E-  
lector pro-  
vided a-  
gainst.

foresaid

foreſaid Failure of the two Catholick-Palatine Lines ſhould happen during an Imperial *Interregnum*, then the Catholick Elector preſiding in the Diet, ſhall be authoriz'd in all Elections, Colleges, Deputations, and other Proceedings of the Empire, to give a Supernumeray Vote, till ſuch time as a new Catholick Elector ſhall be nominated by the Succeeding Emperor or King of the *Romans*; At the ſame time alſo, the Emperor did, by his Commiſſioner, declare, 'That from hence forward he will reſume and exerciſe, as King of *Bohemia*, (for his own greater Honour, and for the Good of the Empire,) Seſſion and Vote, as well in the Electoral College, as in all other Aſſemblies, Ordinary and Extraordinary, whether in Collegial Diets or others, by virtue of the *Golden Bull*, and according to ancient Cuſtom; as alſo that he will admit ſuch Impoſitions, as ſhall be thought reaſonable by the Diet, on account of the Provinces of *Bohemia*, and actually furniſh his Contingent (in due Proportion with the reſt of the Empire) for the ſame, without pretending in any of thoſe Aſſemblies or Conventions, in which the King of *Bohemia* ſhall have Seſſion as an Elector of the Holy *Roman Empire*, any Precedency or Ceremonial, except ſuch as is authoriz'd by the foreſaid *Golden-Bull*, and ancient Cuſtom. This Declaration was receiv'd with moſt humble Thanks by the Colleges of Princes; who on their Part, engag'd themſelves by Promise to his Imperial Majeſty, to take the foreſaid Crown and Kingdom of *Bohemia*, together with all other Countries annexed to the ſame, into the Protection of the Holy *Roman Empire*, and vigorously to defend the ſame, no leſs than any other Province of the Empire, againſt all foreign Violence whatever, in time of Need, conformably to the executive Ordinances, and other wholeſome Conſtitutions of the Empire.

His Electoral Highneſs of *Brunſwick*, having gain'd this Point; the Three Colleges of the Empire reſolv'd, at laſt, on the 30th of *June* N. S. to admit him to Sit and Vote in the Electoral College. Four Months before, the Diet proceeded in that manner, as if they really intended to furniſh him with ſuch an Army, and all other Neceſſaries of War,

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1708.

Decree of  
the Empire  
about carry-  
ing on the  
War, Feb.  
1708. N.S.

as might enable him to perform those glorious Things for the Service of the Empire and Common-Cause, which might reasonably have been expected from his great Conduct and Courage; and therefore they made a Decree, containing in Substance, 'That the Emperor, and the States of the Empire, being obliged for the carrying on the War against France, to bring into the Field 120000 Men, with the Necessary Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions; and the Money required for that Service, being to be raised upon each Circle of the Empire, all the Members thereof were bound to contribute thereunto. That the Empire was in the utmost Danger last Campaign to be ruin'd, and next to God, ow'd its Preservation to the wise Conduct of the Elector of Brunswick, (*Hanover.*) That the French made such Preparations in *Alsace* to attack the Circles that were most expos'd; that the States of the Empire were oblig'd to take Measures for their Defence, and second the Efforts of the High-Allies, That the Elector aforesaid might Command the next Campaign with Glory and Success: Therefore it was resolv'd That all the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, should send their full Quotas of Men to the *Upper Rhine*, by the middle of *March* next, to such Places as the Elector of Brunswick should appoint, where they should be supplied with Bread, Forrage, &c. by the Commissaries of each Circle. That the Artillery, Ammunition, and other things necessary, should be likewise sent thither. That the remaining part of 300000 Florins, granted, for the Service of the last Campaign, and the 6 Roman Months, granted, for the Defence of *Philipsburgh*, should be paid by each Circle, within Four Weeks time, upon pain of Military Execution; and that the said Circle, should pay One Million of Rixdollars, for taking into the Service of the Empire, at least 3000 Saxon Horse, within Fifteen Days, after the Imperial Ratification of this Decree, to be remitted to *Frankfort*, or any where else, as the Elector of Brunswick should appoint; and that no Body, upon any Pretence whatsoever, should be excus'd from contributing to that Sum. That

That they hoped, that King *Augustus* would not only grant the 3000 Horse aforesaid, upon reasonable Conditions, but also furnish his full Contingent. That, in Order, that no time might be lost, his Imperial Majesty should be desired to appoint the Elector of *Mentz* and *Brunswick*, to conclude a Treaty with King *Augustus*, that his Troops might speedily march towards the *Rhine*. That if any one refused or neglected, to pay his Quota, of the Million of Rixdollars aforesaid, they should be compell'd to it, by the Elector of *Brunswick*, as General of the Forces of the Empire. That his Imperial Majesty should be desired to cause his own Troops, to march by the 15th of *March*, to their Rendezvous; and to desire the States General, as the Dyet had already done by Letters, to assist the Empire with some Troops, upon Account of the Counties they had Conquer'd, being part of the Circle of *Burgundy*. Moreover, That these Resolutions might be better executed than heretofore, it was resolved, That the States of the Upper and Lower *Saxony* should meet for the future, that they might regulate the Contingent, each Member, thereof was to furnish; and that to facilitate the meeting of the Dyet, of the Lower *Saxony*, the same should be concerted, with the King's of *Sweden* and *Prussia*, that the Difficulties might be speedily removed; but that as to the Meeting of the Dyet of the Upper *Saxony*, the same did intirely depend on King *Augustus*. That the Emperor should be desired to communicate these Resolutions to the Princes and States of the Two Circles; and to exhort the King of *Prussia* to furnish his full Quota of Men, his Share of the 300000 Florins aforesaid, the 6 Roman Months for *Philipsburgh*, and One Million of Rixdollars. That the Emperor should be likewise desired to concert with the Elector of *Brunswick*, and the High-Allies, the Operations of the next Campaign; and to give a Commission to his Electoral Highness, for examining what happened last Year, in relation to the Abandoning the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, that those, who should be found Guilty, might be punish'd, and be made an Example. And, lastly, the Dyet desired, that his Imperial Majesty

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*The Elector  
of Hano-  
ver writes  
to the Dyet  
of Ratis-  
bone.*

‘ Majesty would renew the Prohibitions, formerly  
‘ publish’d, against sending Horses out of the Em-  
‘ pire, and namely through the *Netherlands*, along  
‘ the *Maeze*, the *Rhine*, and *Switzerland*. The Dyet  
‘ having wrote a Letter to the Elector of *Brünf-  
wick*, to give him Notice of these Resolutions,  
‘ and desire him to use his utmost Endeavours,  
‘ for the taking the Field before the Enemy: His  
‘ Electoral Highness, in his Answer, thank’d them  
‘ for the great Trust they reposed in him, and as-  
‘ sured them, nothing should be wanting on his  
‘ Part, for carrying on the War, with better Suc-  
‘ cess than heretofore. And he likewise desired,  
‘ the Members of the Dyet, to renew their In-  
‘ stances, with their respective Sovereigns, that their  
‘ Contingents might, with all speed, be sent to the  
‘ *Rhine*.

*The Cam-  
paign on  
the Rhine  
inconsider-  
able.*

Notwithstanding these vigorous Resolutions, and  
fair Promises on the one Side, and pressing Instances and  
Sollicitations on the other, the Army of the Empire  
was not better provided, this Year, than usual; and  
being weakned besides by the great Detachments sent  
from the Upper *Rhine* to the *Netherlands*, the Elector  
of *Hanover*, to his great Disappointment and Con-  
cern, was oblig’d to remain on the Defensive. On  
the other hand, the Elector of *Bavaria* being re-  
turn’d to *Alsace*, with a strong Detachment, had,  
for some Time, a great Superiority; and, ’twas  
thought, he had some great Project in View, to-  
wards the Restoring his broken Fortune; but be-  
ing oblig’d, after the Battle of *Oudenarde* to send  
away Part of his Troops, to reinforce the *French*  
Armies in *Flanders*, the Elector of *Hanover* not only  
baffled his Design of Penetrating into *Germany*, but  
hindred him from sending further Reinforcements  
either to the *Low-Countries* or to *Dauphiné*, where the  
Duke of *Savoy*, whose Country lies most conve-  
nient to annoy *France*, animated by a just Resent-  
ment of past Injuries and Affronts, gave her very  
sensible Blows this Summer. For tho’ the bad Wea-  
ther, and, perhaps, some politick Reasons, would not  
suffer him to take the Field till the Month of *July*,  
yet the Lateness of the Campaign was soon made  
up, by the Rapidness of his Royal Highness’s Con-  
quests, which the Vigilance and Activity of the  
Marschal

*The Duke  
of Savoy’s  
Campaign  
in Dau-  
phiné.*

Mareschal de Villars, (whom the French used to call their *Fortunate-General*) could neither foresee, nor prevent.

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1708.

On the 15th of July, N. S. the Duke of Savoy had Advice, by an Express from Vienna, that his Ministers there, had receiv'd the 7th, the Investiture of the *Montferrat*, and of the Countries formerly belonging to the *Milaneze*, yielded to him by the Emperor; whereupon his Royal Highness order'd the Marquis de St. Thomas to communicate the same to the Sieur Vander Meer, Envoy Extraordinary of the States-General, the British Envoy being absent, and to tell him, how much his Royal Highness was obliged to the Instances made in his Behalf, at the Imperial Court, on the Part of the Queen of Great-Britain and the States; and assure him, he would carry on the Interest of the Common Cause, with all possible Vigour. Accordingly, the 16th, that Prince set out Post for Suza, where, the 17th, his Troops arrived from their several Encampments; and the Duke reinforc'd the Detachments posted in the Works of *La Brunette*, and other Places. The 18th, he marched to *Novaleze*, with a Detachment of 800 Horse, and all the Infantry, except 2000 Men, left in and about *Suza*, under the Command of the Velt-Mareschal Regal, and the Sieur Still, Major-General of the Prussians, who were order'd to observe the Motions of the French Troops posted about *Exilles*. The same Day 5 Regiments of Dragoons, under the Command of Major-General Greffendorf, arriv'd at *Suza*, from the Plain of *Piedmont*, to reinforce the Troops posted there; but were obliged to return to *Busfolino*, by Reason of the Scarcity of Forage, and left only Detachments from place to place, to be in a Readiness to support the Infantry, in case of need, upon Advice, that the Enemy had 25 Battalions about *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*.

The Mareschal de Villars being informed of the Duke of Savoy's Motions, caus'd 6 Battalions to march into *Savoy*, and removed his Head Quarters to *Oulx*, to be in a Condition to regulate his own Motions, according to those of the Allies, who, with a small Train of Artillery, march'd the same Day (the 18th) to *Novaleze*. The Duke of Savoy pursuing

He receives the Investiture of the Montferrat, &c.

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1708.

He goes o-  
ver Mount  
Cenis.

The French  
abandon  
their En-  
trench-  
ments at  
Modane.

The Vau-  
dois hin-  
der Maref-  
chal de  
Villars to  
pafs Mount  
Genevre.

fining his Design, which was to give the Enemy a Jealoufy, as if he intended, by Bending his March towards *Savoy*, to penetrate into *Dauphiné*, through *Fort des Barrenux*, caused, the 19th, Part of the Troops, to pafs the great Mount *Cenis*; the 20th, the rest of the Army follow'd; and his Royal Highness advanc'd to *Lanenburgh*, where the Enemy had erected a Redoubt, and garrison'd it with 100 Men, who abandon'd the same, upon the Approach of the Confederate Troops, and blew up the Bridge on the River *Arco*. The Repairing of this, and Laying of other Bridges, took up most of the Day; but in the Evening the Army pass'd that River, and encamp'd about *Lanenburgh*. The same Day, the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd Advice, That the Enemy had broke down all the Bridges on the Rivers *Arco* and *Isère*; and that they had Eleven or Twelve Battalions at *Modane*, where they were entrenching themselves, having with them some Pieces of Cannon. An Officer arriv'd also from General *Schuylenburgh*, with Intelligence, That he had pass'd the Mountain call'd the *Little St. Bernard*, with a Detachment, and seized the Castle of *Sez*, the Garrison consisting of 24 Men, commanded by an Officer, being made Prisoners of War; And that the French having posted near that Place a Battalion, he had attack'd them in their Retreat, and kill'd a great many Men: Which News was very agreeable, the Taking of that Castle opening a Communication between the Two Detachments. The Army rested the 21st about *Lanenburgh*, and the 22d advanc'd to *Ausois*: In which March the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd Advice, That the Enemy had not only abandon'd the Posts they had secured on the Road, but likewise their Intrenchments at *Modane*, where they boasted to stop the March of the Allies, and were retired to *St. John de Maurienne*, having broke all the Bridges after them. The Duke of *Savoy* order'd the same to be repair'd; and the same Day receiv'd Advice, That the Marechal de *Villars* was march'd from *Oulx* to *Briançon*; but that the *Vaudois* having hindred him from passing the Mount *Genevre*, he had been obliged to pass another Way: Which Service of the *Vaudois* was look'd upon to be so considerable by the Duke of *Savoy*;



*Savoy*; That he communicated the same to the *Dutch* Envoy, with many Expressions of Grace and Esteem, for that brave People. The 24th, the Army march'd to *Modane*, being a little League from *Aussois*; and when his Royal Highness view'd the Intrenchments abandon'd by the *French*, he could not sufficiently express his Surprize; All the Generals agreeing, it had hardly been possible to drive them from those Works, which began from the River, and continuing along a little Plain, extended to some Hills almost inaccessible on the Duke of *Savoy's* Side; Were commanded besides by other Rocks and Mountains higher than the former; And accessible only on the other Way, where the Enemy had planted several Pieces of Cannon. Those Intrenchments were continued from thence along the River to *Modane*; which Village the Enemy had very well fortify'd; and defended by several Redoubts erected on the Neighbouring Hills: and besides these Works, there was an Intrenchment on the highest Mountain, whither the Troops might have retir'd; in case they had been forc'd from their first Post: But such was the Enemy's Terror and Consternation, That upon Information, That 1000 Men, under the Command of General *Braun*, were detach'd to attack them on the Hills, between *Aussois* and *Modane*, and 3500 more under General *Rhebinder*, to pass through certain *Cols* or *Defiles*; and that those Two Detachments were to join at *St. Andrew*, to attack them in the Rear, while the Duke of *Savoy* should assail them in Front; they abandon'd those Intrenchments, which had cost them so much Time, Money, and Labour. The 25th, the Army rested at *Modane*, where the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd the first Advice of the Victory gain'd by the Allies at *Oudenarde*; and the 26th, advanc'd to *Aurelle*, of which Post the Count *de la Rocque*, General of the Artillery, had taken Possession with some Battalions. The 27th, the Army march'd to *St. Julien*, from whence Two Battalions were sent back to *Modane*, and Two others were order'd to post themselves at *St. Michael*. The 28th, the whole Army arrived at *St. John de Maurienne*, where Mr. *Cherwind*, the *British* Envoy Extraordinary, arriv'd the Night before, and where the

A. C. the Duke of *Savoy* held a Council of War, about  
1708. the further Operations of the Campaign.

Hitherto the D. of *Savoy's* Motions had been only a Feint to draw most of the *French* Troops towards Fort *des Barreaux*, which succeeding according to Wish, and his Royal Highness being inform'd, That the Enemy had only left some few Battalions for the Defence of *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, the Taking of which was his true Design, that Prince stopt short; and on the 29th of *July*, detach'd General *Rhebinder*, with 14 Battalions, from St. *John de Maurienne*, with Orders to pass with all Speed the *Col de la Rouë*, and Mount *Genevre*, in order to possess *Sezane* and *Oulx*. These Orders were so punctually executed, that Monsieur *Maret*, who guarded the Pass of Mount *Genevre*, with Six Battalions, abandon'd the same, without the least Resistance; and General *Rhebinder* surpriz'd in *Oulx* and *Sezane*, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 100 Soldiers, who were made Prisoners; And afterwards, advancing towards *Briançon*, cut off the Communication between the *French* Army and *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*. On the other hand, the Duke of *Savoy* having decamp'd from St. *John de Maurienne*, the 31st of *July*, came on the 2d of *August* to the Camp of *Bardonache*, in the Valley of *Pragelas*, where he continued till the 8th, having spent that Time in making the necessary Dispositions for Besieging *Exilles*, *Fenestrelles*, *la Perusa*, and other Forts. His Royal Highness march'd the 8th to *Oulx*, and the 9th detach'd Five Battalions to take Post on the Hills about *Exilles*. The same Day, his Royal Highness held a Council of War with the Count *de Thaurin*, and General *Rhebinder*; after which, the Latter return'd to his Camp near *Sezane*, with a Reinforcement of Six Battalions; and, at the same time, the Marquis *d'Andorno*, a *Piedmontese* General, was detach'd with 1000 Men for the Valley of St. *Martin*, to drive the Enemy from thence, and offer an Amnesty to the *Vaudois* inhabiting the same, who in the Beginning of this War, submitted to the *French*, by the Perswasion of Five Persons, who were the only excepted out of this Pardon. The faithful *Vaudois* of the Valley of *Lucerne*, march'd, at the same Time, to assist the Marquis *d'Andorno*, and interpose their good Offices for disposing their Brethren;

Brethren, to return to the Obedience of their Sovereign; And, the same Day also, 2 Battalions were order'd to march to attack the Fort of *La Perusa*; a Detachment of 300 Men took a Redoubt near the *Col de la Fenestre*, and secur'd that important Pass. The Troops detach'd for the Siege of *Exilles*, erected their Batteries with so much Diligence, that on the 10th of *August*, N. S. they began to fire against the Place with Seven Pieces of Cannon; and General *Rhebinder* having left a few Troops about *Sezane*, march'd into the Valley of *Pragelas*, with 20 Battalions. The 11th, his Royal Highness went to view 6 Battalions left on the Hills about *Sezane*; and as he was returning to *Oulx*, heard a great firing of small Arms; which obliging him to go back thither with all Speed, he found upon his Arrival, that while they were relieving the Guards, posted at the Foot of Mount *Genevre*, the Enemy charged them with a great deal of Vigour; but the Guard, consisting of 300 Men, maintained their Ground for above Four Hours; tho' his Royal Highness gave them Orders to quit that Post. In the mean time, the Enemy caused several hundred Men to advance to cut off the Retreat of the Guard; whereupon the Confederate Troops retired to *Sezane*, but were so closely pursued by the Enemy, that they had not time to break down the Bridge behind them. This obliged his Royal Highness to send a Detachment of 150 Grenadiers, supported by a Battalion, to facilitate the Retreat of the said 300 Men; but the Enemy advanced with such a Number of Troops, that it was thought fit to quit the Hills about *Sezane*; and accordingly, the 6 Battalions posted there, retired to *Oulx* the next Day, without any Opposition. The 11th, an Officer arrived in the Duke of *Savoy's* Camp from the Count de *la Trinité*, with Advice, That he had taken, Sword in Hand, Three Redoubts above the Fort of *La Perusa*: And the same Day, his Royal Highness was likewise inform'd, That the Valley of *St. Martin* readily return'd to his Obedience. The 12th, that Prince march'd to *Solaberran*, to cover the Siege of *Exilles*, and deprive the Garrison of all Hopes of Succours, and that Evening encamp'd at *St. Columban*, a Village on a Hill about *Exilles*, which

*Exilles besieg'd.*

*The French retake Sezane.*

*The Valley of St. Martin returns to the Duke of Savoy's Obedience.*

A. C.  
1708.

Exillesta-  
ken at Dis-  
cretion,  
Aug. 12.  
N. S.

\* Ditto  
Aug. 12.  
As also La  
Perusa  
and Fort  
Louis.

Fenestrel-  
les invested

which is of so difficult Access, that it seems scarce possible to go to it on Horseback. That Day the Besiegers batter'd *Exilles* with a great deal of Fury, with 14 Pieces of Cannon, and 4 Mortars; and the Governor perceiving so many Troops about him, and being threatned by General *Regal*, to have no Quarter, if he did not surrender, he beat a Parly in the Night, and before break of Day, the Capitulation was sign'd; whereby the Garrison, consisting of 400 effective Men, besides Peasants, surrender'd Prisoners of War; but the Officers were allowed to keep their Swords and Baggage. The 17th, they march'd out in the Morning, and the Duke's Troops took Possession of that important Fortress, wherein they found a great Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, and Provisions. The Day \* before, the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd Advice, That the Fortress of *la Perusa* had surrendred to his Troops, as had done also *Fort Louis* in the Valley of *St. Martin*, the Garrisons, to the Number of 600 Men, remaining Prisoners of War; and the Officers only obtaining leave to keep their Arms and Baggage, as those of *Exilles*; but the Rebels and Deserters were left to his Royal Highness's Mercy.

Flush'd with these Successes, the Duke of *Savoy* resolv'd to attack *Fenestrelles*; in order to which, having left General *Regal* with Nine Battalions about *Exilles*, to cover that Place, till the Works damaged by the Batteries were repair'd, he march'd, the 17th, to *Chaumont*; order'd the Roads between *Fenestrelles* and *Pignerol*, to be enlarg'd and repair'd with all speed, for the easier march of the Artillery, which was sent for from *Turin*; and advancing to *Balbato*, order'd *Fenestrelles* to be invested, and the Siege carried on by Count *de la Roque*, General of his Artillery. Upon Intelligence of the Duke of *Savoy's* Design, the Marechal *de Villars* advanc'd the 17th of *August*, N. S. with 42 Battalions, and some Regiments of Dragoons, with Intention to Succour *Fenestrelles*; but finding his Royal Highness's Troops so well intrench'd at the Pass of *Albergean*, that he must attack them with infinite Disadvantage, and without any Probability of Success. he thought fit to retire. On the other hand,

he Besiegers having lodg'd themselves at the Foot of the Wall of a Redoubt, on the Hill of *Fenestrelles*, (which, however, they could not take for want of Cannon) the Enemy made a Sally on the 19th, to drive them from thence, but were repuls'd with Loss. The Disappointment *Mareschal de Villars* met with in his Design of Relieving *Fenestrelles*, did not Discourage him from attempting it a second Time: For on the 22d, at Night, he sent 80 Grenadiers, who silently advanc'd, and endeavour'd to get into the Place, on the side of the River; but being discover'd by the Centinels, upon the Latter's firing at them, they immediately retired, and made their Escape, by the Favour of the Night. Notwithstanding the Difficulties of the Road, the Besiegers receiv'd, on the 22d, Three Pieces of Cannon, which being planted on a Battery, fired, the next † Day with such Success, on the Redoubt before-mention'd, that commanded *Fenestrelles*, that in the Evening, the Allies took the same; and, in the Night, intrench'd themselves therein, notwithstanding a Sally the Enemy made with some Companies of Miquelets; who being vigorously repuls'd, the French abandon'd another Redoubt below the other. The 24th in the Morning, the Duke of *Savoy* and the Count *de Thaur* went from *Balbote* to the Camp near *Fenestrelles*, where 17 Pieces of Cannon more being arriv'd the Day before, his Royal Highness order'd another Battery to be erected against a Redoubt that defended the Avenues of the Place. The 29th, the Besiegers began to batter Fort *Mutin*, or *Fenestrelles*, with Five Pieces of Cannon; which, with great Difficulty, were brought to the Batteries; and, the same Day, in the Evening, they fired with Four Pieces more, and made in the Night some other Batteries; so that on the 30th in the Morning, they batter'd the Place with 21 Pieces of Cannon, with so much Success, That at Three in the Afternoon, the Breach being very wide, the Count *de la Roque* caus'd the Garrison to be summon'd. The Governor demanded an Hour's Time to consider of it; but having return'd no Answer, the Besiegers continued firing with a great deal of Fury. About 6 in the Evening, the Governor desired leave to send to the *Mareschal de Villars*, offering

A. C.

1708.

*Mareschal de Villars vainly endeavour'd to throw Success into it.*

† Aug. 23. N. S.

A. C.

1768.

Fene-  
strellestaken by  
the Duke of  
Savoy,Aug. 31.  
N. S.Great Ad-  
vantages  
gain'd by  
the Duke of  
Savoy.Affairs of  
Spain.Campaign  
in Portu-  
gal incon-  
siderable.

offering to surrender, in case he were not reliev'd in Three Days; but his Request was rejected; and the Besiegers having thrown Bombs into the Place all the Night long, and set one of the Magazines on fire, the Governor beat a Parley, on the 21st; deliver'd immediately one of the Gates, and surrendred himself and his Garrison, Prisoners of War; the Officers and Soldiers being allow'd to keep their Baggage. Here ended the short, but most advantageous Campaign of the Duke of Savoy, who by the Conquests of *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, got into his Hands the Keys both of *Italy* and *France*, on that Side; And, as he secured his own Dominions against the Latter, so he gain'd a free Entrance into the Enemy's Country: The *French*, after the Demolishing of the Fortifications of *Pignerol*, having built a strong Citadel at *Fenestrelles*, in order to cover that Frontier, which by the Loss of that Fortrefs, remain'd expos'd to Invasions. These rapid Conquests were the more glorious, in that they were made in Sight of a strong Army, commanded by a daring and active General, who tried all possible Means to succour those Fortresses; and besides the Advantages his Royal Highness reap'd, it may be observ'd, that he made a very favourable Diversion for King *Charles III.* obliging the Enemy to send a great Detachment from *Roussillon*, to *Marschal de Villars's* Assistance.

This Consideration naturally leads us to the Affairs of *Spain*, where the Two united Crowns (as they stile themselves) had Three Bodies of Troops, one in *Roussillon*; another in *Estremadura*; and the most considerable in *Catalonia*. But tho' King *Charles* did not receive Succours from *Italy*, either in Time, or strong enough, to enable him to cope with the Enemy every where, yet the Consequences were not so bad as was apprehended. The Prince of *Darmstadt*, who follows the glorious Foot-steps of his late illustrious Brother, with a small Body of regular Troops and Militia, hinder'd the Duke of *Noailles* from undertaking any thing of Moment on the side of *Girona*; and that Duke's Army being afterwards weakned by a great Detachment for *Provence*, he was oblig'd to sit still. The small *Portuguese* Army, reinforc'd by some *British* Bat,

Battalions, fac'd the Body commanded by the Marquis de Bay, who did not think fit to hazard an Engagement; so that the Portuguese, without any Disturbance, put Moura and Serpa, which the Enemy had before abandoned, into a Posture of Defence, and made a successful Inruption into Andalusia; and the Duke of Orleans, who commanded the Enemy's main Body, had the Mortification to see his Operations in Catalonia rewarded, by the Taking and Dispersing of a great Number of Tartanes, laden with Provisions and Cloaths for his Army, which fell in among the Confederate Fleet, in this Manner:

A. C.  
1708.



Sir John Leake, Commander in Chief, and Admiral of the British Fleet, having left England in March, arrived with his Squadron, and Two British Battalions, at Lisbon, on the 7th of April, N. S. where continuing, to get Transports for Horses, longer than was expected, he set Sail with the Dutch Vice-Admiral Wassenaer, for the Streights, on the 8th of May; and having on the 22d made the Coast of Catalonia, had the good Fortune to intercept the Convoy of French Barks, before-mentioned, bound for Peniscola, a Place near the Mouth of the Ebro. The Admiral, according to the Resolutions taken in a Council of War, had detach'd before some light Frigats for Barcelona, to notify the Arrival of the Fleet; and one of them being a British Frigat, having taken a French one of 24 Guns, had Notice that the Enemy's Convoy was very near; whereupon they made the necessary Dispositions for intercepting it. The next Day, the Convoy, consisting of Three Men of War, (one of 44, another of 40, and another of 32,) and 90 Barks, coming in sight, the British Frigats bore down immediately upon the Enemy's Men of War, which abandoning their Barks, and endeavouring to make their escape, came in View of the Confederate Fleet, which seeing Seven Men of War, concluded they were Enemies, and thereupon the Admiral made a Signal to give them Chase; but as the great Ships could not follow them near the Coast, the French made their Escape in the Night. The Vice-Admiral of the White, who sail'd on the Left with his Division, perceiving the

Sir John Leake's Arrival at Lisbon, April 7. N. S.

He takes the French Provisions Barks in the Mediterranean.

A. C.

1708.



Barks near the Coast, sent his Long-Boats and small Ships, and took several of them. The next Morning they saw some of them dispersed, which were likewise taken by the Long-Boats; and some Barks of *Catalonia*, coming out of their Harbours, at the same time, to have a share in the Booty, of 90 of the Enemy's Tartans, 69 were taken, and the rest dispers'd; so that few of them arriv'd at *Peniscola*.

King *Charles* having receiv'd this welcome News, sent a Felucca to the Fleet, with Letters for Sir *John Leake*, and Vice-Admiral *Wassenaer*, to congratulate their safe Arrival on the Coast, and the taking of the *French* Convoy. His Majesty desired also, that the Corn and other Provisions might be dispos'd of for his Magazines, that were very indifferently provided, which the Admirals readily consented to. The 26th, in the Morning, the Fleet came to an Anchor before *Barcelona*, and the Admirals being ashore, were received with all possible Marks of Esteem, by his Catholick Majesty; and Count *Staremburg* being likewise arrived there from the Camp before *Terragona*, there was a Consultation about the Affairs of the present Conjunction. The 29th, his Catholick Majesty sent a Proposal in Writing to the Admirals, containing several Heads; and more particularly, desired that the Admirals would leave a small Squadron to cruize on the Coast of *Catalonia*, which was agreed to, in consideration that it is not improbable that the *French* would endeavour to send a new Convoy to *Spain*, from *Provence* and *Languedoc*. The Admirals detach'd accordingly, Five *British*, and Two *Dutch* Men of

Sir John  
Leake ar-  
rives at  
Barcelo-  
na, where a  
great Coun-  
cil of War  
is held,  
May 26.  
N. S.

Ne Sails  
from thence

May 30,

N. S. and

arrives at

Vado,

June 8.

Vice-Adm.

Wasse-

naer goes

to Turin,

Sir John

Norris to

Milan.

War to prevent it, and having returned a satisfactory Answer to all the other Points proposed on the Part of King *Charles*, the Fleet sail'd from *Barcelona* the 30th of May, N. S. at break of Day, and the foremost Ships arriv'd on the 8th of June, off of *Vado*, *Vado*, from whence Vice-Admiral *Wassenaer* went, some Days after, to *Turin*, to confer with the Duke of *Savoy*, and hasten the March of the Troops that were to be imbarck'd for *Catalonia*: And Admiral *Leake* sent Sir *John Norris* to *Milan*, both to make the same Instances; and to compliment K. *Charles* the Third's Royal Consort. That Princess, Daugh-  
ter



ter to the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, who was born a Protestant, having at the Instigation of some Relations, and by the private Connivance of a loose \* Divine of the University of *Helmstad*, been \* *Da Fa-* persuaded to change her Religion for a Crown; the Marriage Ceremonies were solemnized on the 23d of April, N. S. at a Country Church, call'd *St. Mary Jetzing*, about a League from *Vieuna*; the Emperor standing Proxy for his Catholick Majesty, his Brother; as he did some Months † after for the King of *Portugal*, who married *Mary-Anne* of *Austria*, his Imperial Majesty's Second Sister. King *Charles's* Bride having taken her Leave of the Imperial Family, set out the 25th of April, from the Castle of *Haderstoffs*, on her Journey to *Catonia*, by the Way of *Italy*, accompanied by the Bishop of *Osnabrug*, Prince of *Lorrain*; Baron *Imhoff*, the Duke of *Wolfembuttel's* Envoy; and a numerous Retinue. The Duke of *Modena*, and the Prince of *Tuscany*, waited on her Majesty at *Dezenzano*, and complimented her on her Marriage with the King of *Spain*; and the cautious Republick of *Venice*, having appointed the *Proveditore-General Delphino*, to receive and entertain her as such, in their Territories, he discharg'd that Office with a great deal of Gallantry and Magnificence. The 23d of May, N. S. her Majesty was by him conducted to *Verona*, from whence she set forward the 25th; and the 26th arrived at *Brescia*, where the next Day, she receiv'd the Compliments of the Duke of *Parma*, Prince *Gaston de Medicis*, Prince *Ercolani*, the Imperial Ambassador at *Venice*, and many other Persons of Distinction. The 28th, she gave Audience to the Ambassadors of the State of *Milan*. The 29th of May, N. S. her Majesty pursued her Journey towards *Palazzuolo*, being accompanied by the *Proveditore-General Delphino* to *Canonica*; and on the First of June, she arrived incognito, at *Milan*, where on the 11th, she made her publick Entry, with great Pomp and Splendor; And the following Days receiv'd the Compliments of the Neighbouring Princes and States, particularly of \* the Duke of *Savoy*, by the Marquis *de Tana*, his Royal Highness's Ambassador Extraordinary: But the Pope, both out of Partiality to *France*, and Resentment of the late

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1708.

Marriage  
with the  
Princess of  
Wolfem-  
butle, Ap.  
23. N. S.

King  
Charles's  
Bride's  
Journey.

All the  
Princes  
and States  
of Italy,  
own her as  
Queen, ex-  
cept the  
Pope and  
the Repub-  
lick of Ge-  
nova.

She arrives  
at Milan  
June 1.

\* June  
N. S.

A. C.

1708.



Sir John  
Leake  
waits on  
her at Mi-  
lan, June  
28. N. S.

She em-  
barks for  
Spain near  
Genoa.  
July 13.  
N. S.

She arrives  
at Mataro  
† July 25.  
N. S.

Her publick  
Entry into  
Barcelona  
with King  
Charles.  
Aug. 1.  
N. S.

Proceedings of the Imperialists in Naples, and the Ecclesiastical State, declined paying her those Respects; and tho' the Republick of Genoa sent an Envoy to Milan to compliment Her, yet She would not admit him to her Audience, because his Masters were so over-aw'd by France, that they durst not give her the Tittle she expected, of Catholick Majesty. On the 28th of June, N. S. Sir John Leake arrived at Milan, to wait on her Majesty, who receiv'd him with all imaginable Marks of Esteem; and, upon his pressing Instances, She set out, the Fifth of July, for Pavia, from whence she proceeded, the 8th, on her Journey, and dined at Cava, in the Duke of Savoy's Territories, where she was complimented and entertain'd in his Royal Highness's Name, by the Marquess de St. George, attended by a great Number of Nobility. She lay that Night at Voghera, the following at Sarravalle; And arriving near Genoa, the 11th, refused to go into the City, and lodg'd at San Pitero d'Arena; where, on the 13th, at Night, she embark'd for Catalonia, on Board the *Albemarle*. The next day, in the Evening, the Squadron that attended her Majesty, came in sight of the Fleet and Transports, on which about 2200 Horse, and 3600 Foot, had been embark'd at Vado; whereupon, the Admiral gave immediately the sailing Signal; But a strong Gale blowing from the Sea, kept the Fleet in that Road, till the 15th, in the Morning, when all the Ships weigh'd, and † Ten Days after, arriv'd safe at Mataro, not far from Barcelona. The Queen landed the 26th, of July, N. S. at Mataro, where, on the 28th, King Charles went *incognito* to see Her, and was admitted among other Gentlemen to kiss her Hand; after which, discovering himself to be her Consort, many Expressions of Tenderness and Love pass'd between the Royal Pair. The 30th, the King went again to Mataro; came back that Night to Barcelona; and on the 1st of August, N. S. both their Majesties made their publick Entry into that City, where their Marriage was ratified in the Church of St. Mary, by the Archbishop of Teragona.

The publick Rejoycings that were made both by the City of Barcelona, and the Confederate Fleet upon

upon this Occasion, were not a little allay'd by the late Surrender of the important Town <sup>of</sup> Tortosa. It was, not altogether without Reason, expected, That the beforemention'd Loss of the Store-Ships, would have entirely broken the Duke of Orleans's Measures, and diverted the Storm, that threatned that Place; but notwithstanding their Disappointment, the Enemy having, towards the Beginning of June, got every Thing ready at Ginestar, where they encamp'd for some Time, Don Blas Trimcheria a Catalan, and a Brigadier was order'd, on the 8th, with 450 to open the Passages for a greater Detachment. He met a Guard of 50 Men, with a Captain and a Lieutenant, who yielded to him as Deserters; A little farther he surpriz'd another Guard of 50 Men, with a Captain and Lieutenant, who yielded without any Resistance; And having learnt from them, that there were in another Post 300 Men, commanded by M. de St. Amand, a Dutch Colonel, he advanc'd to attack them, and surrounding them, made all Prisoners of War. The same Day, the Count de Bezons march'd from the Camp with 3 Brigades of Foot, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons, and encamp'd Two Leagues forward; The 9th, the Duke of Orleans join'd the Count de Bezons with some Troops; and the 10th, the rest of the Army march'd from Ginestar, except Five Battalions and Squadrons, which were left at Ginestar, and Miravet, for the Security of the Navigation of the River. The Horse, the Grenadiers, and the Baggage march'd by the side of the Ebro; the Foot by the Hills; the Boats laden with Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions, or design'd for making a Bridge, fell down the River at the same time; and the Regiment of Sourches, with other Troops march'd on the other side of the Ebro. The Foot and the Baggage stopp'd at Benisfalet; but the Horse, the Grenadiers, and the Boats pass'd on to Tivenis, within a League of Tortosa; and the same Day, his Royal Highness detach'd the Count de Bezons, with 15 Squadrons, to post himself in the Plain, between that Town and the Sea. The 11th, the Duke of Orleans sent him 12 Battalions to cut off its Communication with the Sea, and with Terragona; and the rest of the Army arriving the same

Tortosa  
invested.  
June 12.  
N. S.

A. C.  
1708.

Day 12<sup>th</sup> *Tortosa*, the Place was wholly invested, the 12<sup>th</sup>; the Horse posted near the River, in the Plains, above and below the City; and the Foot in the Hills, which are almost impracticable, because of the Hollow-ways that part them. The Chevalier *d'Hasfelt*, arriv'd at the same time, with about 8000 Men, and invested the Place on the side of the Kingdom of *Valencia*; 30 Horse advancing towards the Mouth of the River, took 4 Barks which were coming up towards *Tortosa*, laden with 3000 Sacks of Meal and Corn, and the Flesh of above 50 Beeves salted; some other Horse seiz'd several Boats laden also with Provisions; and a Party which was sent out on the Road to *Terrecona*, took a great Number of Cattle. The Night between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>, the Regiments of *Auvergne* and *Orleans* attack'd the intrench'd Post of the *Capuchins*, which was carried, and those who defended it made Prisoners. The 14<sup>th</sup>, the Circumvallation was finish'd, and the Communication settled between all the Quarters, notwithstanding the Difficulty of the Ground. The Trenches were open'd, the Night, between the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>d</sup>, within Pistol-shot of the Place, against the Fort of the *Carmelites*; and on the 25<sup>th</sup>, the Besiegers began to play with 4 Mortart upon the Town; and on the 27<sup>th</sup>, with 3 Batteries, one of 8, another of 5, and another of 3 Guns. The same Day 800 Men made a vigorous Sally, beat the Guards out of the Trenches, and fill'd part thereof; so that the Duke of *Orleans* was oblig'd to go thither in Person, with 200 Dragoons to repulse the Besieged, who thereupon retired in very good Order. However, the Siege was push'd on with a great deal of Vigour; and the old Fortifications of the Place being Weak; the new unfinish'd; and no Relief to be expected, the Besieged, who began to want Provisions, were, after a very resolute and gallant Defence, oblig'd to capitulate. The Duke of *Orleans*, who was unacquainted with the ill Condition of the Place and Garrison, granted to Count *d'Effren*, the Governor, the following Articles: 1. That the Town and Castle should be delivered in Four Days; but that the Gate of the Temple, and that of the Castle, should be immediately delivered up

*Tortosa*  
*Surrendered*  
July 11.  
*The Capitulation.*

to the Besiegers, who should put a Guard in each of 500 Men. 2. That the Garrison should march out the 15th through the Breach, with all the Marks of Military Honour, six Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars of Brass, to go by the shortest way to *Barcelona*, without making any stay at *Terragona*. 3. That the Besieged should choose what Carriages they should think fit for that Artillery. 4. That the Mules and Horses, necessary for the same, should be furnish'd, as also a convenient Number of Barks for transporting the Sick and Wounded, that were in a Condition to be removed with the Baggage and Equipage of the Officers, at the Charge of the Besieged. 5. That the Sick and Wounded who should not be able to march out with the Garrison, should be taken care of in the Hospitals of the Town, at the Charge of the Besieged. 6. That the Officers, Sick or Wounded, should bear their own Expences, except for their Lodgings, which should be given them *Gratis*; that their Physicians, Surgeons and Servants, should be allow'd to continue with them; and when they were cur'd, they should be supply'd with Carriages for their Equipages. 7. That Engineers and Commissaries of War, Provisions and Hospitals, should have the Benefit of this Capitulation. 8. That Officers and others, who had contracted any Debts, should not be detain'd, upon their giving Security to pay the same in six Months. 9. That six covered Waggons belonging to the Count d' *Efferen*, should march out without being search'd. 10. That none of the Besieged should be molested for having taken any Cattel, burnt Houses, Barks or Waggons, or demolish'd Mills. 11. That the Hostages on both Sides should be releas'd after the full Performance of the Capitulation. 12. That the Besiegers should not stop any Mules or Horses taken, or bought of Deserters. 13. That the Garrison, upon their marching out, should be supply'd with Provisions for Four Days. 14. That their Guard should consist only of Four Squadrons, which should return to *Tortosa* in as many Days as they should spend in going to *Terragona*. 15. That none of the Besiegers

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'sieggers should be admitted into the Town, nor none  
 'of the Besieged allowed to go out, till after the  
 'Evacuation thereof. 16. That at the same time  
 'they should deliver up the Gates, they should de-  
 'liver up the Keys of the Magazines of Stores and  
 'Provisions; but the Garrison should be allowed to  
 'take out of 'em what they should have Occasion  
 'for their Subsistence, till they march'd out. 17.  
 'That his Royal Highness should do the Honour  
 'to the Governor to sign the Capitulation. 18.  
 'That the Lives, Estates, and Effects of the In-  
 'habitants of *Tortosa*, and all other Subjects of the  
 'Monarchy, who retir'd into the same, or were  
 'settled therein, should be preserved to them;  
 'that they should not be molested on the account  
 'of having been engag'd in a contrary Party;  
 'that they should be free if they pleased to march  
 'out with the Garrison, together with their Goods  
 'and Effects, and should be supplied with the ne-  
 'cessary Carriages for the same. 19. That where-  
 'as the Marquesses of *Buslanos* had not taken up  
 'Arms against the Besiegers, they should be allow-  
 'ed to return to *Valencia* with their Families, and  
 'enjoy their Estates, Effects, Titles and Honours  
 'as before. 20. That the Besieg'd should be al-  
 'lowed to take Forrage out of the Magazines for  
 'the subsistence of their Equipages, till they came  
 'to *Terragona*. 21. That the Barks which were  
 'reputed to be military, should be sent back to  
 '*Tortosa*, after having transported what is above-  
 'mention'd. 22. That after the signing of the Ca-  
 'pitulation, the Count d'*Efferen* should send Or-  
 'ders to the Commander of the Castle of *Arez*, to  
 'march out of the same with his Garrison, which,  
 'and all Persons that were therein, should have the  
 'Benefit of all the Articles granted to the Garri-  
 'son of *Tortosa*; but in case of Refusal, this should  
 'no ways prejudice the Capitulation. 23. That  
 'these Articles should be liable to no manner of  
 'Interpretation, but should be executed according  
 'ing to the Letter thereof. These Articles were  
 'signed the 11th of *July* N. S. by the Duke of *Orleans*,  
 'and Count d'*Efferen*, and his Royal Highness  
 'being afterwards inform'd by Colonel *Blosser*, one  
 'of the Hostages on the Part of the Besieged, That  
 they

they had scarce Provisions for five Days longer, and that 'twas impossible for them to make any Intrenchments behind the Breach, he was not a little sorry to have granted them so honourable a Capitulation: Which, however, was but ill observ'd by the Besiegers. For, on the 15th of July, N. S. when the Garrison, consisting of about 2000 Men, march'd out through the Breach, the French seiz'd as many Deserters as they could discover; search'd the cover'd Waggon; and took from the Ranks abundance of Soldiers, whom they debauched with Money, and Promises, into their Service; so that the Garrison was reduc'd to 1200 Men. Colonel Blosset expostulated with the Duke of Orleans about this open Violation of the Articles, which ought to be look'd upon as the more sacred, in that his Royal Highness had set his Hand to them; but the Orders his Royal Highness gave for Redress were ill executed, so that a few Soldiers only were restor'd. The Conquest of Tortoza concluded the Campaign on that Side: For tho' some time after, General Staremburg, being re-inforc'd with the Troops brought by the Confederate Fleet from Italy, advanc'd to Cervera, in Quest of the Enemy, yet the Latter, tho' superior in Numbers, cautiously avoided an Engagement, and intrench'd themselves in the Mountains about *Agramunt*, till by the want of Water, and Forrage, they were oblig'd to separate their Army. They sign'd to have taken Quarters on this side the *Segra*, but were prevented by General Staremburg, who oblig'd them to repass the *Cinca*, and quarter their Forces in *Arragon*, and *Valencia*; And who, some Months after the Duke of Orleans had left the Army, went near to retake *Tortoza*, by Surprise. The Duke of Orleans having dispos'd his Army into Winter-Quarters detach'd several Battalions to reinforce the Troops, which under the Command of the Chevalier d'Hasfelt, were employ'd in the Siege of the Town and Castle of *Denia*: The Garrison whereof, were oblig'd to surrender Prisoners of War. About a Fortnight after, the Chevalier d'Hasfelt † made himself Master of the Town of *Alicant*, the Garrison of which Place retir'd into the Castle; which the Enemy block'd up. But these

A. C.  
1707.  
The Capitulation  
violated.

Tortoza  
like to be  
retaken by  
Surprize.  
Dec. 4.  
N. S.

Denia taken  
and the Garrison  
made Prisoners of  
War.  
Nov. 17.  
N. S.

Town of  
Alicant  
taken also  
by the  
French  
† Dec. 3.  
N. S.

A. C.  
1708



Sir John  
Leake re-  
duces the  
Island of  
Sardinia.  
\* Aug. 13.  
N. S.


† See the  
Appen-  
dix.  
Numb. X.

Port Ma-  
hon and  
the Island  
of Minor-  
ca reduc'd  
by General  
Stanhope,  
Sept. 30,  
N. S.

these Losses were abundantly made up, by the Conquest of the fruitful Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of *Port-Mahon*, and the whole Island of *Minorca*; which happen'd in this Manner: Admiral *Leake*, whose good Fortune equals his Courage and Resolution; having concerted Measures at *Barcelona*, for the Reduction of *Sardinia*; and for that Purpose, taken on board the Fleet a few Troops, commanded by the Marquis of *Alconzel* (better known by his former Title of *Comde de Cifuentes*) arriv'd before *Calari*, (or *Cagliari*,) the Capital of that Island, on the 12th of *August*, N. S. and immediately summon'd the Marquis of *Jamaica*, Son to the Duke of *Veraguas*, and Viceroy of *Sardinia*, to submit to King *Charles*, as his lawful Sovereign. The Marquis insist'd, at first, upon extravagant Terms; but on the Throwing of a few Bombs into the City, the Inhabitants resolv'd to compell him to surrender, with his Garrison, at Discretion; whereupon, both He, and the Magistrates \* accepted such Articles † as the Admiral was pleas'd to grant. The greatest Part of the *Spanish* Garrison readily list'd themselves in King *Charles's* Service; Besides which, near 2000 Horses were found there, ready to be transported to *Spain*, for remounting the Enemy's Cavalry; part of which were dispos'd of, to the dismounted Dragoons, who were employ'd in this Expedition; And the Marquis d'*Alconzel*, who was constituted Viceroy and Captain-General of that Kingdom, having held an Assembly of the Deputies of the several States, they gave Assurances of their Affection and Fidelity to King *Charles III.* and for a Proof, offer'd to furnish 30000 Sacks of Corn for his Majesty's Service. Nor was Sir *John Leake* less succesful in the Conquest of the Island of *Minorca*; in which, however, Major General *Stanhope*, who arriv'd at *Barcelona*, the 29th, of *May*, N. S. and commanded the Land-Forces, employ'd in this Enterprize, justly claims the greatest Share of the Honour, since he had the principal, both in the Contrivance and Execution of the Design. On the 14th, of *September*, N. S. the Transports from *Barcelona*, with about 2600 Men on Board, 1200 of whom were *British*, including the Marines, 600 *Portuguese*, and the



the rest *Spaniards*, having join'd Sir *John Leake*, who was cruising off of Port *Mahon*, Major General *Stanhope* landed, the same Day, with part of the Forces under his Command, and the next the rest of the Troops were set on Shore. Hereupon all the Inhabitants declar'd for King *Charles*; but the Enemy had Three Places in their Hands, viz. *Ciudadella*, to the Westward of the Island, and the Capital of it; Fort *Fornelle*, to the Northward; and Three strong Forts defending the Entrance into Port *Mahon*. The Two most considerable of these are on the West-side of the Mouth of the Harbour, Fort *Charles*, close to the Sea-side, and Fort *Philip*, above it, a little more into the Harbour; being a Square with Four Bastions, Three Ravelins, and a large and very deep Ditch: These Two Forts were defended by a strong Line, reaching from Sea to Sea, made of dry Stones, near Nine Foot High, and Four Towers or Redoubts, within Gun-shot of one another, each having Four Guns upon it; and the Garrison consisted of 1000 Men. The 17th, Sir *John Leake*, with the *Dutch*, sail'd for *England*, and left Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Rear-Admiral of the Red, with his Squadron, before Port *Mahon*: Having order'd Cruisers all round the Island, to cut off any Supplies from *France* or *Spain*, and Captain *Butler*, in the *Dunkirk*, and Captain *Fairbone*, in the *Centurion*, to go and batter Fort *Fornelle*, that the Transports might safely ride into the Harbour of that Name. Accordingly, the 20th, they anchor'd before it, and, after a long Resistance, oblig'd the Garrison, consisting of about 50 Men, to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. They found in the Harbour, a Tartane, laden, from *Marsailles*, and a great deal of Corn in the Fort. The 22d, at the Sight of a Detachment from the Army, *Ciudadella* surrendered, the *French* Prisoners of War, the *Spaniards* at Discretion. All this while Preparations were made for attacking the Forts at Port *Mahon*; and tho' the Allies found great Difficulties in landing and transporting their heavy Artillery and Stores through a Country very rocky, in which there are but few Beasts of Burthen: Yet with continual Labour they did in 12 Days bring up all their Artillery, consisting of 42 Pieces of Cannon, and 15 Mortars,

A. C. 1708.  to the Place near which they proposed to make use of them. On the 28th, at Break of Day, they mounted Nine Pieces of Cannon in Battery against the Two middlemost Towers, which supported the Line. Within few Hours they beat down those Towers, and made some Breaches in the Line it self, which Major-General *Stanhope* designed to have attacked the next Day : But Brigadier *Wade* being posted on the Right with Two Battalions at some distance from the Major-General, some of his Grenadiers, without Orders, advanced to the Line, and got into it ; whereupon the Brigadier march'd, with what Men he could immediately get together, to support them. As soon as the Fire was heard, the Major-General himself took the ordinary Guard of the Battery, and advanced to that Part of the Line which was next to him. The Enemy were in so great a Consternation at this sudden Approach of the Allies, that they abandoned the Two other Towers, which could not otherwise have been taken without Cannon. Notwithstanding the brisk Fire from the Three Forts, both with great Shot and Bombs, the Loss of the Confederates did not amount to above 40 kill'd or wounded ; and in the actual taking of the Line, none was kill'd, but Captain *Stanhope*, of the *Milford-Galley*, the Major General's Brother, a young Gentleman of great Hopes, who was extreemly regretted. The Besiegers lodg'd themselves, the same Evening, at the Foot of the Glacis of the main Castle ; and traced their main Battery to play upon it : But the next \* Sept. 29. Morning, the Enemy beat a Parley ; and the Capitulation being agreed to, and signed at Five a Clock in the Afternoon ; on the 30th of September, N. S. in the Morning, the *British* General took Possession of one Gate, and of all the Outworks. The Besiegers found in the Castles and Forts about 100 Pieces of Cannon, 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all Things necessary for a good Defence ; And Major-General *Stanhope* appointed Brigadier *Petit*, a Skilful Enginier, Governor of the Island, in the Name of King *Charles*, in Consideration of his eminent Services, both in this Expedition, and at the Taking and Defence of *Barcelona*. According to the Capitulation, the Garrison, which consisted of

of above 1000 Men, was to be transported, in the Ships of the Allies; the *French* into their own Country, and the *Spaniards* into *Spain*; which was punctually perform'd with respect to the Latter: But Major-General *Stanbope*, thought fit to detain the *French*, for which he gave his Reasons to the *Chevalier d'Hasfelt*, in the following Letter:

A. C.

1708.

*The French in Garrison in Port Mahon, detain'd.*

S I R,

THIS Letter will be deliver'd you by the Governor of the Castle of *St. Philip*, who will inform you of the Capitulation of that Place, and with what Exactness the same was perform'd on our Side, till this very Day; there being no Officer or Soldier who can complain, that he has lost the Value of a Pin; though the Treatment the Garrison of *Tortoxa* lately met with, would have justify'd us in acting otherwise. I should, according to that Capitulation, have sent the *French* Soldiers and Officers into *France*, had not I receiv'd the strictest Orders from the Queen my Mistress, to use Reprizals, the first Opportunity I had, for the Garrison of *Xativa*, which, by the Capitulation, should have been restor'd us. As you know, better than any body, how that Affair was manag'd, I apply my self to you, with Demands of Justice; And, according to the Orders I have receiv'd, I am oblig'd to let you know, That we demand the *English* and *Dutch*, who made up the said Garrison, to be sent back to us in *Catalonia*, arm'd and cloathed. We know, indeed, That a great many of those poor Wretches have perish'd, by the ill Usage they receiv'd; That the rest are dispers'd; and, That several were forc'd into the *French* Service; But in a like Case, in the late War, when the Garrison of *Dixmuyde* was to be restor'd, the *French* King order'd the like Number of Men to be sent back. This is what we now demand; and while you wait for an Answer from Court thereupon, the *French* Officers and Soldiers, which are here, shall remain on Board, and be well us'd. If the Answer happen not to comply with our just Demands, you ought not to be surpriz'd, if, not having the same Extent of Country, to ruin them by prodigious Marches, we make them work

*Maj. Gen. Stanbope's Letter to the Chevalier d'Hasfelt, about it.*

A. C. 'work on Fortifications, till there be a Peace, or  
 1708. 'till they are otherwile agreed to be exchange'd.  
 'I am, with a great deal of Respect, &c.

Sign'd,

Mahon, Oct. 1. 1708.

JAMES STANHOPE.

*Advantages gain'd by the Conquest of Sardinia and Minorca.* As by the Reduction of *Sardinia*, King *Charles* was seasonably supply'd with vast Quantities of Corn, and great Numbers of Horses; so, by the Taking of *Port Mahon*, the Confederates gain'd a spacious and safe Harbour in the *Mediterranean*: And those Two Conquests brought a further Advantage to the Confederate Cause, by Defeating the *French King's* Project of Uniting the Princes and States of *Italy*, in a League against the Emperor, in order to kindle a new War in that Country. And the Confederate Fleet was very seasonably at Hand, to assist the Imperialists, who made a considerable Progress in the Ecclesiastical State, and threaten'd to march to *Rome*, in order to force the Partial and Refractory Pope, to acknowledge King *Charles*, and give full Satisfaction to the Emperor.

*Captain Coleby takes several rich Sloops.* Nor were her *Britannick Majesty's* Maritime Forces less successful in the *West-Indies*, than in *Europe*: For, in the Month of May, Captain *Coleby*, Commander of a Privateer Sloop, of about 100 Men, meeting with 14 Sail of Brigantines and Sloops, laden with valuable Goods, going from the Galleons at *Porto-Bello*, to *Panama*, under Convoy of the Duke of *Anjou's* Guard-Sloop, of between 70 and 80 Men, bravely fought the Guard-Sloop, and Two others that stood by her, for Two Hours, and took her and Six more. The *Spaniards* offer'd Captain *Coleby* 180000 Pieces of Eight for the Ransom of the Sloops, which he refused; brought Five of them into *Jamaica*: and the other Two, after he had taken the Goods out, he gave to the *French* and *Spaniards* to carry them ashore.

But

But much more glorious and profitable to him-  
 self, (tho' ignominious, and, in the End, fatal to  
 his Companions) was the Action perform'd by  
 Commodore *Wager*, who having an had Account by  
 several Trading Sloops, That the *Spanish-Galleons*  
 lay at *Porto-bello*, and were equipping with all Ex-  
 pedition, to sail for *Carthagera*, and thence to the  
*Havana* or *Cuba*, there to join with *Monf. du Casse*,  
 who attended with a *French Squadron* to convoy  
 them to *Europe*; he immediately made ready, and  
 sail'd, on the 6th of *March*, from *Port Royal* in *Ja-*  
*maica*, himself in the *Expedition*, accompany'd with  
 the *Kingston*, *Portland*, and *Vultur* Fireship, design-  
 ing, if possible, to intercept some of them in their  
 Passage. They continued at Sea till the 23d of  
*April*, without any Adventure, at which time they  
 bore away to *Sancta Martha* to water; and having  
 supply'd themselves, they stood away for *Motherly*  
*Papps*, and thence to cruize off *Carthagera*, where  
 they lay off and on, several Days, without meeting  
 with any Thing, till the 2d of *May* in the Morning,  
 when they discover'd a Sloop coming from the  
 Southward, who gave the Commodore an Account,  
 That there were 13 Sail of Galleons and 3 Fire-  
 ships lying at *Porto-Bello*, ready to sail; whereupon  
 they lay waiting for them several Days. The Com-  
 modore being now out of Hopes, dispatch'd a Sloop  
 to *Jamaica*, to give an Account, That he feared he  
 had mis'd the Galleons; but on the 28th of *May*,  
 they saw 17 Sail of Ships to Leeward, between the  
*Brew*, and *Friends* Islands. The Commodore being  
 fully resolv'd, notwithstanding all Difficulties, to  
 make himself Master of some of them, immediate-  
 ly form'd a Line of Battle, with his small Number  
 of 4 Sail, and bore down on the Enemy, who took  
 little Notice of it, not thinking he would be so re-  
 solute as to engage them. But contrary to their  
 Expectation, about 6 in the Evening, the Commo-  
 dore came a long side of their Admiral, who  
 mounted 64 Brass Guns; and had presently 3 Sail  
 more on him, viz. the Vice-Admiral of 50 Brass-  
 Guns, the Rear-Admiral of 44, and a French Ship  
 of 36 Guns. With these 4 Sail, did the Expedition  
 engage for the space of 4 Hours, in which time the  
*Spanish* Admiral blew up, and of 700 Men, only

A. C.

1708.

Commodore

Wager

fights the

Spanish

Galleons,

one of

which he

takes, and

destroys

others.

Q

8 were

A. C. 8 were saved; and she was so near the *Expedition*,  
1708. that the Blast forced much Water into the Ports of

her Lower Gun-deck, but did no other Damage. The Vice-Admiral having his Upper-Deck blown up, bore away, as most of the Fleet had done before; but the Rear Admiral of 44 Guns, and 600 Men, was taken by the Commodore; and had the *Kingston* and the *Portland* (who all this time did nothing) bore away after the Vice-Admiral, as 'twas their Orders to do; They must, in all Probability, have taken or destroy'd most part of the Fleet; but on the contrary, they only chas'd one Ship of 40 Guns on Shore, which the Enemy burnt; while, in the mean time, the rest of the Fleet made their Escape.

The *Spanish* Admiral, which blew up, was reckon'd to be worth Thirty Millions of Pieces of Eight; the Vice-Admiral, that got into *Carthage*, Twenty; and tho' the Cargo of the Rear-Admiral was much inferior to the rest, yet Commodore *Wager's* Share of the Money, amounted to above 100000 Pounds: And this Advantage was the more considerable, in that it cost him only Two Men kill'd, and Eight or Nine wounded. Commodore *Wager*, who for this glorious Action, was soon after made Rear-Admiral, arrived with his rich Prize at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, on the 8th of *July*, and justly resenting the late Behaviour of the Commanders of the *Kingston* and *Portland*, he caus'd them to be tried by a Court Martial, whose Resolutions, made publick by \* Authority, were as follows:

\* See the  
London  
Gazette,  
Oct. 4.  
1708.

At a Court Martial held on Board her Majesty's Ship  
Expedition, at *Port-Royal*, in *Jamaica*, the 23d  
of *July*, 1708.

Trial of the  
Captains  
Bridges  
and *Wind-*  
for, who  
are both  
dismiss'd.

## P R E S E N T,

Charles *Wager*, Esq; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships in the *West-Indies*,  
President.

Captain *Barrow Harris*, of the Assistance.  
Captain *Tudor Trevor*, of the *Windsor*.

Captain

*Queen ANNE's Reign.*

*Captain Humphry Pudner, of the Severne,  
Captain Stephen Hutchens, of the Scarborough,  
Captain Henry Long, of the Expedition,  
Captain Abraham Tudor, of the Dolphin.*

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A. C.

1708.

*All duly Sworn according to an Act of Parliament.*

‘ Captain *Simon Bridges*, Commander of her  
‘ Majesty’s Ship the *Kingston*, was tried for not ha-  
‘ ving performed his Duty in a late Action with  
‘ the *Spanish* Galleons on the Coast of *Carthage*,  
‘ in *New-Spain*, on the Twenty Eighth, Twenty  
‘ Ninth, and Thirtieth of *May* last: and it did  
‘ appear by Evidence, upon Oath, That the said  
‘ Captain *Simon Bridges*, through Misconduct, did  
‘ not use his utmost Endeavour to engage and take  
‘ the Enemy, on the Twelfth Eighth of *May* last,  
‘ at Night; and that he did too negligently pur-  
‘ sue the Chace of the *Spanish* Vice-Admiral,  
‘ the Twenty Ninth and Thirtieth; and that he  
‘ left off Chace, when within Shot of the said  
‘ Ship, doubting the Pilot’s Knowledge, and be-  
‘ ing near the Shoal called the *Salmadinas*, though  
‘ the Pilot offer’d to carry the Ship within the  
‘ said Shoal, after the said Vice-Admiral; but no  
‘ want of Personal Courage being alledged against  
‘ him, this Court does only find him guilty of  
‘ the Breach of part of the Twelfth, and part of  
‘ the Fourteenth Articles of War; and for the  
‘ said Offence, do dismiss him, the said Captain  
‘ *Simon Bridges*, from being Captain of her Maje-  
‘ sty’s Ship *Kingston*.

*Charles Wager,*

*Barrow Harris,  
Humphry Pudner,  
Henry Long,*

*Tudor Trevor,  
Stephen Hutchens,  
Abraham Tudor,*

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A. C.

1708.

*At a Court Martial held on Board her Majesty's Ship Expedition, at Port-Royal, in Jamaica, the 23d of July, 1708.*

## *The ANNALS of*

### P R E S E N T,

*Charles Wager, Esq; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships, in the West-Indies, President:*

*Captain Barrow Harris, of the Assistance,  
Captain Tudor Trevor, of the Windsor,  
Captain Humphry Pudner, of the Severne,  
Captain Stephen Hutchens, of the Scarborough,  
Captain Henry Long, of the Expedition,  
Captain Abraham Tudor, of the Dolphin.*

*All duly Sworn according to an Act of Parliament.*

*' Captain Edward Windsor, Commander of her  
' Majesty's Ship, Portland, being tried, for not  
' doing his Duty, in a late Action, with the Spa-  
' nish Galleons, on the Coast of Carthagen, in New  
' Spain, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of May last;  
' it did appear by Evidence, upon Oath, That the  
' said Capt. Edward Windsor was slack in his Duty,  
' by not bearing so near the Enemy, as to keep sight  
' of some of them, when they were engaged on the  
' 28th, at Night; that upon chasing the Enemy, next  
' Day, by Signal from the Commodore, he left off  
' chase, and bore down to the Kingston, in the Even-  
' ing, when he ought not to have done so; and  
' that, on the 30th, when the Kingston and Portland  
' chased the Vice-Admiral of the Galleons, near  
' Salmadinas, he shortned Sail before he came up  
' with the said Ship, and did not pursue the Chase  
' of the said Ship, so far as he might have done;  
' but it appears, that he was led into these Mistakes  
' through want of Judgment, and having too great  
' a Regard to Captain Bridges, of the Kingston, as a  
' senior Officer. This Court having duly consi-  
' dered the whole Matter, do find him guilty of  
' Breach of some part of the 12th, and part of the  
' 14th Articles of War; and for the said Offence,  
' do*



'do dismiss him, the said Captain *Edward Windsor*, A. C.  
'from being Captain of Her Majesty's Ship, *Port-*  
'land. 1708.

*Charles Wager,*

*Barrow Harris,*  
*Humphry Pudner,*  
*Henry Long,*

*Tudor Trevor,*  
*Stephen Hutchens,*  
*Abraham Tudor,*

Before we leave maritime Affairs, we must take *The Q. of*  
Notice, that as Admiral *Leake* had the Honour to *Portugals*  
Convey the Queen of *Spain* safe to her Royal Con- *Voyage.*  
voy; so Admiral *Bing* had the same Advantage,  
in relation to the Queen of *Portugal*; who, after a  
tedious stay in *Holland*, for a fair Wind, embark'd *Her Recep-*  
towards the End of *September*, O. S. on Board the *tion and*  
*British* Squadron, which was sent into the *Maeſe*, for *Entertain-*  
her Transportation to *Portsmouth*, under the Com- *ment at*  
mand of Rear-Admiral *Baker*. Upon her Arrival *Port-*  
at *Spithead*, on the 24th of *September*, her Majesty *smouth.*  
went on Board the *Royal Anne*, where Sir *George*  
*Bing* receiv'd her, with the Discharge of the Can-  
non; her Majesty being, at the same Time, saluted  
from the Town of *Portsmouth*. The next Day, her  
Majesty landing there, Colonel *Godfrey*, whom the  
Queen of *Great Britain* had sent to the *Hague*, to  
compliment her *Portuguese* Majesty, and take Care  
of her Accommodation, during her Voyage, provid-  
ed the best Lodgings for her Majesty, and her  
numerous Retinue, which the Place could afford;  
and gave her a Royal Entertainment. Upon her  
Majesty's coming a-Shore, she was attended by the  
*Imperial* and *Portuguese* Envoys, who had for some  
Days, waited her Arrival; And the same Day  
(Sept. 25th) the Duke of *Grafton*, and the Lord *De-*  
*laware*, Groom of the Stole to the Prince of *Den-*  
*mark*, went from *Windsor* to *Portsmouth*, to com-  
pliment her *Portuguese* Majesty, the first in her *Bri-*  
*tannick's* Majesty's Name, the other on the Part of  
his Royal Highness: Which Compliments her *Por-*  
*tuguese* Majesty, return'd Four Days after † by Don  
*Lewis da Choncha*, the *Portuguese* Envoy. On the † Sept. 29.  
6th of *October*, O. S. the Queen of *Portugal* went O. S.  
on Board the *Royal Anne*; the next Morning, the  
Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Bing*, sail'd from  
O 3 *Spithead*;

A. C. *Spithead*; and, being favour'd by the Winds, came  
 1708. to an Anchor the 25th of that Month, N. S. at  
*Cascais*; and on the 27th, went up the River of *Lis-*  
*She arrives bon.* The King, with several stately Barges, went  
 at Lisbon, on Board the *Royal Anne*, to welcome the Queen;  
 Oct. 27. and returning from thence, their Majesties landed  
 N. S. at the Bridge of the Palace, under a magnificent  
 triumphal Arch; from whence they proceeded  
 through a vast Crowd of People, to the Royal Cha-  
 pel, where they receiv'd the Nuptial Benediction,  
 and heard *Te Deum* sung. His Majesty conducted  
 the Queen to her Apartment; they supp'd in Pub-  
 lick with the Infantas; and there were great Re-  
 joicings upon this Occasion; and Fireworks and Illu-  
 minations for three Nights together. The Arrival of  
 the Queen was attended with some other Circum-  
 stances which encreased the Joy of the People;  
 for on the 23d, Four Ships from *Brazil* came into  
 that River, with Advice, That the rest of that so  
 long expected Fleet were near the Coast. Sir *George*  
*Bing* having receiv'd a handsom Present from the  
 Court of *Portugal*, sail'd, some Weeks after, from  
 the River of *Lisbon*, to go and take upon him the  
 Command of the Confederate Fleet in the *Medi-*  
*terranean.*

Sir Geo.  
 Bing sails  
 for the  
 Mediter-  
 ranean.

Distractions  
 in the  
 City of  
 Ham-  
 burgh.

The City of *Hamburg* being, about the Begin-  
 ning of the Spring, distracted by popular Factions  
 and intestine Troubles, the Neighbouring Princes  
 concern'd themselves in the Quarrel; and the Dire-  
 ctors of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, by the Emperor's  
 Allowance, sent a Garrison thither, in order to com-  
 pose the Differences between the Burghers and their  
 Magistrates. Hereupon, the King of *Denmark*, who  
 claims an Hereditary Title to that City, wrote a  
 Letter to the *Hamburgers*, importing, 'That since  
 'he had Reason to apprehend, That, by the Inter-  
 'position of such Powers, some Things might be  
 'transacted to the Prejudice of his Right, and that  
 'of the House of *Gottorp*, he requir'd both the Ma-  
 'gistracy and Burghers, on Pain of his Displeasure  
 'and Resentment, to agree to nothing that should  
 'appear prejudicial to his Right, or contrary to  
 'their Engagements. In the mean while, the  
 Troops of *Denmark* were in Motion in *Holstein*, and  
 his *Danish* Majesty being likewise arriv'd there, it

was

was fear'd that this Affair would occasion farther A. C. Troubles, and even perplex the whole Confederacy; 1708.

that Prince threatening to recall his Forces from the Service of the Allies. But Monsieur de *Waldersee*, the *Danish* Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Great-Britain*, having presented a Memorial upon that Head, her Majesty was not wanting to promote the Common Cause; which must have suffer'd considerably, if those Troops were recall'd in this critical Conjunction; And thereupon Mr. *Boyle*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, by her Majesty's Order, made him the following calm, but home Answer: 'That, as her Majesty had all the Reason in the World to extol the Justice and Friendship of his *Danish* Majesty, she was, at the same Time, very well pleas'd with his Moderation hitherto, and hop'd his Majesty would, on his Part, contri- bute to appease the unhappy Divisions, that, for some Time, the City of *Hamburg* had been afflicted with, without any Thought of using extraordinary Force to effect it; since her Majesty was fully persuaded, That neither the Princes, who were Directors of the Circle of the *Lower-Saxony*, nor any Body else, that acted by the Imperial Commission, had any other Design, than to restore Peace and Tranquillity among the Magistrates and Burghers, upon the ancient Foot, without Prejudice to the Privileges of the City, or doing the least Injuries to the Law, or the Frontiers of his *Danish* Majesty; That it was the Interest of her Majesty, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, as much as any Prince whatever, to be watchful over the Safety of the said City of *Hamburg*, seeing her Subjects had so great a Trade, and such considerable Effects there; That as her Majesty was inclin'd to see an happy Issue of the Imperial Commission, in re-settling the Affairs of *Hamburg*; so she made no Doubt, but the Trade should be free as before; That the Rights and Privileges of every Body should be preserv'd; and as she could not yet see that his Majesty, the King of *Denmark*, had any just Cause to carry his Apprehensions of Troubles so far; She flatter'd herself, his *Danish* Majesty would recall the Orders he had given the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and would suffer his Troops

*The King of Denmark threatens to recall his Troops.*

*The Queen's Answer to the Danish Memorial, May 25.*

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to continue in the Service of the Queen and her Allies, during this War, as it had been stipulated in the 10th Article of the Treaty concluded between them in 1701, seeing there was nothing contain'd in that Article, nor in any other, whereof Mention was made, in the foresaid Memorial, that could justify the Recalling of the said Troops, in the present Case; and 'twas very evident, That his *Danish* Majesty's starting of Difficulties, in so nice a Conjunction, must unavoidably tend to the Service of the common Enemy; and the Recalling his Troops, in that Manner, must be look'd upon, by all the Allies, in respect to the fatal Consequences that would attend it, as an open Declaration in Favour of *France*: But as her Majesty, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, was very well satisfy'd of the King of *Denmark*'s great Zeal for the publick Good, she hop'd his *Danish* Majesty would still retain the same Moderation, in Reference to the Troubles of *Hamburg*, as she and her Allies had, upon all Occasions, a very particular Regard for the Interest of his Majesty, the King of *Denmark*, so as to give him no Cause of Jealousy or Complaint. This Answer being transmitted to the Court of *Denmark*, had the desired Effect; the *Danish* Troops being continued in the Pay, of her *Britannick* Majesty and her Allies.

Which has  
the desir'd  
Effect.

\* See the  
last Years  
Annals  
P. 55.

The King of *Sweden*, having communicated to the Queen of *Great-Britain* the Treaty he Concluded the last \* Year, at *Alt-Ranstad*, with the Emperor, in Favour of the Reform'd of *Silesia*; and desir'd Her Guaranty of that Treaty; Her Majesty readily accepted the same, and to express her Satisfaction in every Thing that contributed to the Promoting of the Protestant Interest, wrote the following Letter to his *Swedish* Majesty.

ANNE,

ANNE, By the Grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c, To the most Illustrious and Potent Charles, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, &c.

Most Illustrious most Potent Prince, Brother, Cousin, and Loving Friend.

WE have read your Majesty's Letters with great Joy and Affection, wherein we find many Tokens of a particular Friendship for us; and to our great satisfaction, perceive what uncommon Advantage has happen'd to Religion by your late Treaty. So much the less as your Majesty has insisted upon your own particular Interest, by the said Treaty, so much the more Fame have you acquir'd, and the more Immortal it will make your Name to Posterity; for, as a true Prince, Hero, and Christian, your Endeavours cannot have a greater and better View, than to make the promoting of the Fear of God among Men, your chief End, and to oblige great Potentates to keep their Treaties inviolable and sacred; therefore we firmly believe, that according to the lately concluded Treaty betwixt the Emperor and your Majesty, what was concluded by the Westphalian Treaty, but forgotten by the length of Time, or wholly made void and null by the Ambition of Princes, shall again be brought and restored to its former just Right. On our part, we very willingly and readily accept the Guaranty of that Treaty, it being our Design zealously to improve every Opportunity to unite all the Power that God has given us, with that of your Majesty, to rescue oppress'd Europe. We cannot forbear to make use of this Opportunity to acquaint your Majesty how we concur with other Protestants in our Hopes and earnest Desires, that your Majesty will procure for those call'd Reform'd, that they may enjoy the same Freedom which the Lutherans do already enjoy by your Majesty's powerful Intercession and Mediation, and recommend your Majesty and all your Designs to the Protection of the Great God; for whose Honour you have hitherto behav'd you self with so much Zeal.

The

*The Queen's Letter to the King of Sweden about the Treaty of Alt-Ranstad, in favour of the Reform'd in Silesia.*

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The King of Sweden being now engag'd in a distant perplexing War against the *Muscovites*; the Imperial Court, who were chiefly induc'd to conclude the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstad*, by the Apprehension of a Rupture with that Monarch, were not only very slow in executing what was stipulated for the *Lutherans*; but refus'd to do any Thing, in behalf of the Reformed of *Silesia*. Hereupon the *British*, *Dutch*, and *Prussian* Ministers at *Vienna*, were instructed to second the Baron de *Strahlenheim*, the *Swedish* Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, in order, by their joint Endeavours to procure the punctual Execution of the Treaty before mention'd; And the King of *Prussia* having caus'd a Deduction of the Rights of the Reformed in *Silesia*, to be drawn up, the said Baron deliver'd it to the Imperial Commissioners, with the following Letter:

The Baron  
de Strahlenheim's  
Letter to  
the Imperial  
Commissioners.

Gentlemen,  
I Do my self the Honour to send to your Excellencies the inclosed Deduction, which will fully inform you wherein the well-grounded Right of the Reformed, and their Pretensions, consist. I recommend it most earnestly to you, in the Name of the King my Master, and desire you to transmit it to his Imperial Majesty, and to back it with your favourable Construction. I am, with much Affection,

Of your Excellencies,

*Breslaw*, Feb. 8.  
1708.

The most humble Servant,

Sign'd,

The Baron de Strahlenheim,

A Deduction  
of the  
Rights of  
the Re-  
formed in  
*Silesia*.

§. I. **W**HEREAS by Virtue of the Treaty concluded at *Alt-Ranstadt*, the 1st of September, 1707, between their Imperial and Swedish Majesties, all that has been done, chang'd, or alter'd, in Matters of Religion, contrary to the true Sense of the Treaty of Peace of *Osna-burg*, to the Prejudice of those of the Confession of *Augsburg*, ought to be restor'd and re-instated, according to the Meaning of the said Treaty: It cannot

' cannot be denied, That the States, Counts, Barons, Gentlemen, as also the Subjects, Burghers, and Inhabitants, both of the Towns and open Country in *Silesia*, of the Confession of *Augsburgh*, who call themselves REFORMED, have the same Rights with those of the Confession of *Augsburg*, who stile themselves LUTHERANS,

§. 2. ' For it is beyond Contradiction, that the Reformed have not only been comprehended under the general Denomination of those of the Confession of *Augsburg*, before the Treaty of *Westphalia*, as clearly appears from the Decrees made by the Protestant Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, at the Assembly of *Naumburg*, in the Year 1561, and at the Diet of *Augsburg*, in 1566. But if that Matter should still admit of any Doubt, the following Words of the Treaty of Peace would fully clear it: *Unanimi quoque Cæsareæ Majestatis omniumque Ordinum Imperii Consensu placuit, ut quicquid Juris aut Beneficii cum aliæ Constitutiones Imperii, tum pax Religiosa & Publica hæc Transactio in eaque Decisio Gravaminum, cæterisque Catholicis Augf. Conf. additis statibus & subditis tribuunt, id etiam iis qui inter illos REFORMATI vocantur, competere debeat, licet duas Partes inter se constituent.*

§. 3. ' The Imperial Commissioners do also own it themselves in their Letter of the 19th of January 1708. but they make a Distinction between the Reformed of the Empire, and those of *Silesia*, although the Passage of the Treaty of Peace before-quoted imports: *Ut quicquid Juris aut Beneficii, N. B. publica hæc Transactio, (id est Pax Osnaburgensis) in eaque Decisio Gravaminum, Aug. Conf. statibus & subditis tribuit, id etiam iis qui inter illos REFORMATI vocantur competere debeat*: By which it appears, That the Peace of *Osnaburg* allowing the Rights and Privileges of the Subjects of *Silesia* of the *Augsburg Confession*, does consequently allow the same to the REFORMED, according to the Tenor of the said 7th Article.

§. 4. Altho' the said 7th Article should not be so positive as it is, it would, nevertheless, be unquestionable in the present Case, and in Relation to *Silesia*, That the Reformed are comprehended in those

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‘those of the Confession of *Augsburg*; For not only  
 ‘the Edict of the Emperour *Rodolphus* II. dated the  
 ‘20th of *April* 1609. is common to those of the  
 ‘*Augsburg* Confession of Both Communions; But  
 ‘the following Words of the Article 5, Paragraph  
 ‘38, *Silesii etiam Principes Aug. Confess. additi,*  
 ‘*Duces scilicet in Brieg, Lignits, Munsterberg, Oels,*  
 ‘*&c.* do shew, not only that the Dukes of *Brieg*  
 ‘and *Lignits*, who were then *Reform’d*, are com-  
 ‘prehended under the Domination of *Those of the*  
 ‘*Augsburg Confession*; but likewise, that they are the  
 ‘first mention’d among those that are to be restor’d,  
 ‘before the *Lutheran* Dukes of *Munsterberg* and *Oels*;  
 ‘And, consequently, That the Claims of the First  
 ‘of having the Free Exercise of their Religion for  
 ‘themselves and their Subjects, are as well-ground-  
 ‘ded in the Treaty of Peace of *Westphalia* (and  
 ‘not on the Emperour’s meer Favour) as those of  
 ‘the Latter. The Dispute that happen’d after-  
 ‘wards between those of the *Augsburg* Confession of  
 ‘both Persuasions, cannot, in the least, derogate  
 ‘from the Peace of *Westphalia*; much less can it be  
 ‘all’dg’d, That the *Reformed* had no Share in the  
 ‘Restoration of Religion in *Silesia*; the Execution  
 ‘of the said Peace proving the contrary, and the  
 ‘*Reformed* having been possess’d of their Rights, as  
 ‘well as the *Lutherans*. The Execution of the  
 ‘Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt* does likewise sufficiently  
 ‘shew, That the Paragraph, *Silesii etiam Principes,*  
 ‘*&c.* does not contain a *Personal Privilege*, but that  
 ‘the Subjects are also comprehended in it; And besides,  
 ‘the Emperour *Ferdinand* III. of glorious Memory,  
 ‘waved that Exception in the Declaration of *Ratis-*  
 ‘*bon*, of the 7th of *May* 1654.

§. 5. ‘And as his *Swedish* Majesty lays expressly  
 ‘the Peace of *Westphalia* for the Basis and Founda-  
 ‘tion of the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, it necessarily  
 ‘follows, not only that the *Reformed* are compre-  
 ‘hended under the general Denomination of *Those*  
 ‘of the *Augsburg Confession*; and that the same Rights  
 ‘have been stipulated for them as well as for the  
 ‘*Lutherans*; but also, that they are therein men-  
 ‘tion’d *inter Restituendos* (among those that are to  
 ‘be restor’d) as well as in the Peace of *Westphalia*;  
 ‘for it cannot be denied, That what is express’d in  
 ‘the



the Treaty of Peace of *Westphalia*, ought to be look'd upon as repeated, *verbatim*, in the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*. A. C. 1708.

§. 6. To this we may add the Custom of the Empire and Diets, both general and particular; according to which, (when pursuant to the Constitutions of the Empire, the Equality of Religion is to be observ'd) both the *Reformed* and the *Lutherans* are admitted, without Distinction; And being both comprehended under the Name of *Conf. Aug. additi*, Those of the *Confession* of Augsburg, they have been so call'd, in Opposition to the *Roman Catholics*, both before and after the Peace of *Westphalia*: As for instance, In the Deputations, both ordinary and extraordinary; Visitations; Treaties of Peace; as also in the Imperial Chamber; Aulick-Council; in a Word, in all the Negotiations of the Empire, wherein Religion was any ways concern'd.

§. 7. Wherefore, as in the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, those of the *Augsburg-Confession* are mention'd in general, the REFORMED must necessarily be comprehended therein, according to the true Meaning of the Peace of *Westphalia*, and of all the Constitutions of the Empire; as also according to the common Way of Speaking and Custom of the Empire and Diets: And the rather, because, in the Treaty of Peace, wherein the Restoration of *Silesia* is mention'd, the REFORMED are the first named, *inter restitutos*, among those to be restored.

§. 8. The Objection which is rais'd about the Word *Utriusque*, being in the first Scheme of the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, is of no Weight; because that Word is superfluous; the *Reformed* being comprehended under the general Denomination of those of the *Confession* of Augsburg. Besides, it is not to be presum'd, That, contrary to the express Tenor of the Peace of *Westphalia*, those who made the other Treaty would have neglected those that were nam'd first, *inter restituendos*; and, in case they had a mind to exclude them, they must have done it expressly, and have used Terms, under which the *Reformed* are not comprehended; because they are contented with the

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the bare Appellation of those of the *Augsburg Confession*, under which they were evidently included in the Peace of *Westphalia*; and, in particular, in the Restoration of *Silesia*. Moreover, after the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, Assurances have been given, in relation to that Affair, to the Envoys of *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, which do not agree with the Answer the Imperial Commissioners have lately return'd. The Reform'd Powers, who have given their Guarranty for the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, are likewise fully persuaded, That his Imperial Majesty does not design to frustrate those of their Communion of the Rights belonging to them by the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Alt-Ranstadt*, as being of the *Augsburg Confession*; but rather, that according to the Rights of Intercession which have been reserv'd, his Imperial Majesty is ready to grant them even more than is express'd in the said Treaties.

§ 9. The Rights and Pretensions of the Reformed consist in this, That they may enjoy the same Immunities and Privileges with the *Lutherans*; As for Instance, That throughout the Upper and Lower *Silesia*, they may have full Liberty of Conscience: That those who formerly embrac'd the Roman Catholick Religion, may be permitted to return to their former Faith; That in such Places where the Reform'd have no publick Exercise of their Religion, they may be allow'd to perform their Worship at Home, in private; to send their Children to foreign Schools, or cause them to be educated by private Tutors; to send for Ministers of their own Religion, in the Neighbourhood, during their Sicknefs; to give their Children Guardians and Overseers of their own Religion; That in Matrimonial Causes, they may depend on none but Protestant Consistories; That they be not excluded from publick Offices, Trade, Freedom of Companies, Contracts, Inheritances, Legacies, &c. or, in short, That they pay no more for their Admission, than those of the other Persuasion; That they be permitted to purchase real Estates and Houses, both in the Country, and in Cities, by all lawful Means; and when they shall go out of the Land, either to alienate the same, or

or cause them to be administred by others; and, lastly, what is contain'd in the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, or what may, for the future, be particularly express'd in the Execution of the same.

§ 10. That besides the Rights and Privileges mention'd in the foregoing Paragraph, the Protestants be restor'd to the Four Principalities mention'd in the Peace of *Westphalia*, under which, are also included that of *Wolbau*, the publick Exercises, Churches, and Schools, with their Appurtenances and Revenues, which they had at the time of the Peace of *Westphalia*, or which they have recover'd by the Execution of the said Treaty; That the Vassals and Noble Families, of the said Principalities, be allow'd to maintain in their Estates and Fiefs, Ministers of their own Religion, who shall be suffer'd to perform Divine Worship, and the Functions of their Office, without any Hindrance.

§ 11. The Right of Intercession having been reserv'd, both at the Peace of *Westphalia*, and at the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, 'tis not doubted but his Imperial Majesty will grant to the Reformed, the publick Exercise of their Religion, at *Breslaw*, in the *Lower-Silesia*, at *Carolath*, and in the *Upper-Silesia*, in the Principality of *Thaschen*, at *Ratibor*; and the rather, because they have been in Possession of the free Exercise of their Religion, in the said Cities, at the Time of the Peace of *Westphalia*, till the Year 1653.

§ 12. After the necessary Enquiries shall have been made, it shall be specified, *bona fide*, in which Places of the Four Principalities, the REFORMED have had the publick Exercise of their Religion, or possessed Churches and Schools; because we will advance nothing of which we are not thoroughly inform'd. What's certain is, That the Church of the Cupola at *Brieg*, adjoining to the Castle, with its Appurtenances and Revenues, belongs to the Reformed: However, because part of the said Revenues was apply'd towards the Maintenance of the School at *Brieg*, the same shall be still furnish'd for the future. The Church was, in no wise a Chappel of the Reformed Dukes; for *Lewis I.* built and endowed it in the Year 1369,

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to the Honour of St. *John*, and bestow'd it on the  
 Canons, who enjoy'd it till the 9th of *October*,  
 1534; in which Year *Frederick II.* reform'd the  
 same, and caus'd the Revenues to be administred,  
*ad pias Causas*, (for pious Uses) by a Receiver ap-  
 pointed for that very Purpose. The Reformed  
 Dukes have afterwards maintain'd and entertain'd  
 a Superintendant, Three other Ministers, the Re-  
 gents (or Tutors) of the College, and others,  
 who belong'd either to the Church or College:  
 Besides this, several Houses, not only such as be-  
 long to the Church, but also other private Houses,  
 have been before, and are still, at present, on the  
 Foot of Parochial Houses; of which Number are  
 a whole Row of Houses near the *Sperlingsberg*,  
 and others near the Mill, and on the *Weder*,  
 whose Possessors and Tenants are oblig'd to per-  
 form the Ministerial Functions in that Church,  
 or to ask Leave to cause them to be perform'd  
 elsewhere.

On the other hand, the following Remonstrance of  
 the Protestant Deputies at *Ratibon*, in Behalf of  
 the Lutherans of *Silesia*, was presented to the Em-  
 peror the 30th of March, 1708. N. S.

*Most Illustrious, most Potent, Invincible, and most  
 Gracious Emperor, King and Lord.*

YOUR Imperial and Royal Majesty, may  
 please to call to Mind, that, the 20th of  
*June*, last Year, an intercessory Letter was de-  
 liver'd to your Majesty, in the Name of our re-  
 spective Principals, in Favour of such of your  
 Majesty's Vassals and Subjects, in *Silesia*, as profess  
 the *Lutheran* Religion; and that we solicited your  
 Majesty, to appoint impartial Commissioners to re-  
 dress their intolerable Grievances.

Although we did not immediately obtain any  
 Resolution thereupon, the Delay whereof, we sup-  
 pose, was owing to the Multiplicity of other im-  
 portant Affairs; yet our Principals had not long  
 after, the Satisfaction to hear, that your Majesty  
 had had such Regard to their Intercession, that  
 Commissioners were appointed to hear and redress  
 the

the Grievances of the afore-nam'd Protestants in *Silesia*. A. C.

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And whereas the King of *Sweden*, by Virtue of his Guarantee of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, has also interpos'd in their Behalf; and your Majesty has, thereupon, been pleas'd to enter into a Treaty for the Relief of the said Protestants, pursuant to the Tenour of the Pacification of *Westphalia*: Our respective Principals are the more rejoyc'd thereat, because the Protestants in *Silesia*, are now effectually deliver'd from the Oppressions and Injuries which they suffer'd, without your Majesty's Knowledge and Consent. This most gracious Act, being a fresh Instance of your Majesty's Clemency and Justice, we are commanded by our Principals, to return your Majesty most humble Thanks for the same.

But it appearing, by the late Treaty with the King of *Sweden*, that his *Swedish* Majesty reserves to himself, the Power of interceding for a further Liberty of Conscience in *Silesia*, as being grounded on the 5th Article of the Pacification of *Westphalia*; and that his Plenipotentiary at *Breslau*, has made Application for the obtaining a competent Number of Churches and Schools in *Upper Silesia*, besides those already granted in the Provinces of *Brieg*, *Lignitz*, *Wohlau*, *Munsterberg* and *Oels*, and the City of *Breslau*, and its Dependancies, for the Exercise of the *Lutheran* Religion; our Principals thought it their Duty, to second this just Request, because they are directed thereto by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and are withal, desirous to follow the Steps of their Ancestors, who often interpos'd their Intercession for the Execution of Treaties, relating to Religious Affairs in the Empire, and particularly in *Silesia*.

We assure your Majesty, in the most humble Manner, That our Principals have no other Views, but to promote the true Interest of your Majesty's Hereditary Dominions; but that they hold themselves oblig'd in point of Conscience, to wish for, and procure the Welfare of such as profess the same Faith as themselves; and we humbly conceive, that a Sovereign's greatest Glory and Fel-

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city lie in the Spiritual and Temporal Welfare of his Subjects.

Some may urge, That the Intercession made by the King of *Sweden*, and repeated by our Principals, for the Allowance of more Churches to the Protestants, seems contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*; that therefore no Demand of such Allowance, can be made with Justice; And that your Majesty cannot grant it, without prejudicing the Interest and Security of the *Roman Catholics*, in *Silesia*, where the Protestants are tolerated out of Mercy only.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied, that your Majesty's Predecessors, out of a particular Clemency to the Protestants in *Silesia*, allow'd them for some time the free Exercise of their Religion: And that this Favour did not depend intirely upon the Imperial Word and Promise, which may be revok'd; but was groundd upon the Tenour of the Agreement made by the Emperors, *Ferdinand II.* and *III.* with the then Elector of *Saxony*: It is also apparent, from the 38th Article of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, wherein the Exercise of the Protestant Religion is imputed to the Emperor's Mercy, a solemn Promise is made to maintain and protect the same; and that Engagement was several times repeated by the Emperor *Leopold* of Blessed Memory; and it was not so much as pretended, that the States and Subjects of *Silesia*, had forfeited their Liberty, by their Conduct, in former Wars in *Germany*, and by receiving the *Swedes* into their Country; because every thing that was transacted by them from 1631, to 1635, was annull'd by the Treaty, concluded at *Prague*; and the antient Pretence that a Sovereign has a Right to alter the Religion in his Territories, cannot avail in this Case, by reason not only the Princes and States of *Silesia*, but also all the Subjects in particular, were assur'd of a free Exercise of their Religion. This is expressly stipulated in the Treaty of *Osnabrug*, by Vertue whereof, the Crown of *Sweden*, as Guarantee, and the Electors and other Princes and States, have an undisputable Right, to intercede, when they shall have Occasion, for a larger Exercise, and a greater Free-

Freedom of the Protestant Faith ; And it may not be amiss, to observe, that the Protestant Princes and States made use of this Right, before the Crown of Sweden concern'd it self in Religious Affairs at the time the Treaty of *Westphalia* was set on Foot, when the Imperial Commissioners having no power to grant any thing farther, it was agreed by a solemn Compact, that at least the Churches and Schools, being the principal Conveniencies for publick Worship and Instruction, should remain in *Statu quo*, and that regard should be had at a proper time to Intercessions for a greater Freedom of the Protestant Religion, as was practic'd in 1648. to which our Principals, and their Ancestors, have constantly refer'd themselves, pursuant to the 41st Article of the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

For these, and other Reasons, and because your Imperial Majesty has declar'd in the last Treaty, That Regard should be had to Intercessions for a greater Liberty of Conscience in *Silesia*, and the other Dominions belonging to the most Illustrious House of *Austria*; we doubt not of a most gracious Answer to our most humble Remonstrance, in the Name of our Principals ; since we solicit the Restoration only of such Churches and Schools, as have been taken from the Protestants in *Silesia*, that they may be suffer'd to enjoy the same Liberty, as is allow'd to others in the Roman Empire, and that they may have an equal Share of your Majesty's Clemency and Affection ; which they must despair of, if they should any longer be depriv'd of the Churches built by their Ancestors, and be oblig'd to travel a great many Miles to exercise their Religion, when their own Churches are so near them, several whereof are shut up, and others made use of for worldly Business. We therefore intreat your Majesty, not only to permit your Protestant Vassals and Subjects in *Silesia*, to make use of the old Churches, but also to suffer them to build new ones, and to protect them therein.

Your Majesty's secular Interest, and that of the Roman Catholick Religion, are so far from receiving any Prejudice thereby, that both will be the more promoted and secur'd ; for both the Catho-

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licks and the Protestants will then know what is their own, and a good Harmony and Concord will be establish'd; and the latter in particular, will, by this Means, be confirm'd in their Duty to God and their Sovereign. They will be ready to acknowledge such an unvaluable Condescension of your Majesty, with venturing their Lives and Possessions for your Majesty's Service in this dangerous Conjunction, and imploring God's Blessing on your Majesty, both in their Churches and Houses; and our Illustrious Principals will endeavour to requite such an extraordinary Favour bestow'd on those who are of the same Religion with themselves. We recommended our selves to your Majesty's Clemency, and remain with most humble Respect,

Ratisbon, March  
10. 1708.

*Your Imperial and Royal  
Majesty's most humble  
and most obedient. The  
Deputies and Envoys of  
the Electors, Princes and  
States at Ratisbon, who  
are of the Augsburg Con-  
fession.*

These and other Representations, having been but little regarded, Sir Phillip Medows, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, presented the following Memorial to the Emperor:

*Sir Philip  
Medows  
Memorial  
to the Em-  
peror.*

*May it please your Sacred Imperial Majesty,*  
 'T is now some Months ago, That I had the Honour to acquaint your Imperial Majesty, by Word of Mouth, with the earnest Desire of the Queen of Great Britain, my most Gracious Sovereign, to see the Peace and Tranquillity of the Empire, and of your Imperial Majesty's Hereditary Countries; assured, and a strict Friendship settled again between your Imperial Majesty and the King of Sweden, by a punctual Execution of the Treaty of Alt-Ranstadt, of which her British Majesty, at your Desire, had accepted the Guaranty. I took that Opportunity to recommend to your Imperial Majesty, by the Queens Order, the Con-  
 dition



'dition of your Subjects of *Silesia* professing the Reformed Religion; who, altho' not particularly nam'd in the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, expected, from your Imperial Majesty's Justice and Equity, to be restored to the Rights and Privileges they had enjoyed for many Years, by Virtue of the Peace of *Westphalia*; at the same time that your Majesty was restoring their Brethren of the *Ausburgh Confession* to the Rights they were formerly possessed of, by Virtue of the same Treaty. And seeing the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt* had for its Basis and Foundation the Peace of *Westphalia*, and that it was made only to reinforce all the Articles of the *Westphalian* Treaty that had been infringed, it was not to be doubted, but your Imperial Majesty, in the Execution of the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, would have given Order to your Commissioners, to re-instal all your Protestant Subjects, without Distinction, in the Possession of all the Rights and Privileges they formerly enjoyed, by Virtue of the Peace of *Westphalia*.

'But since such a Progress has been made in Executing the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, in Favour of the *Lutherans*, that 'tis to be hoped that Matter is very near being finally concluded, to the mutual Satisfaction of all Parties concern'd; and seeing nothing has been hitherto done in Favour of the Handful of Reformed that are in *Silesia*, I am necessitated to put your Imperial Majesty in Mind of what the Queen of *Great Britain* expects in this Affair, both from your Imperial Majesty's impartial Justice and Equity; and in Consideration of the good Will and Affection she has always born to your most *August* House, that you will not suffer your Reformed Subjects to mourn and lament their deplorable State, while their Brethren are praising God with joyful Lips, for having disposed your Imperial Majesty to restore to them the free Exercise of their Religion.

'That the Reformed are comprehended in the Treaty of *Osnaburg*, as well as the *Lutherans*, and those of the *Roman* Communion, is so clear by the Words of the Treaty, and by the subsequent Execution of it, that it does not admit of the least Cavil; And therefore her Majesty of *Great Britain*

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“ is firmly persuaded, That your Imperial Majesty will hearken to the just Request of your Reformed Subjects in *Silesia*, in desiring to be restored to the free Exercise of their Religion; and that you'll prefer the Glory which a Prince acquires by a sincere and upright Performance of his Treaties, to all private Considerations that may be suggested, either out of Hatred, or mistaken Policy, to divert your Imperial Majesty, from doing what is just and equitable in it self.

‘ Your Imperial Majesty, by a Religious Observance of your own Treaties, may expect to procure a Blessing from Heaven on your Arms at present, and will thereby greatly encourage all your Confederates to prosecute, with the utmost Vigour, *the War you are now engaged in, for punishing the perfidious Violation of the most Sacred Treaties.* That the Arms of your Imperial Majesty, and of your Allies, may be crown'd with an interrupted Series of Victories, till the main End of the Confederacy is attain'd, *viz.* The Restoration of the House of *Austria* to all its antient Dominions and Possessions, is the sincere and hearty Wish of

*May it please your Sacred Imperial Majesty,*

*Your most devoted and most humble Servant,*

*Vienna, the 27th  
of October, 1708.*

P. MEDOWS.

This Memorial was powerfully Seconded by another, presented by the *Prussian* Envoy, in Answer to which Count *Wratislaw* declar'd to those Ministers, ‘ That the Reform'd in *Silesia* could, by no means, expect the free Exercise of their Religion, by reason they were not so much as mention'd, either in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, or in that of *Alt-Ranstadt*: And that those of the *Augsburg* Confession in *Silesia* did not desire, the Reformed should enjoy that Liberty. However, the said Ministers insisted to have the Emperor's Answer in Writing, in order to send the same to their Principals: But this Affair being still depending; we shall take Notice of another, in which the Court of *Vienna* shew'd more Condescension, to the Desires of the *British* Nation. The

The Emperor, and his Brother King Charles, had, for several Years, endur'd the Pope's notorious Partiality for the House of *Bourbon*, to the infinite Prejudice of their Affairs, and, in Consequence, to the Common Cause: But his Holiness having signally own'd his Engagements with the House of *Bourbon*, and his Designs against that of *Austria*, and the whole Confederacy, by his Proceeding, in relation to the Pretender's Expedition to *Scotland*, which, if attended with any Success, would have ruin'd the Grand Alliance, and given the fatal Blow to the Liberties of *Europe*: The same, did not only, most sensibly affect those Two Potentates, and the Duke of *Savoy*, against whose just Pretensions in Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Pope had fulminated his Censures; but was resented, with due Indignation, by her *Britannick* Majesty, and the whole Nation. Hereupon the Ecclesiastical Revenues in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Dutchy of *Milan* belonging to Persons residing out of those Countries, who were not come within the limited Time, to take the Oath to King *Charles*, were put under Sequestration by the Imperial Officers; and, on the 16th of *April*, N. S. while the Pope held a Congregation of Cardinals about that Affair, Cardinal *Grimani* notify'd to him the Disappointment of the *French*, and of the Pretended King of *England*, in their Expedition against *Scotland*, which occasion'd a Mortification in the Court of *Rome*, proportionable to the Joy they had express'd upon the first Advice of the Embarkation of the Pretender, which the *French* King communicated to the Pope, by the following Letter:

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An Account  
of the Differences  
between the  
Emperor  
and the  
Pope.

The Ecclesiastical  
Revenues in  
*Naples*  
and *Milan*  
sequestered.

Holy Father,

THE great Zeal I have always had to re-  
establish on the Throne of *England*, King  
*James* the Third, notwithstanding the Conjunction  
has not been hitherto favorable, has not suffer'd  
me to give over a Design so just in it self, and  
so advantageous to our Holy Faith, the Aim and  
Rule of all our Actions; and now we have  
thought fit that he should depart the 7th instant,  
from our Palace, to embark on board a Fleet fitted  
out for that purpose, with such Forces as  
shall

The French  
King's Letter  
to the  
Pope about  
the Pre-  
tender's  
Expedition

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'shall be sufficient to restore him to his Throne,  
'after his Arrival in *Scotland*, where he will be re-  
'ceived by his faithful Subjects of that Country,  
'and proclaim'd for their lawful King. There-  
'fore I have not thought fit to delay to communi-  
'cate to you this important Affair, the Success  
'whereof will be so advantageous, by the Union of  
'that Kingdoms to our Holy Mother the Church;  
'and to the End God Almighty will be pleased to  
'facilitate the same in this favourable Conjunction:  
'It remains, Holy Father, that you will accompa-  
'ny the same with your fervent Holy Blessing, as  
'I desire it likewise for my self: Being, Holy Fa-  
'ther, your most affectionate Son,

*Versailles* March  
9. 1708.

Sign'd,

LOUIS.

The Cardinal *de la Trimoille*, who had given posi-  
tive Assurances, that this Expedition could not mis-  
carry, and even had communicated a List of the  
*Scotch* Nobility, that had promised to declare for  
the Pretender, upon his Landing in *Scotland*, had  
the largest Share in the general Mortification of the  
Court of *Rome*; Which was not a little increas'd  
by Cardinal *Grimani's* appearing there, as Viceroy  
of *Naples*, and Grandee of *Spain*; and signifying,  
That King *Charles* expected, That the Pope should  
send him a Nuncio to *Barcelona*, and acknowledge  
him as King of *Spain*; desiring, at the same Time,  
his Holiness to consider the fatal Consequences of  
the delaying that Recognition, and his continuing  
to own his Competitor. Moreover, at the Solli-  
citations of the Court of *Great Britain*, the Emperor  
was determin'd, in Concert with the Duke of *Sa-  
voy*, to revive his old Pretensions to *Camaccbio*, and  
other Places in the *Ferrareze*, in order to check the  
Petulancy of the *Roman* Pontiff; obtain some Sa-  
tisfaction for the Injuries the House of *Austria*, and  
its Allies, had receiv'd from him; and oblige him  
to enter into such Measures, with respect to the  
Rights and late Acquisitions of King *Charles*, as the  
Equity of the particular Case, the general Reason  
of Things, and the Peace and Welfare of *Naples* and  
the *Milaneze*, with the firm Establishment of their  
Law.

The Court  
of Great  
Britain  
solicits  
the Emperor  
to fall out  
with the  
Pope.

Lawful Sovereign, did necessarily require. The politick Court of *Rome*, perceiving from what Corner this ill Wind blew, endeavour'd to conjure the gathering Storm, by causing their Minister at *Vienna*, to communicate to the Emperor a Letter from Signior *Piazza*, Secretary of the Memorials to the Pope, wherein he endeavour'd to extenuate, what his Holiness was tax'd with, on occasion of the late *French* Expedition against the Kingdom of *Great Britain*; But whatever Arts they us'd to cover their Remittances of Money into *France*, they could not palliate the Pope's appointing publick Prayers, for the Success of the intended Invasion. On the other Hand, the Pope's Refusal to send, according to King *Charles's* Demand, a Legate *a Latere*, to compliment his Royal Consort, in her Passage thro' *Italy*, and to treat her as Queen of *Spain*, having given a fresh Disgust to the Courts of *Vienna*, and *Barcelona*, the Imperial Troops, commanded by Monsieur *de Bonneval*, in Conjunction with those of the Duke of *Modena*, about the beginning of June, N. S. invaded the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, and took Possession of *Comacchio*, (a Sea-port Town on the *Adriatick* Sea, between the Mouth of the *Po*, and *Ravenna*;) *Lugo*, *Argenta*, *Canale*, *Presnaro*, *Magnavacca*, *Codegoro*, *Pompasa*, *Bagnacavallo*, and some other small Places, on Pretence of their being allodial States, belonging to the Duke of *Modena*, or Fiefs of the Empire, to which the Holy See had no Lawful Claim, and which were expressly excepted in the Treaty, between *Clement VIII.* and *Cesar of Este*. At the same Time, the Viceroy of *Naples*, did forbid, on Pain of Death or Banishment, the Remitting any Money to *Rome*, or any other part of the Territories of the Church; and the Council of that Kingdom drew up a long Memorial of the Pretensions of his Catholick Majesty against the Court of *Rome*, which undermined the very Foundation of the Temporal Power of the Pope: The main Articles contained therein, being as follows: 1. That no Investiture shall be taken or required for the future, for the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. 2. That the Sovereignties of *Benevento*, *Avignon*, and *Ponterme*, be again reunited to the Kingdom of *Naples*; the former having been

The Pope refuses to send a Legate to acknowledge King *Charles's* Consort, in her Passage thro' *Italy*.

The Imperialists seize *Comacchio* and other Places in the *Ferrareze*.

King *Charles's* Pretensions against the Court of *Rome*.

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‘ unjustly taken from Queen *Johanna*, by *Clement VI.*  
 ‘ and the other from the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* by  
 ‘ another Pope. 3. That all the Bishopricks of the  
 ‘ Kingdom, be left to the Free Nomination of the  
 ‘ Sovereign, according to the Agreement between  
 ‘ the Emperor *Charles V.* and *Clement VII.* 4. That  
 ‘ the Alternation between the Datary and the Bi-  
 ‘ shops, about the conferring of Benefices, be sup-  
 ‘ pressed. 5. That the Datary shall for the future  
 ‘ pretend to no Pensions. 6. That the Benefices in  
 ‘ the Kingdom, possess’d by Colleges or Seminaries  
 ‘ at *Rome*, be transferr’d and made over to Natives  
 ‘ of the said Kingdom, and left to the Disposal of  
 ‘ the King, in whose Power alone it shall be to  
 ‘ give Pensions out of the same. 7. That the Chan-  
 ‘ cery shall not pretend to a Year’s Income of the  
 ‘ said Benefices, for the Expedition of the Bulls, as  
 ‘ it has been practis’d. 8. That no Laymen shall  
 ‘ be cited to appear at *Rome*, without the King’s  
 ‘ Consent, about Affairs wherein the Ecclesiastical  
 ‘ Jurisdiction is not concern’d; and that the Clergy  
 ‘ shall not be allow’d to appeal to the Court of *Rome*,  
 ‘ for the Sentences pronounc’d by the Archbishops  
 ‘ and Bishops of the Kingdom. 9. That Abbies  
 ‘ and Monasteries, shall not be oblig’d to pay the  
 ‘ Taxes pretended by the Court of *Rome*. 10. That  
 ‘ the Tribunal of the Nunciature, shall be suppress’d,  
 ‘ as being only an Usurpation to oppress the People,  
 ‘ and tending to the Ruin of the Kingdom.

Upon the first Alarm of the Imperialists marching  
 into the *Ferrareze*, the Pope wrote the following  
 Letter to the Emperor:

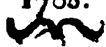
The Pope’s  
 Letter to the  
 Emperor.

CLEMENTS, XI. &amp;c.

TO our most dear Son in Christ, Greeting,  
 ‘ with our Apostolical Blessing. It would  
 ‘ be scarce credible, That the Forces in the Service  
 ‘ of your Majesty in *Italy*, after the many Damages  
 ‘ the Ecclesiastical Territories have so lately sus-  
 ‘ tain’d by their frequent Passages through the  
 ‘ same, should have on a sudden, without any pre-  
 ‘ vious Declaration of War, acted in a hostile man-  
 ‘ ner against the said Territories, if the same was  
 ‘ not too well known by the repeated Advices we  
 ‘ have received; and that the said Troops have  
 ‘ seized

seized by force, some Places of our Jurisdiction, put Garrisons, and set up your Standard therein, as in a Country conquer'd in a just War; intending, as it appears by several Instances, to go upon greater Enterprizes, when they are reinforc'd by the Troops they are hourly expecting.

Consider, *Cæsar*, that these Things are attempted by an Abuse of your Name, against all Justice and Equity, against the Reverence and Respect due to us, and the Apostolick See, against the Rights of the Church, that they are, contrary to the Divine and Humane Laws, and repugnant to the Title of Defender of the Church, which your famous Ancestors have taken, as a great Honour and Glory. You cannot be ignorant of the great Penalties ordered by the Sacred Canons and Apostolical Constitutions against such who invade the Rights of the Church; see therefore, how far you have been carry'd (if this has been done with your Knowledge, and by your Order, which we will not believe of you) by the evil Councils of such who have incited you, so highly to provoke the Wrath of God; and therefore, without any Delay, withdraw your Foot from a Place where you can gain nothing but the Loss of your Soul, and an eternal Blot to your Name. Mean time, you may have this Opinion of us, That relying entirely on the Divine Assistance, which we shall never cease to implore with all our Heart, we shall assert this Cause, and all other Things committed to our Care, with such a firmness of Mind, that no body shall have cause to accuse us, of having been wanting to our Duty, or neglected to make use of the Means, both Spiritual and Temporal, we have in our Hands, altho' we should be sure to lose our Life, and every thing thing else upon that Account; for we do not value much our Life, provided, we can finish our Race, and faithfully discharge, till our Death, the Divine Ministry committed to us; having always in Remembrance, as you ought to have, that all Men of what Dignity soever they be, must at last appear before the tremendous Tribunal of God, before which, those who have negligently discharged their Duty, or abused the Power given them, shall not escape the

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‘ the Anger of the Judge, but the Lord shall send  
 ‘ them with the Workers of Iniquity. This Con-  
 ‘ sideration will, by the Grace of God, render us  
 ‘ diligent, in discharging our Ministry. Let your  
 ‘ Majesty think of your self; do not, our most dear  
 ‘ Son in Christ, whose Place we, tho’ unworthily  
 ‘ supply, ( we talk to you for the last time ) stain  
 ‘ and dishonour the Flower of your Age, to the  
 ‘ great Scandal of the Christian People, and signa-  
 ‘ lize the beginning of your Reign, by an Affront  
 ‘ and Insult to the Church, who is the Spouse of  
 ‘ Christ, and the Apostles. And that you may the  
 ‘ better understand these Things, and by the Grace  
 ‘ of God, take Resolutions more worthy of your  
 ‘ self, we impart, with all Affection, our Aposto-  
 ‘ lical Blessing to your Majesty.

*Given at Rome, at St. Peter’s, under the Seal of  
 the Fisher, June 2. 1708. Subscribed, Ulysses Jos.  
 Archbishop of Theodosia. And superscribed,  
 To our most dear Son in Christ, JOSEPH, King of  
 Hungary and Bohemia, Elected Emperor of the  
 Romans.*

*The Pope  
 raises an  
 Army.*

But before this Letter reach’d Vienna, General *Ren-  
 newal* put his Orders in Execution; and, when re-  
 ceived, it rather exasperated than allay’d the Re-  
 sentment of the Emperor, who thereby plainly saw,  
 That the Pope was so far from offering any Satis-  
 faction, that on the contrary, he threatned him both  
 with his Spiritual and Temporal Arms. And, in-  
 deed, the misled and obstinate Pope, trusting more  
 to the latter, than to the former, of which the  
 Holy See had often experienced the Impotence,  
 resolv’d to repel Force, by Force; and for that  
 purpose began to raise an Army, of which he com-  
 mitted the Command to Count *Marfigli*, who was  
 formerly broke, and dismiss’d the Emperor’s Service,  
 for not performing his Duty at the Siege of *Brisac*.  
 At the same Time, the Pope’s Ministers reviv’d  
 the Project they set on Foot Three Years before,  
 of a League of the Princes and States of *Italy*, for  
 the mutual Security, which, as was hinted before,  
 was defeated by the Dread and Terror of the Con-  
 federate Fleet. Nor had his Holiness’s earnest Ap-  
 plication to the *French King*, for Succours, better  
 Success



Success ; that Prince having, at this juncture, but too much Work upon his Hands ; and his Country lying besides, at too great a Distance from the Ecclesiastical State. Notwithstanding these Disappointments, the Court of Rome went on with their new Levies, which were encreas'd by the Troops sent for from *Avignon* ; but tho' the Pope's Subjects drew the first Blood in the *Ferrareze*, and forc'd the Germans to quit several Posts, yet the Emperor choosing rather the Way of Negotiation, than of the Sword, sent Order to the Marquis de *Prie*, a *Piedmontese* Lord, to pursue his Journey to *Rome*, and learn plainly from the Pope himself, whether he would have Peace or War. And, his Imperial Majesty, and the Duke of *Savoy*, by their Intercession with the Queen of *Great Britain*, suspended the Execution of the Orders sent since the Expedition against *Scotland*, to Sir *John Leake*, of Bombarding and Destroying *Civita-Vecchia*.

In the mean time, the Pope's Finances being exhausted, his Holiness laid several new Taxes ; raised the current Price of the Coin ; and even these Ways and Means falling short, he held, (on the 24th of *September*, N. S. ) a Consistory, wherein 42 Cardinals assisted, and made to them a pathetic Speech, ' on the Dangers the Church of Christ ' was threatned with, and the absolute Necessity he ' was under, to make use of the Power God had ' trusted to his Care, for maintaining the Rights of ' the Church, and repelling Force with Force, since ' all other Methods proved ineffectual. He gave ' them an Account, That he had actually 25000 ' Men in his Pay, viz. 4000 at *Ravenna*, 2000 in the ' Dutchy of *Urbino*, 10000 in the *Ferrareze*, 7000 ' in or about *Rome*, and 2000 on the Frontiers of ' *Naples*, to secure the Territories of the Church on ' on that Side ; adding, That the Apostolick Treasury being not able to defray all these necessary ' Expences, he was oblig'd to have Recourse to ' extraordinary Means, and thought that part of ' the Three Millions of Golden Crowns deposited ' by *Sixtus V.* in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, ought to ' be employ'd in these pressing Necessities of the ' the Church. His Proposal appeared extraordinary to some Cardinals, who represented, That this

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The Pope  
takes  
500000  
Golden  
Crowns out  
of the Treas-  
ury of Pope  
Sixtus V.

this Treasure was to be Sacred, according to the Intention of Pope *Sixtus*, and never to be made use of, but when all other Means fail'd. They owned, that the present Case of the Church was difficult enough, yet far from being desperate, seeing they had to deal with the first Christian Prince, who could never have in View, the Destruction of the Church; concluding from thence, that this Dispute was to be made up in a friendly Way, and not to be decided by the Sword. They exhorted the *Holy Father*, seriously to consider the fatal Consequences of a rash Rupture with the Emperor, and stand on his Guard against the Advice and Council of some fiery Persons, who were altogether for War, in hopes to better their Fortune and their Families during the Confusion of it: But this judicious Representation, had little Effect upon the *Holy Father*, who was too much a French-man to hearken to any Advice that was not for the Interest of France; and most of the Cardinals there present, being of the French and Spanish Factions, they concluded to take out of the Treasury of the Castle of St. Angelo, 500000 Golden Crowns, upon a solemn Promise made by the Pope, That the like Sum should be again deposited in the same Place, as soon as the War was over. The Pontiff was so puffed up with the Facility he had met with in this nice and important Debate, that he declar'd, He would not hearken to any Proposals made on the Part of the Emperor; nor receive any Envoy or Minister from him, till he had withdrawn his Forces from *Comacchio*, and other Parts of the Ecclesiastical State: Which rash Resolution was, probably, suggested to him by the *Mars. de Tessé*, who, on the 13th of the same Month, arrived at *Rome*, with the Character of the French King's Ambassador Extraordinary: But the Old Father soon changed his Opinion; and the Abbot of *Caunitz* was surprized, when he was informed on the Part of his Holiness, that he was ready to receive the *Marquis de Prié*, and hear what he had to propose. This sudden Alteration of Measures, was imputed to the Representations of the Cardinals *Acciajoli*, *Marescori*, and some others; but many thought, with more Probability, that the News of the taking of *Porto Mahone*, and the reducing of the whole

whole Island of *Minorca*, was the only Consideration which inspired the Pope with moderate Sentiments. However, many Days past, after the Marquis's \* Arrival at *Rome*, before the Pope would admit him to his Audience, upon a Punctilio, about the Ceremonial; because he had no other Character than of Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, which 'twas pretended, was not receiv'd at the Papal Court. This Difficulty, being, at last, removed, by the Pope's signifying to the Marquis, that he would admit him with the same Ceremonies, as were observ'd at the Audience of Count *Martinitz*, when he went through *Rome*, for *Naples*, to take Possession of the Dignity of Viceroy of that Kingdom; that Minister went to his Audience the 10th of *November*, N. S. and a few Days after, deliver'd his Proposals for an Accommodation, importing in Substance, 1. 'That the Pope should disband his new Levies; 2. Give Winter-Quarters to the Imperial Troops in his Territories; 3. And the Investiture of *Naples* to *Charles III.* and acknowledge him as King of *Spain*; And 4thly, That he should allow the Imperialists Passage through his Dominions, as often as there should be occasion. To *Bologna* back these Demands, General *Thaun* being come up from *Piedmont*, with a strong Body of Imperialists, oblig'd the City of *Bologna* to give him Passage, and furnish him with Provisions; block'd up *Ferrara*, extended his Forces into the *Romagna*, and the Dutchy of *Urbino*; and would have march'd directly to *Rome*, had not the Pope amus'd the Marquis *de Prié*, with the Draught of a Treaty, whereby he promised to give full Satisfaction to the Emperor, and acknowledge King *Charles*. The *Mareschal de Tessé*, who, all this while, was, or feign'd himself indispos'd, endeavour'd, in Conjunction, with the other Ministers and Emissaries of *France*, to obstruct the Progress of that Negotiation; and, among other Means, he made use of, wrote the following Letter to the Pope:

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*The Marq. de Prié arrives at Rome, Oct. 24. N. S.*

*His Proposal for an Accommodation.*

*Submits, Ferrara, block'd up, &c.*

*Most Holy Father,*  
 ' I Cannot sufficiently express to your Holiness, the grateful Sence, which I shall ever preserve in my Heart, of the Kindness with which your Holiness  
*Mareschal de Tessé's Letter to the Pope, Dec. 14.*

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1708.

'ness has honour'd me, during my Sickness. I  
'have been carefully inform'd, every Day, of your  
'Sollicitude for me, which has infinitely surpass'd  
'what the few Opportunities I have had to approach  
'your Holiness, could make me hope.

'At present, most Holy Father, the Recovery of  
'my Health, which I am put in Hopes is not far  
'off, does not yet permit me to appear at the Feet  
'of your Holiness, to intreat you to grant me the  
'most respectful Liberty I desire, to write to you on  
'the amazing Reports which are current, the sur-  
'prizing Singularity of which obliges me to apply  
'my self to Truth it self, to be inform'd of the  
'Truth.

'Religion, Honour, Justice, and Fear, are the  
'Four Hinges on which all the Affairs of the whole  
'World turn. The three first are immutable, and  
'God has put into your Hands the Keys of his Ho-  
'ly Church, only to shut the Door against the lat-  
'ter, that it may never prevail over the other  
'three.

'Your Holiness is ready to consent to acknowledg  
'King *Charles*, and to disarm, with this extraordi-  
'nary and injurious Circumstance, *That no French-*  
'*man or Spaniard shall remain in your Service.*

'I find my self oblig'd, as a *Frenchman*, and Am-  
'bassador of *France*, to beseech your Holiness, not  
'only to reflect on this Singularity, so dishonoura-  
'ble to our Nation, and prejudicial, both now  
'and hereafter, to your Service; but also to let me  
'know what Account I shall give the King of these  
'Articles.

'As for that of Disbanding your Troops, I say  
'nothing to your Holiness, who, as a Prince and a  
'Sovereign, ought to know and to do what is con-  
'venient for the Safety of your People. As to the  
'Acknowledging of King *Charles*, if your Holiness  
'believes that Religion, Honour, and Justice, per-  
'mit it, I, who do not pretend to put my Hand to  
'the Censer, and who am but an indifferent and mi-  
'litary Divine, shall not take upon me to represent  
'to your Holiness the Consequences of a Peace,  
'which opens a dangerous Way to exalt Fear above  
'Religion, Honour, and Justice. If Superiority  
'of Strength must over-rule those Three Things, we  
'leave

may all, with a safe Conscience, become Turks or Hereticks, if those Powers should enter *Italy*, with that Superiority.

It remains only, most Holy Father, That I make a most humble Request to your Holiness, which is relative to the Orders I have from the King my Master. His Majesty has commanded me, That in Case your Holiness makes your Peace separately, with the Emperor, and that the acknowledging King *Charles* be one Article, I should leave *Rome* before the Conclusion of the Treaty. I shall expect the Orders and Answer of your Holiness hereupon; and that I may not importune you with more Reflexions and Discourses, which are neither pleasing to write, nor, perhaps, to read, I conclude, by making sincere Wishes for your long and glorious Reign, and with this melancholy Thought, That it often happens to us, as Men, to give very little Satisfaction to our Enemies, by yielding to them what we cannot lawfully grant, and to lose our Friends, &c.

Notwithstanding this comminatory Letter, the Pope began to reduce his Troops; appointed Signior *Piazza* to go his Nuncio to *Vienna*, for endeavouring to adjust some Articles, about which, 'twas given out, the Marquis *de Prié* had no Instructions; and to excuse to the *French* and *Spanish* Faction, his Steps towards a Reconciliation with the Emperor. He resolv'd to palliate the same, under the Pretence of a particular Direction of Heaven. In order to that, he caus'd the Picture, or Image of Jesus Christ, which, according to the *Romish* Legend, was begun by St. *Luke*, and finish'd by the Angels, and which had never been carried in Procession since the Pontificate of St. *Gregory*, to be remov'd, on the 1st of *January*, from the Chappel call'd *Sanctam Sanctorum*, to the Church of *Minerva*, of the *Dominican* Friars, whither his Holiness went the next Morning, attended by the whole sacred College, Princes, Ladies, the Regular and Secular Clergy, and vast Crowds of People, and accompanied on foot the said Image, to the Church of St. *Peter*, where it was placed; and expos'd to the Adoration of the People, for seven Days, during which the Pope

A. C. said Mass every Morning, to obtain the Blessing of God on the Holy See. Upon occasion of this Procession, the Marechal *de Thellé* writ the following Letter to the Pope.

*Marechal  
d'Thellé's  
Second Letter  
to the  
Pope dated,  
Rome  
Jan. 2d.  
1709.  
N. S.*

*Most Holy Father,*

AT last, Your Holiness has been pleas'd to make that Magnificent Procession, so much wish'd-for by Good Men; and to open, at the same time, the Treasures of the Holy Church by a JUBILEE, and Holy Rites unexampled in these latter Ages: The Living Image of JESUS CHRIST is come down from the Height of his Throne, to humble himself in the Sight of the People! I cannot sufficiently express to Your Holiness the Mortification I felt in not being able to attend You in so Edifying an Act of Devotion, the Fruits whereof, according to Your Expectation, and our Hopes, are to be the Work of GOD, thro' the Inspiration of his HOLY GHOST.

Nevertheless, most Holy Father, the Spirit of Satan, which, for our Sins, is by Men oftener hearken'd to, than That of the LORD, has already began to be heard: And has given out, That the August Pomp of that Magnificent Ceremony, so piously ordain'd and perform'd, was leading a VICTIM to the Altar. Your Holiness, whose Intentions are always pure, does not guess at it; But your Enemies have publish'd, That it was the King of Spain; And when by the Tenor of Your Holiness's Edict, it is certain and manifest that You have no other Aim than to beseech GOD to grant You Grace to chuse the Right Side; They have authoriz'd their Designs by saying, That if your HOLINESS should give the Arch-Duke the Title of KING, of which they make no Doubt, the Spirit of GOD would have suggested to You that Acknowledgment, which You have agreed Your self, You neither would nor could do, in Honour and Conscience.

Neither do I doubt but your Holiness is inform'd, That the numerous Envoies of the Emperor's Envoy have given out publicly enough, so as neither the Natives of France and Spain, nor even any private Person in Rome, can be ignorant of

of their Discourses, That in Consideration of the Title  
of King for the Arch Duke, the said Imperial Envoy  
and Plenipotentiary will very much abate of the 19  
Articles that have been made publick. There is a  
false Speciousness in This: For I may ask, Where  
are the Guarantees and Sureties that the said 19  
Articles, and perhaps, some other new ones, no  
less injurious, will not be reviv'd as soon as the  
First shall be granted? Is it very certain, That  
what shall be agreed upon at Rome, shall be rati-  
fied by the Emperor? Have not the Generals of  
his Armies particular Orders, independent upon him  
who negotiates with You? Does not Cardinal  
Grimani himself act by his own Authority? I am  
sorry, Most Holy Father, I have those Thoughts,  
which I cannot forbear writing at this Juncture to  
Your Holiness: Your Enemies design to perform  
the Words of the Gospel PERCUTIAM PA-  
STOREM & DISPERGENTER OVES, I will  
smite the Shepherd, and the Sheep shall be dispers'd.  
They have begun to pollute the Sanctuary of your  
Holy Patrimony, by the Exercise of the Heresy in your  
Dominions. Your Enemies design to throw into  
a Precipice the Fattest and BEST of your Sheep,  
SPAIN; which would infallibly happen the very  
next Moment after the Arch-Duke, should have  
been acknowledged KING, in what manner soever.  
Rome, that Sovereign Mistress of the Universe, where  
all Nations came and lived in the Holy Liberty  
which the same Communion allows, would no  
longer enjoy her Independency. Votes in Elections  
would no longer be free: Spain would then be oblig-  
ed to cry out, What's now become of the Holy Ark  
of the most High? That Mother whom I honour'd  
so much has abandon'd Me. Let us fall to Prayers,  
and make in our Turn pious Processions to obtain that  
We may retrieve Her. The Son of God has promised  
us, that the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against  
his Church; But that Church is no more at Rome,  
as long as Rome is in SLAVERY. The Sovereign  
Pontiff cannot be there any longer for us. Let us  
therefore seek Safety of Conscience in Ancient  
Rules, since Rome cannot give them any more, until  
the KING of Kings vouchsafes to restore us the Holy  
Pontiff Free, and Rome Independent. I beg your

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‘*Holiness’s Pardon for Leading your Thoughts to ungrateful Objects: Tho’ I speak of Spain only; And being at too great a Distance from my Master to know his Sentiments about what passes, or may pass here, I shall be sure not to say any Thing that may concern the Eldest Son of the Church, whose Respect and inviolable Affection for the Holy See, I am acquainted with. But I am afraid, That if Rome loses her Sovereignty, Liberty, and Independency, it will soon cease to be that Holy City, whither the Kings of the most remote Countries, brought Gold, Incense, and Mirrh.*

‘*For my Part, Most Holy Father, I expect from the Recovery of my Health, The Possibility of approaching Your Holiness’s Feet, to demand of You an Audience, which, in all Probability, will be of Leave. The Word of EMPEROR, as Your Holiness knows, imports, Advocate of the Church: And the First who honour’d themselves with that Title, bore it because they thought nothing more Great, than to be the Support of the Rights of Religion. But when the Advocate or Support of Religion (to use the same Terms) becomes her PLAGUE; When Your Priests are Murder’d; When Your Subjects become those of a Foreign Prince; When his Ministers command and decide in a Place, where Your Holiness commands, by Natural and DIVINE RIGHT, the Ambassador of SUCH a Master as Mine, has nothing else to do, than to withdraw, and to wish that Times more favourable, more free, and in which the PRISTINE ORDER may be restor’d, may make Room for another to return.*

‘*As for my self, I shall never forget the Honour I have had to approach Your Holiness: And I most humbly beg of You the Permission of making my Application to You in my Tribulations; and beseech You to be thoroughly perswaded of the Profound Respect wherewith I have the Honour to be,*

*Most Holy Father, &c.*

Neither the threatening nor whining Letters of the Marechal de Theſſe, nor his and the Duke of Uzeda’s Protestations, having been able to de-  
vent



ter the Pope from his fix'd Resolutions to prevent the storm that threatned Rome, a Treaty of Accommodation between the Courts of Rome and Vienna, was, at last, concluded and signed (A) the Night between the 15th and 16th of January, N. S. But the most material Articles being yet unper- form'd we shall take no further Notice of that Transaction, and only observe, That on the 20th of February the Mareschal de Theffé set out from Rome, having, a Week before, sent the following Letter to the Pope :

Most Holy Father,

AFTER having taken the Liberty to write to Your Holiness, and made, tho' to no purpose, the most humble, Representations, which the juncture of Affairs, and the Honour I had of being sent to You in the Quality of Ambassador, seem'd to exact; I thought the only Business I had now at Rome, was to demand Your Benediction, which Your Holiness is never willing to refuse. It has been an establish'd Custom among Sovereigns, for many Ages past, to send to one another Ministers, either to have a watchful Eye on their Interests, or to negotiate, or to entertain the Correspondence they desire. These Three Things, Holy Father, cannot any more be manag'd

Mareschal de

Theffé sets out

from Rome.

His 3d.

Letter to the Pope.

Q 3

with

(A) By this Agreement, the Pope was to dishband all his new-raised Troops in 24 Days after the Conclusion of the Treaty; to reduce his Forces to the ancient Establishment; and to dismiss out of his Service all Foreign and suspected Officers; to proceed immediately to an acknowledgment of King Charles III; to send a Nuncio to the Court of Barcelona, and to receive from thence an Ambassador at Rome; And to grant King Charles all the Prerogatives which depend on the See of Rome, such as the Nomination to Bishopricks and Church Benefices, as also to the Cardinal's Cap; Comacchio was to remain in the Hands of the Emperor, 'till the Pretensions of the Empire, and of the See of Rome to that Place were examin'd, and decided in a Conference to be held for that purpose, between a Deputation of Cardinals and the Marquis of Prié. The Right to the Sovereignty of Parma and Placentia was to be debated in the same Conference. The Pope was to use all possible Endeavours to hinder the Malecontents of Naples, who had taken shelter in the Ecclesiastical Territories, from carrying on any Plots or Mashinations to disturb the Quiet of that Kingdom. And the Imperial Troops were to leave forthwith the Pope's Territories.

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‘ with Your Holiness ; since *Violence*, as Your Holiness acknowledges it, has made Your Court lose the *Independency*, which it can no longer enjoy. No manner of *Negotiation* can now take Place, since the same *Violence* will, for the future, turn the Scales quite on one side, the common Father being no longer at Liberty to hold them in that fair Ballance from which Justice flow’d ; and as for *Correspondence* the Son ever respectful, tho’ not *unsensible*, still does, and will always preserve in his Heart those Sentiments which Duty prescribes to him ; but when Sentiments only are in Question, there’s no need of an Ambassador between the Father and the Son.

‘ Four Months, are now past since I act with Your Holiness the ambiguous Part of a *Minister*, and *No-Minister*. The *Perplexity* of Ceremonies, that settle the Laws of *Publick Audiences*, and do not admit the *Private*, makes of me, as it were a *Second CARNAVAL*, wherein Your Holiness forbids *Masks*, and in which nevertheless, those who have put themselves *above the Law*, take the Liberty to wear ’em. I am at Your Holiness’s Court, neither in a *Mask*, nor *Disfac’d* : But I know very well, I have the Honour to demand the Liberty of Retiring, as a Man altogether useless. I shall give the King, my Master, an Account of your Holiness’s Intentions ; which have been *violated* by *Temporal Force*, which has even stifled *That which the Church used to employ*. In the mean Time. I suppose your Holiness will charge me to be perswaded, *That the same good Intentions remain entire in the Bottom of your Heart*, and will manifest themselves again, when under less Constraints.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Having taken a full View of all the Foreign Transactions, Military and Politick, wherein her Britannick Majesty, had any Immediate or relative Share, ’tis now high Time, to return to Great Britain, and resume the Thread of Affairs there, which we left off at her Majesty’s going to *Windsor*, on the

the 26th of June; having, the same Day, order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, about the Trade to Newfoundland. The new Parliament being met, on the 8th of July, was Prorogued to the 9th of September; thence to the 21st; and so to the 16th of November. In the mean Time, Count Bergomi, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Modena, had \* his Publick Audience of her Majesty, and the Prince, at Windsor; And on the 18th of the same Month of July, Antony Artemonowitz de Matueof, Privy Counsellor and Governor of the Province of Jawslawy, Foreign and Ambassador Extraordinary from the Czar of Muscovy, had his private Audience of Leave of her Majesty and her Royal Consort. The same Day, the Baron le Begue, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Lorrain, had his first private Audience of the Queen and Prince; And Two Proclamations were order'd to be publish'd, for a publick and General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for Disappointing the Ambitious Designs of France, by the late wonderful Success he had given to her Majesty's Councils and Forces, against the Insolent Attempt to invade her Kingdom of Great Britain; and by giving to her Arms, in Conjunction with those of her Allies, under the Command of John Duke of Marlborough, a Signal and Glorious Victory, near Audenarde in Flanders: Appointing the 19th Day of August next ensuing, to be religiously observed, for that purpose, throughout England; and the 26 of the same Month, throughout that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland. A Week † before, another Proclamation came out, Directing and Appointing the respective Times and Places, for keeping Circuit-Courts in Scotland, for the better and speedier Administration of Justice, and further Preservation of the Publick Peace there, pursuant to an Act in the last Parliament, for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and Compleat.

On the 25th of the same Month, Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's-Bench, now return'd from the Bath, and recover'd of a dangerous Illness, was, by her Majesty's Command, sworn one of her most honourable Privy Council. The next \* Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, of the City of London, presented a Congratulatory

A. C.  
1708.

Parliament prorogued.

\* July 11th.

Audientes Ministers.

Proclamations for a General Thanksgiving, dated July 18th.

† July 11.

Proclamation for Circuit-Courts in Scotland.

Sworn a Privy-Counsellor.

A. C. tulatory Address to her Majesty, which being short,  
1708. well-penn'd, and prophetick, we shall insert it in this  
Place, being as follows:

*The City of London's congratulatory Address.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE cannot be silent when we observe the Series of the Divine Providence, crowning your Majesty's Endeavours, for the Defence of your own Subjects in their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and restoring Liberty, to injur'd Nations, with such signal and glorious Success.

The intended Invasion of your Kingdoms was not sooner heard of than it was baffled; and the Pretender to them, forced to return with equal Shame and Confusion to his former Pupilage; and since the Almighty hath given your Enemies so fatal a Blow, by the Arms of your Majesty and your Allies, under the Command of the Victorious Marlborough, we have good Reason to promise our selves, That the Ambitious and Haughty Monarch of France shall be speedily compell'd to beg Peace, which heretofore he vainly boasted to give.

To the God of Battel, therefore we have return'd (and in Obedience to your Royal Command, shall in a solemn manner return) our unfeign'd Thanks; and we humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty, the Royal Instrument; and to assure your Majesty, that we are ready to do every thing that can be expected, by the best of Sovereigns, from the most grateful and most loyal Subjects.

*Persons Knighted* The same † Day, Andrew Knipe, and Robert Dunkley, Esq; the first a Common-Council-Man of † July 26. Aldgate, and the other of Tower-Ward, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood; as did some Days before, Thomas Bury of Exeter, Esquire. About the middle of the same Month, William Wright Esq; was, by her Majesty, appointed Commissioner at Portsmouth; and Captain Edwards, who fought so bravely at Sea the Summer before, but was taken and carried Prisoner to France, being now exchanged for the Chevalier de Nangis, late Captain of the Salisbury, was promoted to be Superintendent at Harwich. The Place of Recorder of the City of London, having, some

some time, been vacant, by her Majesty's advancing Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, to be one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, the Court of Aldermen, on the 27th of *July*, made Choice of *Peter King*, Esq; a Person of eminent Parts, and distinguish'd Merit, to succeed him; on whom likewise her Majesty did, not long after, bestow \* the Honour of Knighthood, as a particular Mark of her Royal Favour and Esteem.

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1707.  
(Philip King, Esq; made Recorder of London July 27.

In the Month of *July*, an Ambassador from the Emperor of *Fex* and *Morocco*, arrived in *Great Britain*, with a Present of Six Lions for her Majesty; and upon his coming to *Hammer-smith*, a Village about Four Miles to the West of *London*, he was put under an easie Confinement, by Way of Repri-sal, for the Restraint put upon Captain *Delaval*, her Majesty's Envoy, in that Country, before he reach'd that Emperor's Court; which happen'd upon a false Report, that some ill Usage had been offer'd to *Ahmed Ben Ahmed Cardenash*, the late *Morocco* Ambassador here: But upon better Information, the Captain was immediately released, as was also the *Morocco* Ambassador. However, for what Reason is unknown, Captain *Delaval* did not go in Person to the Court of *Morocco*, and only sent thither with her Majesty's Letter and Present, Mr. *Corbiere* his Secretary, who was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Respect.

and Knighted Sept. 12. The Morocco Ambassador confined, and soon after set at Liberty.

About this Time, an Indignity offer'd in *London*, to *Antony Artemonowitz de Matueof*, the *Muscovite* Ambassador, was highly resent'd; not only by himself, but likewise by all those who are concern'd in the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of the Ambassadors, and publick Ministers. *Thomas Mor-covite*, a Laceman in *King's-street*, in the Parish of *St. Paul, Covent-Garden*, and some other Tradesmen, to whom his Excellency ow'd small Sums of Money, scarce amounting in the whole to Three Hundred Pounds Sterling; finding he had taken his Audience of Leave, (as was before mention'd) and being foolishly apprehensive, That he would leave the Kingdom *incognito*, without paying his Debts, altho' a City Merchant trading to *Muscovy*, had set a Day for satisfying most of them; held several Consultations together, and, at last, imprudently resolv'd

Mr. Corbiere goes to the Court of the Emperor of Morocco.

Indignity offer'd to the Muscovite Ambassador, by Arresting his Person.

A. C.  
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resolv'd to arrest him; which was done accordingly, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of July, in the open Street, with some aggravating Circumstances. For the Ambassador, not knowing, at first, the Reason of his being seized, and imagining he was set upon by Villains, struggled, in his own Defence, and was ill used and overpower'd by the barbarous Bailiffs, who carried his Excellency to a *Spunging-House*, at the Sign of the *Black-Raven*, where he was detain'd till the Earl of *Feversham*, and a City Merchant had bail'd him. The Ambassador justly incens'd at this Insult, in Violation of the Law of Nations, apply'd himself for Redress to the Government, and wrote the next Day, the following Letter to Mr. Secretary Boyle:

L O N D O N, the 22<sup>d</sup> of July, 1708. O. S.

S I R,

His High-  
ness's Letter  
to Mr.  
Secretary  
Boyle.

HAVING observ'd, (ever since I had the Honour of being Ambassador Extraordinary of his *Catholic Majesty*, the Emperor of *Great Russia*, at the Court of the Queen of *Great-Britain*) the sincere and particular Affection, which her Majesty has shew'd to my Master, and her earnest Desire of maintaining a good Correspondence between the Two Crowns of *Great Russia*, and *Great Britain*; also the Queen's Zeal for Justice, so well known throughout the Universe; and lastly, the singular Favour and Benevolence her Majesty has been pleas'd to confer on me: I have all this Reason in the World to hope, That she will vouchsafe to give me a Satisfaction proportionable to this unparallel'd Affront, which was put upon me yesterday in the Evening, in the Street call'd *Charles-Street*.

The Matter of Fact speaks of it self; and I shall only say, in short, That the Bailiff of that City had the Rashness to arrest me in my Coach, and to carry me Prisoner to the *Black Raven*, a scandalous House, without notifying to me the Reason; and to abuse me, by thrusting himself into my Coach, and seizing on my Person, after having taken away my Sword, Hat and Cane, as it were from a Malefactor; not only contrary to the Law of

of Nations, but even the Right of private Persons. The Immunity of Ambassadors, and their sacred Privileges, are sufficiently known; and as for the rest, if the Pretence of Debts be alledg'd, it is impudently done; for I have appointed this very Day for the Time of Payment, and I am so far from going away without Discharging them, that I have not as yet received any Letter of Credence, nor Passport, nor other Things necessary for my Departure; so that this Snare has been laid for me, purely with a Design to insult the Honour of his *Czarish* Majesty, in the Person of his Representative. Therefore, I solemnly protest against this Violence offer'd to the Law of Nations, and demand that all those who are guilty of it be severely punish'd.

The Queen, who is so jealous of the Respect due to the Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads, and has so gloriously vindicated the Honour of the Earl of Manchester, her Ambassador at Venice, and caus'd a rigorous Punishment to be inflicted on the Officers of the Custom-House, some of whom were set in the Pillory, and others condemn'd to the Gallies, only for insulting the Gentlemen of his retinue; cannot but most justly revenge the Affront lately put upon me, by a corporal Punishment.

Count Zober, who was deliver'd up to the Discretion of the King of Sweden, for picking a Quarrel with his Envoy, likewise affords an Instance of the Satisfaction I require; as being desirous of nothing with greater Earnestness, than to avoid all the ill Consequences of this Affair: For in case the Criminals are conniv'd at, under any Colour whatsoever, I shall be oblig'd to take other Measures, and retire without Recredentials; leaving the whole Matter to the Management of his *Czarish* Majesty, my Master, as the Protector of his injur'd Honour, and of his abused Minister. Sir, I am, &c.

Sign'd,

A. de MATTHEOF.

At the same time Count Gallus, Imperial Envoy Extraordinary; the Baron Spanheim, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, and several other

A. C. other Foreign Ministers, thinking themselves concern'd in the Affront put upon their Character, demanded a due Reparation for the same: All which

1708.

An Extra-ordinary Council held at Windsor, upon the Affront offer'd to his Excellency, \* July 25.

having been laid before the Queen, who still continued at Windsor; her Majesty express'd a very great Resentment for the Indignity offer'd to the Muscovite Ambassador, and commanded an Extraordinary Council to be summon'd upon that Occasion; which was held, accordingly, the \* Sunday Night following; and Mr. Morton, and some other Creditors, with the Attorney, Bailiffs, and other Persons concern'd in the Arrest of his Excellency, having been examin'd, were immediately committed to the Custody of several Messengers, and order'd to be prosecuted with the utmost Severity according to Law. The next Day, before Mr. Secretary Boyle was return'd from Windsor, the Muscovite Ambassador wrote to him the following Letter:

London, July 26. 1708. O. S.

S I R,

The Ambassador's 2d. Letter to Mr. Secretary Boyle.

FORasmuch as I have not receiv'd any Testimony of Concern or Regret, neither on the Part of the Queen's Majesty, nor from any of her Ministers, since Thursday last, the 22d Instant, when I sent to you in Writing, my Complaints about the wicked Attempt made upon my Character; and in regard, that no Resentment has been in any wise shew'd, upon Occasion of the Indignity which the Honour of his Czarish Majesty my Master, has suffer'd, after an unheard of manner: I find my self oblig'd more than ever, to press for my Departure; and you cannot take it ill, that I entreat you to get a Passport for me as soon as possible, and without Delay, to the end, That I may forthwith go out of this Kingdom. I am, Sir, &c.

Sign'd,

A. de MATVEOF

Hereupon, Mr. Secretary Boyle, sent his Excellency, the next Day, the following Answer:

Whitehal,



Whitehall, the 27th of July, 1708.

A. C.

1708.

Mr. Secretary Boyle's Answer.

S I R,

According to what I had the Honour to tell your Excellency, the first time I was with you, after the great Affront that was put upon you; I have us'd my utmost Endeavours, with all the Zeal I profess for your Excellency's Person and Character, to find out the most effectual Means for causing a due Reparation to be made. As soon as I arriv'd at Windsor, I inform'd the Queen of the Outrage committed against your Excellency, and her Majesty order'd me to assure you, That she is extremely concern'd upon Account of that enormous Procedure, and highly pleas'd with her Subjects, who were the Authors of it. And forasmuch, as the Queen has all the Respect imaginable for his *Cæsars* Majesty, whose Friendship and good Correspondence have been at all times, and ever will be, most dear and precious to her; and in regard, that she has a very particular Esteem for your Excellency's Person and Merit; She will omit nothing that lies in her Power, to give an ample Satisfaction for the extraordinary Affront which has been put upon your Excellency, and to shew her own Resentments. On Sunday last, an Extraordinary Assembly of her Majesty's Privy-Council, was call'd at Windsor, and Several of the principal Accomplices in that desperate Attempt, were taken up and committed to Prison; and the Council is to meet again about that Affair, as soon as possible, which will be on Thursday next, to treat, in the same manner, the rest, who shall be found guilty of that insolent Presumption. And further, the Queen has order'd her Attorney-General to draw up an Indictment against all those Persons; to the end, that they may be punish'd after the most severe and rigorous manner that can be, according to the Laws of this Realm: And I am very sorry that your Excellency expresses so much Earnestness to depart; since every one would be glad that you would stay, to see with what Strictness, Endeavours will be us'd to give you Satisfaction.

As

A. C.

1708.



' As for my part, I am extremely troubled that the Occasion is so sad, and the Subject so disagreeable, upon which I profess my self devoted to your Service: But as I always took great delight when I was otherwise employ'd; so your Excellency will permit me, even on this unfortunate Account, to declare how much I am concern'd, for your Interest, and with what Affection and Esteem, I am your, &c.

Sign'd,

H. BOYLE.

The Ambassa-  
dor's 3d  
Letter to  
the same.

The Muscovite Ambassador being impatient to leave the Kingdom, wrote the same Day the following Letter to Mr. Secretary :

London, this 27th of July, 1708. O. S.

S I R,

' Pursuant to your Word, which I obtain'd this Day, I waited from Noon, till half an Hour after Three a Clock, for the Resolution in Writing, about the solemn Complaints I brought to you the 22d Instant: But forasmuch as the Business, which prov'd ineffectual in other Affairs; I shall leave it to your Discretion, and only entreat you to send me a Passport for my self and Family. Sir, I expect at least this Favour from your kind Disposition; who am, &c.

Sign'd,

A. de MATVEOF

Mr. Secretary's An-  
swer.

In Answer to this, Mr. Secretary Boyle sent his Excellency the following Letter:

Whitehall, the 29th of July, 1708. O. S.

S I R,

' I Have sent to your Excellency this Morning, the Passport you desire: And as for the Orders concerning your Moveables, having writ about them some time ago, I have since got further Information in the Treasury; where they assure me, That the Orders are issu'd out, and that the Officer

Officers of the Custom-House are to wait on your Excellency this Morning, to cause the Equipages to be transported without any Molestation, and I hope they have already done it to your Excellency's Satisfaction.

I also give my self the Honour to notify to your Excellency, That an extraordinary Meeting of the Lords of the Queen's Privy-Council, is to be held this Day, at Noon, to enquire farther into the Circumstances of that dismal Affair: They have made a strict Search after those who were in any wise concern'd therein, and have caus'd Ten others to be apprehended; so that there are at present, Seventeen Persons confin'd in Prison, for being concern'd in that enormous Action against your Excellency. And further, express Orders have been given again to the Attorney-General, to prosecute them with the utmost Rigour, and to omit nothing that may contribute towards the making to your Excellency, the most signal Reparation that can be, *according to our Laws.*

I have already had the Honour to assure your Excellency of the Queen's Sentiments touching this Outrage: But I am to repeat it again, That her Majesty will not forbear, by all possible Means, to shew the extraordinary Indignation she has conceiv'd against those, who have put so notorious an Affront upon the Ambassador of her good Friend and Ally, his *Czarish* Majesty, your Master.

I cannot conclude, without returning Thanks to your Excellency, for your last Letter of yesterday; assuring you, That my Duty, as well as Inclination, engages me to use my utmost Efforts, in order to procure the most ample Satisfaction for your Excellency; and that nothing affords me greater Delight, than being persuaded, that you'll do me the Justice to believe, That I am, with a great deal of Respect and Affection, Sir, your Excellency's, &c.

*Sign'd,*

H. BOYLE.

Notwithstanding all these Steps towards a Reparation, the Ambassador having refused the ordinary Present, made to Ministers of his Character, which was Holland.

A. C. was offer'd him from the Queen, retired, in Dis-  
 gust, to *Holland*, from whence he sent some time  
 after, a Memorial, with the following Letter from  
 the Czar of *Muscovy*, to her *Britannick Majesty* :

(After Both Titles.)

The Czar's  
 Letter to  
 the Queen.

WE cannot forbear notifying to your Ma-  
 jesty, with how great Trouble of Mind  
 and Horror, by the humble Remonstrance of *And-  
 rew de Marveos*, our Ambassador at our Court,  
 charged with several important Commissions, we  
 have receiv'd an unexpected Piece of News, *viz.*  
 That the said Ambassador, after having obtain'd  
 an Audience of Leave of your Majesty at *London*,  
 the Place of your Residence; out of premeditated  
 Malice, and of set Purpose (as it appears) was set  
 upon, in the open Street, by several Bailiffs, who re-  
 ceiv'd their Commission from a certain Viscount or  
 Sheriff, and acted like Robbers, against the publick  
 Laws of Nations, with an unheard of, and unparel'd  
 Barbarity: For by dispersing his Servants, violently  
 breaking his Coach, taking away his Sword, Cane,  
 and Hat, and tearing his Cloaths, put upon him,  
 such a notorious Affront, as no civiliz'd Person  
 would presume to offer to a foreign Minister of  
 his Character, nor even to a Commoner, unless  
 he would run the Risque of being most severely  
 punished: And what most of all enhances the  
 Heinousness of the Fact, while our said Ambassa-  
 dor, crying out for Help against the Outrage and  
 Robbery, had got together some Persons, who in-  
 tended to rescue him out of the Hands of the  
 Pillagers; and when they, for that Purpose had  
 stop'd the Coach, and being desirous to know the  
 Cause, brought him into the next Victualling-  
 House; the audacious Miscreants, produc'd a  
 Warrant from the Magistrate to detain the said  
 Ambassador, for the Sum of 50 *l.* Sterling, due  
 from him to certain Merchants; and when the  
 People who ran together, began to separate again  
 upon the Discovery of the Matter, they forthwith  
 hurry'd him into a Hackney-Coach, taken by Force,  
 and deliver'd him up to be confin'd in a certain in-  
 famous House, call'd *The Black Raven*. And al-  
 though our said Ambassador had notify'd this un-  
 heard

heard of, and flagitious Outrage to the Secretary of State; nevertheless he could not be found, and Secretary *Walpool* only came to the said House, not to set him at Liberty (as it most evidently appears) but to be an Eye-witness of this barbarous Usage, the like to which was never yet seen under the Sun. Neither did he offer any Assistance to our Ambassador, as a Person skill'd in the publick Law of Nations, which protects the Character of an Ambassador from all manner of Insults, but went away: So that our said Ambassador being destitute of Help, and forsaken, was forc'd to redeem himself from the House of Bondage, and after a long Space of Time, to procure his Liberty.

Forasmuch then as our Majesty is apparently assaulted by this wicked Attempt, and Indignity put upon the Person of our Ambassador, such as was never practis'd, nor even heard of in the whole World, much less among civiliz'd People, not only profaning, but quite subverting the Law of Nations: Therefore, hoping that your Royal Majesty will have a due Regard to the grievous Affront offer'd to us, in the Person of our Ambassador, together with the Infringement of the Law of Nations, occasion'd primarily by the Sheriff, as the Author of the whole Mischief, inasmuch as the said Sheriff countenanc'd so audacious an Attempt, and look'd upon the detaining of our Ambassador, as a Trifle, and secondarily by the Bailiffs, who presum'd to abuse our said Ambassador, in the open Street, after the above-mention'd manner; and lastly, by the Merchants, who occasion'd his Confinement, (as is evident from their malevolent Instigation, in order to overthrow the ancient Friendship, establish'd with us and our Empire.) Wherefore we being perswaded, That your Majesty will esteem those Persons no otherwise than as the most profligate of Pillagers and Violators of the Law of Nations, proportionably to their Guilt, we entreat your Majesty to consent, that for an Example to others, a diligent Search be made after the rest of the Accomplices

R

of

A. C.

1708.



‘of the Crime, and that a Capital Punishment, according to the Rigour of the Law, be inflicted on them all, or at least such an one as is adequate to the Nature of the Affront, which every particular Person put upon the Ambassador.

‘The same Ambassador, by Virtue of the Instructions given him on this Subject, will more largely explain our Request to your Majesty; which has been already declar’d by our Ministers to your Majesty’s Resident in our Court. On these Considerations we have Reason to hope from your Majesty’s Justice, such a Satisfaction for this intolerable Outrage; and the rather, in regard that your Majesty’s Honour, and the Reputation of all your Subjects of *Great Britain*, will, by this Means, become famous throughout the whole World; and we shall be certainly assur’d of the Continuance of your Royal Friendship, and all Effects of a contrary Opinion will be entirely remov’d; and lest, upon failure of a Satisfaction worthy of, and equivalent to the injur’d Honour, we be compell’d to obtain it by way of Reprisal, which indeed would be very irksome to us, upon account of that particular Esteem we have for your Majesty’s Friendship. Finally, We wish your Majesty Health and a prosperous Reign.

*Given at our Camp near the Village of Sowalewo, the 17th Day of September, O. S. in the Year of our Lord 1708. and the 27th of our Reign, by your affectionate Brother.*

Sign’d, *By his Sacred Czariss<sup>a</sup> Majesty PETER; underneath, Count Golofkin, Peter Scapfirof, Secretary of the Privy Council.*

In the Month of *August* Her Majesty was pleas’d *D. Adams* to make *Dr. Adams*, one of Her Chaplains in Ordinary, one of the Prebendaries of *Windsor*, in the Room  
*boundary of*  
*Windsor, Dr. Fleetwood Bishop of St. Asaph, and Dr. Roderick Dean of Ely.*

of

of Dr. *William Fleetwood*, promoted to the See of St. *Asaph*, vacant by the Decease of Dr. *William Bede-ridge*; and not long after Dr. *Charles Rodetick*, Pro-  
 vost of *King's Colledge* in *Cambridge*, was created Dean of *Ely*, in the Room of Dr. *Lamb*, deceas'd. On the  
 18th of the same Month, *Richard Earl of Scarborough*, *John Earl of Mar*, and *Charles Viscount Townshend*,  
 were sworn of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; and the same Day, the Queen  
 signed Two Proclamations, one for Encouraging the  
 Design of Erecting Schools, for Propagating the Know-  
 ledge of CHRIST in the High-lands and Islands of  
 Scotland; the other, for the Encouragement of Piety  
 and Vertue, and for the Preventing and Punishing Vice,  
 Profaneness and Immorality. The next Day, being  
 appointed by her Majesty's Proclamation, for a  
 Publick Thanksgiving, Her Majesty went, with the  
 usual Solemnity, to the Cathedral Church of  
 St. Paul's, where *Te Deum* was sung to excellent  
 Musick; Dr. *Fleetwood*, Bishop of St. *Asaph*, preach'd  
 an excellent Sermon; and Divine Service being  
 ended, Her Majesty returned to St. *James's* in the  
 same Order of State, that She came. The great  
 Guns of the Tower, those upon the River, and the  
 Train in St. *James's* Park, were thrice discharg'd;  
 the first time when Her Majesty took Coach at  
 St. *James's*; the second at the Singing *Te Deum*, and  
 the third when her Majesty came back to her Pa-  
 lace. In the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, there  
 were Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells,  
 and all other Demonstrations of Loyalty and  
 Affection to Her Majesty's Person and Govern-  
 ment, and of the publick Joy upon so Glorious  
 and Happy an Occasion. The same Evening the  
 Queen lay at *Kensington*, from whence she return'd  
 the 20th of August to *Windsor*, having been pleas'd  
 to constitute *Walker Hungerford Esq;* a Commissio-  
 ner of Appeals in matters of Excise. The 20th  
 of the same Month, Mr. *Methuen*, her Majesty's  
 late Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of  
 Portugal, being returned from his Embassy, had the  
 Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand, and was re-  
 ceiv'd very graciously. On the 7th of September, the

A. C.  
 1708.  
 Privy  
 Counsellors  
 Sworn.  
 Proclama-  
 tions for  
 Encourag-  
 ing the  
 Knowledge  
 of Christ,  
 Piety and  
 Virtue.  
 Aug. 18th.  
 Thanksgiv-  
 ing Day  
 observ'd.  
 Aug 19th  
 The Queen  
 returns to  
 Windsor.  
 Mr. Hun-  
 gerford  
 made Com-  
 missioner of  
 Appeals.  
 Mr. Me-  
 thuen kisses  
 the Queen's  
 Hand.  
 Aug. 29th.

A. C.  
1708.

*The Lord  
Lovelace  
Governor  
of New-  
York, sets  
out Sept. 7.  
Two Procla-  
mations re-  
lating to  
Scotland.  
Sir C. Dun-  
combe be-  
sen Ld May.  
Sept. 29.  
The Queen  
comes to  
Kensington.  
Privy  
Counsellors  
Sworn.  
Oct. 6th.  
Treasurer  
Comptrol-  
ler, and  
Master of  
the Hous-  
hold ap-  
pointed.  
Oct. 6th.  
\* Procla-  
mation for  
Proroguing  
the Parlia-  
ment.  
The Queen  
goes to  
Windfor  
and comes  
to Ken-  
sington.  
Attorney  
General,  
and Sollici-  
tor General  
Sworn.*

*Lord Lovelace*, Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New-York, set out from London, in order to embark at Southampton, and proceed to his Government; And on the 20th, her Majesty sign'd two Proclamations, one against unlawful Intruders into Churches and Manſes in Scotland; the other, For putting the Laws in Execution against Popery, in the same part of Great-Britain. The 29th of the same Month, Sir Charles Duncomb, and Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, having been return'd by the Common-Hall of the City of London to the Court of Aldermen, they chose Sir Charles Duncomb Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing. The Day before, the Queen, and Her Royal Consort, came to Kensington; where on, the 6th of October, by her Majesty's Command, James Duke of Queensberry, James Earl of Seafeld, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, and Thomas Lord Coningsby, were Sworn of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council of Great-Britain, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed the last Session; And, at the same time, it was declar'd, that Her Majesty had appointed the Earl of Chalmodeley to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, in the Room of Francis Earl of Bradford lately deceas'd; Sir Thomas Felton, Comptroller, and Edmund Dunch, Esq; Master of the Household. The same \* day likewise a Proclamation was order'd to be publish'd, Declaring, ' That the Parliament, which stood prorogued to ' the 21st of October, should be further prorogued to ' the 16th of November; and requiring the Atten- ' dance of the Members of both Houses, for the ' Dispatch of Important Affairs. The next Day, her Majesty and the Prince, having put off their intended Journey to Newmarket, return'd to Windsor, from whence they came back to Kensington the 16th of the same Month. A few days after, her Majesty having been pleas'd to constitute and appoint Sir James Montague Attorney-General, and Robert Eyres, Esq; Solicitor General; they were Sworn into those Offices by the Lord High Chancellor; And on the 23d of October, being the first Day of the Term, Sir James Mountague, according to her Majesty's particular Directions given in Council on the 29th of



of July last, exhibited in the Court of Queen's A. C. Bench an Information against *Thomas Morton*, Lace- 1708, man, and divers others concern'd in the Arrest of the *Muscovite* Ambassador, which was try'd the following Term. *Information against the Persons*

*concern'd in the Arrest of the Muscovite Ambassador.*

On the 18th of October, Sir *Richard Temple*, Brigadier of her Majesty's Armies, arrived at *Kensington*, from the Duke of *Marlborough*, with an Account of the Surrender of the Town of *Lille*, to the Allies, and was receiv'd with particular Distinction by the Queen, in regard of the considerable Part he had in that Service. But the Joy occasion'd by the News he brought, was soon allay'd by the Death of her Majesty's Royal Consort, *Prince George of Denmark*. His Royal Highness had been troubled for many Years with a constant Difficulty of Breathing, and sometime with spitting of Blood, which often endanger'd his Life; and about three Months before, a dropical Humour (with which his Royal Highness had been formerly afflicted) seized his Legs, and most Parts of his Body. This was attended with a Sleepiness, Cough, and an Encrease of his *Asthma* and on Saturday, the 23d of October, the Violence of the Cough produced a spitting of Blood, and an Encrease of the *Coma*, or Sleepiness, with an Addition of Convulsive Motions of the Tendons; which Symptoms not yielding to the Remedies administred by his own and several other Learned Physicians; on the 28th of the same Month, between ten and eleven, his Royal Highness fell into a Suffocation, from which neither Bleeding nor a Vomit, both being administred, could relieve him; her Majesty assisting in his last Moments, as well as during his whole Illness in the most Mournful and most Affecting manner, till he expired. His Royal Highness's Great Humanity and Justice, with his other Extraordinary Virtues, had so highly endear'd him to the whole Nation, that all Orders of Men discover'd an unspeakable Grief for the Loss of so Excellent a Prince. His Royal Highness was Duke

A. C. of Cumberland, High-Admiral of Great-Britain and  
1708. Ireland, Generalissimo of all her Majesty's Forces

*His Title  
and Cha-  
racter.*

both by Sea and Land, and Warden of the Cin-  
que-Ports. He was born at Copenhagen in April  
1653 being only Brother to Christian V. late King  
of Denmark, whom he rescued from imminent  
Danger, in an Engagement between the Danes and  
the Swedes. On the 28th of July 1683, his Royal  
Highness was married to her Majesty, by whom he  
had Issue of both Sexes, particularly the late Prince,  
William Duke of Gloucester, Great-Britain's Hopes,  
who, like the rest, was unfortunately nipp'd in the  
Bloom. His Royal Highness was eminently instru-  
mental in the late happy Revolution, constantly at-  
tended King William at the memorable Battle of the  
Boyne, and during all that Year's Campaign; He  
shew'd, on all Occasions, his hearty Affection and  
Zeal for the Protestant and British Interest; and  
as he set an illustrious Pattern of Conjugal Love,  
so was he the best of Masters. As soon as his  
Royal Highness had resign'd his last Breath, which  
was at a Quarter past One in the Afternoon, her Ma-  
jesty, drown'd in Tears, came from Kensington to  
her Palace of St. James's, where she resided the  
whole Winter.

*The Queen  
comes to  
St. James's  
House.*

*The New  
Lord Mayor  
Sworn  
without  
any Solemn-  
nity.  
Oct. 29.*

*Orders for  
the publick  
Mourning.*

The same Day, Sir Charles Duncomb Elected Lord  
Mayor of London, was Sworn at Guildhall, and the  
next in the Court of Exchequer; But the publick  
Solemnities, which are usual on that Occasion, were  
omitted, out of Respect to her Majesty's just Af-  
fliction, for the Death of her Royal Consort. On  
the 30th of the same Month, the Earl of Bindon,  
Deputy Earl-Marshal, in pursuance of an Order in  
Council, gave Notice, That the publick Mourn-  
ing should commence on Sunday, the 7th of Novem-  
ber; And by another Order publish'd on the 2d, it  
was declared, That it was excepted, that all Persons on  
on this Occasion, should put themselves into the Deepest  
Mourning, long Cloaths excepted; That as well all Lords  
as Privy-Councillors, and Officers of her Majesty's and his  
Royal Highness's Household, should cover their Coaches and  
Chariots, and Chairs, and Cloath their Livery-Servants,  
with

with Black Cloth, by Sunday the 14th of that Month; And **A. C.**  
 that no Person should use any Varnish'd or Bullion Nails, **1708.**  
 so be seen on their Coaches, Chariots, or Chairs. These

Orders were readily complied with; and on the 11th  
 of November, the Body of his Royal Highness was  
 carried from Kensington to the Painted-Chamber,  
 within the Palace of Westminster, where having lain *Prince*  
 in State till the 12th, it was, that Night, privately *George's*  
 interr'd, in the Abbey Church; the Procession, *Body in-*  
 which began about Ten-a-Clock, being in the fol- *terr'd.*  
 lowing Manner:

Her Majesty's Foot-Guards lined the Way, be-  
 tween the Stairs, leading from the Painted-Chamber  
 to the Door of the Abbey.

The Knight-Marshal's Men with Black Staves,  
 two and two made way; after whom followed  
 Gentlemen; Servants to the Nobility; Gentlemen,  
 Servants to her Majesty; Gentlemen, Servants to  
 his Royal Highness; Pages of the Back-Stairs to  
 his Royal Highness; Physician to his Royal High-  
 ness; Auditor, Soliciter and Attorney to his Royal  
 Highness; Household Chaplains to her Majesty;  
 Household Chaplains to his Royal Highness; Eque-  
 ries to her Majesty; Equeries to his Royal High-  
 ness; Pages of Honour to her Majesty; Pages of  
 Honour to his Royal Highness; the two Secreta-  
 ries to his Royal Highness; the Honourable the  
 Council to his Royal Highness, as Lord High-Ad-  
 miral; Barons younger Sons; Viscounts younger  
 Sons; Pursuivants and Heralds of Arms; Privy-  
 Counsellors not Peers; Barons eldest Sons; Earls  
 younger Sons, Viscounts Eldest Sons; *Edward Griffith*  
*Esq;* Comptroller of his Royal Highness's Hou-  
 shold; *Walter Chetwind, Esq;* Treasurer; *Sir Sewster*  
*Peyton, Bar.* Steward; the Honourable *Spencer Com-*  
*pton, Esq;* Chamberlain to his Royal Highness, with  
 their White Staves; Barons; Bishops; Marquesses  
 younger Sons; Earls eldest Sons; Viscounts; Dukes  
 younger Sons; Marquesses eldest Sons; Earls;  
 Dukes eldest Sons; Marquesses.

# The ANNALS of

The Right Honourable the Marquis of *Kensington*,  
Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household,  
alone.

## DUKES;

His Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of  
her Majesty's Household, alone;

## Two Officers of Arms.

Lord Privy Seal, Lord-President of the Council.

Lord High-Treasurer, Lord High-Chancellor.

## An Officer of Arms;

The Earl of *Bridgewater*, Master of the Horse to his  
Royal Highness, alone;

A King at Arms, bearing a Crown, on a black  
Velvet Cushion, between two Gentlemen Ushers;

The Body carried by Yeomen of the Guard, under  
a Black Velvet Canopy, born by his Royal  
Highness's Gentlemen, the Pall being supported  
by Six Earls;

Garter King of Arms, with a Gentleman Usher on  
each side;

His Grace the Duke of *Somerset* the Chief Mourner,  
supported by the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Grafton*,  
his Train born by a Baronet;

Ten Earls, Assistants to the Chief Mourner, mov-  
ing two and two;

## An Officer of Arms.

The Right Honourable the Lord *Delaware*, Groom  
of the Stole, alone;

Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his Royal High-  
ness, the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Byron*,  
the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Westmore-  
land*, the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Howard*  
of

of *Effingham*, the Right Honourable *Archibald Earl*  
of *Rosberry*, the Right Honourable *Henry Earl of*  
*Lincoln*;

A. C.  
1708.

Master of the Robes to his Royal Highness *Monfieur Christian Sigfried*, *Barton de Plessen*, alone;

Grooms of his Royal Highnesses Bed-chamber, the Honourable *Charles Churchill, Esq*; the Honourable *George Churchill, Esq*; *Thomas Maule, Esq*; *John Hill, Esq*; *Hugh Boscawen, Esq*; *James Vernon, Junior, Esq*; *Samuel Masbham, Esq*; *Francis Godfrey, Esq*;

The Yeomen of the Guard closed the Procession.

At the Door of the Abbey the Dean and Prebends met the Body, and proceeded before it, singing an Anthem, to King *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, where it was deposited; during the Divine Service, the Canopy being held over it, the Supporters of the Paul standing by it, the Chief Mourner and his two Supporters resting themselves in Chairs at the Head of it, while the Nobility proceeded to their Stalls.

After Divine Service, the Body was conveyed to the Vault, preceded by the Four White Staff Officers to his Royal Highness, and followed by the Chief Mourner, the Garter going before them.

The Secular Office of Burial being performed after an Anthem sung, Garter King of Arms, proclaimed his Royal Highness's Stile, and the White Staff Officers broke their Staves, and threw them into the Vault.

The Death of Prince *George*, necessarily occasion'd some Alterations at Court. His Royal Highness being, of late Years, much indispos'd, the Affairs of the Admiralty, were, for the most part, administer'd by his Council, whose Power expiring with him, the Queen, managed those Affairs Herself;  
till

A. C. till her Majesty thought fit to ease Herself of that Burden, by appointing and constituting *Thomas Earl of Pembroke*, Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain and Ireland*, which Office he had discharg'd with universal Applause in the Year 1702. His Lordship being now Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and President of the Council, both which Places are hardly consistent with that of High-Admiral, her Majesty bestow'd the first on *Thomas Earl of Wharton*; and the other on *John Lord Sommers*, who at the same time, was Sworn one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; as were also *John Lord Archbishop of York*, *Ralph Duke of Montague*, *James Duke of Montross*, *Robert Marquis of Lindsey*, Lord Great-Chamberlain, *Hugh Earl of London*, *Robert Lord Ferrers*, *Peregrine Bertie, Esq;* *Richard Earl Rivers*, and *Algernoon Earl of Essex*, and took their Places at the Board accordingly. Not many Days after, it was declared, That her Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex* Constable of *Dover-Castle*, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports. All this while, Addresses of Condolence for the Death of the Prince, and of Congratulation for the great Successes of her Majesty's Arms Abroad, were daily presented to her Majesty.

† *Addresses of Condolence and Congratulation.*

*The Parliament of Great Britain meets.* Nov. 16. On Tuesday, the 16th of November, the Parliament of *Great Britain* met, according to their last Prorogation; and the Queen having granted a Commission, under the Great Seal, appointing his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord High-Chancellor, the Lord High-Treasurer, the Lord-Steward of her Majesty's Household, and the Great-Master of the Horse, to represent her Royal Person; the Commons were desired, in the Name of the Commissioners, by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black-Rod, to come up to the House of Peers, and hear the said Commission read. The Commons attending accordingly, the Lord Chancellor acquainted both Houses, with the sad Occasion of her Majesty's Absence, and the foremention'd Commission having

having been read, he signified to the Commons, A. C. 1708.  
 That they should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Person, to be their Speaker, and present him the *Thursday* following. Accordingly, the Commons, being return'd to their House, the Lord *William Powlet* moved, That they should chuse Sir *Richard Onslow* for their Speaker, and was seconded by Sir *William Strickland*. Hereupon, M——— G——— M——— made a Speech, and, by Way of Irony, propos'd 'That they should chuse Mr. I———, for their Speaker; he having been 'Assistant to Good Speakers, to indifferent ones, 'and to the Worst; but concluded in Favour of 'the Lord *Powlet*'s Motion, commending Sir *Richard Onslow*'s bright Parts, Experience, and Integrity; And adding, 'That being possess'd of a good Estate, 'he did not lie open to the Temptations that might 'bias Persons, who had their Fortune to make, against the Interest of their Country: So that in his 'Opinion, he was, every way, qualified for that 'high Station. None of the Members offering to oppose the Lord *Powlet*'s Motion, his Lordship and Sir *William Strickland* took Sir *Richard Onslow* from Sir Rich. Onslow his Seat, in order to place him in the Chair, which Chosen they did, after he had made a short Speech; where- Speaker. in he modestly, endeavour'd to excuse himself from taking upon him, that great and important Trust, in so nice a Juncture of Affairs, wherein the good or bad Success of this necessary War, did, in great Measure, depend on the Resolutions of that great Assembly. It is remarkable, That a Party in the House, upon a Surmise, that the Court and Moderate Party would have been divided, between Sir *Richard Onslow*, and Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*, design'd to have put up Sir *Thomas Hanmore*, but being disappointed in their Expectation, they thought it Prudence, not being able to make a Majority, unanimously to strike in with the rest. The The Duke of same day, the Duke of *Queensberry* was introduced into the House of Peers, by the Dukes of Queensberry introduced as *Somerset* and *Ormond*, as a Peer of Great Britain and Duke of *Dover*. After this, both Houses adjourn'd to the 18th, on which day the Commons Duke of Dover. being

A. C. being come to the House of Peers, to present their  
 1708. Speaker, the Lord High-Chancellor, in the Name  
 of the Lords Commissioners for opening and holding  
 this present Parliament, signified to them her Ma-  
 jesty's entire Satisfaction, in their Choice of a  
 Person so well qualified for that Office, both  
 by his great Abilities, and his Zeal and Affection  
 for the Government and the Protestant Succession;  
 And then his Lordship deliver'd to both Houses the  
 following Speech:

*The Choice  
 of a Speaker  
 approved  
 Nov. 18.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*The Lords  
 Commis-  
 sioners Speech  
 to both  
 Houses.*

IN pursuance of the Authority given Us by Her  
 Majesties Commission under the Great Seal,  
 among other things, to Declare the Causes of Her  
 Majesties Calling this Parliament,

' We are, by Her Majesties Command, in the first  
 place to observe to you, That the Extraordinary  
 Length of this Year's Campaign, hath obliged Her  
 Majesty to defer your Meeting longer than other-  
 wise She would have done, that you might be in-  
 form'd with the greater Certainty of the State and  
 Posture of the War, in order to your Resolutions  
 for the ensuing Year.

' This necessary Delay hath now so far shewn Us  
 the Success of Affairs Abroad, as that whether you  
 Consider the Places acquir'd by the Allies, or the  
 farther and continued Proofs given this last Year,  
 of their Superior Courage and Conduct (which as  
 to the future Part of the War is equal to all other  
 Advantages) we may, with Thanks to God, and  
 Justice to those he hath been pleas'd to use as  
 Instruments in this great Work, conclude,  
 That upon the Whole, We are brought much  
 nearer than we were the last Session, to the End  
 of Our Undertaking this War, the Reducing  
 the Dangerous Power of France, and Settling  
 such a Peace, as may Secure it self from being Vio-  
 lated.

Her



‘ Her Majesty therefore Commands Us to Assure you, She hath not the least doubt, but that this Parliament will be of the same Opinion with Her last, as to the Vigorous Prosecution of the War, and the Ends of it, believing it impossible, the Representative of the *British* Nation can endure to think of losing the Fruits of all Our past Endeavours, and the great Advantages we have gain’d (particularly in this present Year) by submitting at last to an Insecure Peace.

‘ And therefore since probably nothing can hinder Our Success Abroad for the Time to come, but Misunderstandings among Our Selves at Home, We have it in Command, to Conjure you, by your Duty to God, and to Her Majesty, your Zeal for the Protestant Religion, your Love for your Country, and the Regard you cannot but have for the Liberty of *Europe* in General, to avoid all Occasion of Divisions, which are ever hurtful to the Publick, but will more especially be so at this Juncture, when the Eyes of all Our Neighbours are upon you with a very particular Concern, and your Unanimity and good Agreement will be the greatest Satisfaction and Encouragement to all Our Allies.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

‘ You cannot but be Convinc’d that the several Parts of the War, which were Provided for by the last Parliament will require your Support at least in the same Degree. But in *Flanders* the Nature of the War is much alter’d by the great Advances made there towards Entering into *France*, which hath so far Alarm’d Our Enemies, that they are drawing more Troops daily to that side for the Defence of their own Country: And therefore Her Majesty hopes you will have so right a Sense of Our present Advantages, as to Enable Her Majesty to make a considerable Augmentation for Preserving and Improving them, which by the

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‘ Continuance of God’s Blessing on Our Arms, must  
 ‘ soon put a Glorious Period to this Long and Ex-  
 ‘ pensive War.

‘ As to the Condition of the Fleet, We have it in  
 ‘ Command from Her Majesty to Acquaint you,  
 ‘ That the Constant and Remote Services in which  
 ‘ the Ships have been Employ’d, have made a grea-  
 ‘ ter Sum than usual requisite, as well for the Ex-  
 ‘ traordinary Repairs, as the Building of New Ships.  
 ‘ And the Taking of Port Mahon, as it hath afford-  
 ‘ ed the Means of having a Part of the Fleet operate  
 ‘ with more Readiness and Effect on the Enemy, or  
 ‘ wherever it may be useful to the Common Cause  
 ‘ in those Parts, so the making such Provisions at so  
 ‘ great a Distance as will be proper for that Service,  
 ‘ must of necessity cause some Extraordinary Expens-  
 ‘ ces. All which Her Majesty Recommends to  
 ‘ your Serious Consideration, desiring you to pro-  
 ‘ vide Timely and Effectual Supplies for those  
 ‘ Ends, and likewise for the Carrying on such  
 ‘ Fortifications for the Security of Our Ports, and  
 ‘ Extinguishing the Enemies Hopes of Profiting  
 ‘ by Disturbances in Scotland, as you shall think  
 ‘ fit.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ The Union is esteem’d by Her Majesty to be so  
 ‘ Happy and Great a Part of the Successes of Her  
 ‘ Reign; and Her Majesty hath so much at Heart  
 ‘ the Confirming and Improving it, That She is  
 ‘ pleas’d to Command Us to remind you of Preparing  
 ‘ such Bills as shall be thought Conducting to that  
 ‘ End, and particularly to make the Laws of both  
 ‘ Parts of Great Britain agree, as near as may  
 ‘ be, for the Common Interest of both People,  
 ‘ especially as to those Laws which relate to Cri-  
 ‘ minal Cases and Proceedings, and Settling the  
 ‘ Militia on the same Foot throughout the United  
 ‘ Kingdom.

‘ Her

' Her Majesty is Graciously pleas'd, We should  
' also assure you, That if you can Propose any  
' Means for the Improvement of Our Trade or Ma-  
' nufactures, or better Employment of the Poor,  
' Her Majesty will take the Greatest Satisfaction in  
' Enacting such Provisions; there being nothing She  
' so Earnestly desires, as that God would bless Her  
' with more and more Opportunities of doing all  
' possible Good to so well-deserving a People, so  
' Firm and Affectionate to Her Interests.

' And as Her Majesty doth not doubt, by God's  
' Blessing, and your good Affections, to continue to  
' defeat the Designs of the Pretender, and his open  
' or secret Abettors, so Her Majesty will always En-  
' deavour on Her Part, to make Her People Happy  
' to such a Degree, as that none (except of desperate  
' Fortunes) shall enter into Measures for the Distur-  
' bance of Her Government, the Union, or the  
' Protestant Succession, as by Law Established,  
' without Acting at the same time manifestly against  
' their own True and Lasting Interest, as well as  
' their Duty.

The same Day, the Lords resolv'd to present an  
Address to Her Majesty to condole with Her upon  
the Death of his Royal Highness Prince George, and  
to assure Her that they would stand by and assist  
Her Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes: Which  
being drawn up, the \* next Day, their Lordships  
took into Consideration the Manner of presenting the  
said Address; and being of Opinion, that the most Pri-  
vate Way might be most agreeable to Her Majesty, as  
this Time, order'd, That the Marquess of Dorchester,  
who reported the said Address to the House, should attend  
Her Majesty with the same: Which his Lordship did  
accordingly the 20th. The Address was as fol-  
lows:

Nov. 19.

' **W**E Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loy-  
' al Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem-  
' poral in Parliament Assembled, cannot forbear

Address of  
the House of  
Lords to  
the Queen.

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‘ Condoling with Your Majesty upon Your great  
 ‘ Loss sustain’d in the Person of the Prince, whose  
 ‘ Eminent Vertues must Render His Memory ever  
 ‘ Dear to Us, and to the whole Kingdom.

‘ But we are, at the same time, Bound in Duty to  
 ‘ Beseech Your Majesty, That You wou’d Mode-  
 ‘ rate Your Grief, and take Care of Your Health,  
 ‘ upon which the Hopes and Comfort of Your  
 ‘ People, and the Safety of *Europe* do so much  
 ‘ Depend.

‘ We Congratulate Your Majesty upon the Hap-  
 ‘ py and Glorious Progress of Your Arms, which  
 ‘ we Hope, by the Blessing of God, will be Carri-  
 ‘ ed yet farther before the End of this Campaign :  
 ‘ And we humbly Assure Your Majesty, That we  
 ‘ will give our utmost Assistance in every Thing for  
 ‘ the Prosecuting of this Just and Necessary War,  
 ‘ being more and more Convinc’d, That no Peace  
 ‘ can be Safe and Honourable, until the whole  
 ‘ Monarchy of *Spain* be Restored to the House of  
 ‘ *Austria*.

‘ And we most Earnestly Desire, That at a time  
 ‘ when Your own Subjects are making such ex-  
 ‘ traordinary Efforts for Supporting the Common  
 ‘ Cause, Your Majesty wou’d use Your most pres-  
 ‘ sing Instances with Your Allies to shew a suitable  
 ‘ Vigour, and particularly with those, the Interest  
 ‘ of whose Family is more nearly Concern’d in this  
 ‘ present War.

‘ It is a great Pleasure to find the Satisfaction  
 ‘ Your Majesty Expresses for having Accomplish’d  
 ‘ the Union ; And as we were very Early in De-  
 ‘ claring our Desires for Beginning a Treaty, and  
 ‘ very Zealous in our Endeavours to bring it to  
 ‘ a Happy Conclusion, so we shall never be Wan-  
 ‘ ting to do all that is possible on our Parts, to  
 ‘ make it Perfect, and a Blessing to the whole  
 ‘ Island.

‘ We

'We think our selves Oblig'd in Duty to Declare to Your Majesty, That we will at the Expence of our Lives and Estates, Support and Defend Your Majesties Royal Person and Government, and the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish'd, against all Pretenders, and all Your Enemies whatsoever.

Her MAJESTY was pleas'd to Answer,

**T**HAT Her Majesty Thank'd the House of Lords very kindly for their Address; as well as for the manner of Sending it to Her, on this Occasion.

The Day \* before, the Clergy of the Province of \* Nov. 19. Canterbury met in Convocation; but before Divine Service and Sermon, which were to precede the Choice of a Prolocutor, they were unexpectedly exonerated and prorogued to the 25th of February next, by the Metropolitan, pursuant to the Queen's Writ to him directed. This sudden Dismission was generally ascribed to the late Endeavours of the Lower House, to withdraw themselves from the Legal and Ancient Authority of their Metropolitan; and to the bold Attempts of some of their Members, who to maintain their pretended Right and Privilege of Adjourning themselves, and holding intermediate Sessions, invaded Her Majesty's Royal Supremacy: So that, in order to put a stop to these illegal \* Practices, Her Majesty thought fit to write a Letter (inserted in these Annals) to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be communicated to the Bishop and Clergy of his Province, wherein She threatned to use such Means, for the punishing Offences of this Nature, as are warranted by Law. Notwithstanding this Commination, many Acts of Contempt were done by the Lower House; and on the 10th of April, 1707. a Day of Canonical Session, the Prolocutor absented himself, without Leave of the President: Whereupon an Action of Contumacy was commenced, and continued in the

S

Upper

A. C. Upper House, against Dr. Binks, Prolocutor to the Lower House, who making a formal Submission to the Archbishop, the Prosecution against him was superseded. It might, with Reason, have been expected, that the other *hot Members* of the Lower House, taking warning by his Example, would have been brought to a *cool Temper*; But to the *unspeakable Grief of all sober Christians*, it was taken notice, that, instead of entertaining Thoughts of Peace, some time before the new Parliament was to meet, great Industry was used in making a Party for the chusing Dr. A——y Prolocutor; which look'd like a *new Insult upon the Archbishop and Bishops*, and an express Defiance to them: As if the Lower House of Convocation could fight under no other Leader, but him who had unhappily begun the Quarrel; and was known to be most averse to Peace and Union, the greatest Blessings of Church and State. Moreover Dr. A——y did, about this time, very impolitically give a manifest Indication of his jarring Temper, by publishing, without any Provocation, a Pamphlet, entituled, *Some Proceedings in the Convocation, Anno Dom. 1705 faithfully represented, wherein, under colour of giving an Account of the several ineffectual Attempts, at divers times made, by the Lower Clergy, towards quieting all Disputes, and proceeding upon Synodical Business*; 'When about a Year and a half \* had pass'd, since any Thing was written on the Subject of these unhappy Differences, he made a new Appeal to the Publick, not upon the Matter last under Debate, but ripping up Things from the very Beginning, and turning them upon the Archbishop and Bishops, and many of the Lower House, with all the *Acrimony that is familiar to him*. These last Expressions are, purposely borrowed from another Pamphlet, entituled, *Partiality Detected*, written by way of Reply; and because Dr. A——y seem'd not only to new-kindle the War in England, but to call in *Auxillaries* from the Members of the Convocation of Ireland, to whom he address'd that Writing; the Person who took the Pains to answer him, discover'd the many partial Representations and unjust Reflections contain'd in the

Pamphlet  
publish'd by  
Dr. A——y,  
and answer'd by  
Dr. T——l  
Lord  
Bishop of  
N——h.  
\* See the  
Pamphlet  
entituled,  
Partiality  
Detected,  
p. 2. and  
seqq.

the said Pamphlet, particularly, as to what concern'd the Proceedings of the Convocation in Ireland. Upon the perusal of this Reply, which has hitherto remain'd unanswer'd, all sober impartial Men, look'd upon the sudden Prorogation of the Convocation, both as a just Punishment on some restless Spirits of the Lower House; and, at the same Time, as the best and most likely Method of endeavouring to reclaim them; Time being thereby given them, for Reflection and Consideration; or at least, to make others, who had been influenced by, and follow'd their Directions, to take and pursue better Counsels for the future. It is to be observ'd, That the Person, whom the Moderate Members of the Lower-House of Convocation had in their Thoughts and Wishes for Prolocutor, was Dr. Willis, Dean of Lincoln, a Divine, as in all other Respects, so singularly qualified for that Office, upon Account of his Temper, and constant Endeavours for such an Agreement, as reasonably might be expected from an Assembly made up of the Administrators of the Gospel of Peace.

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1708.

The 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21d of November, Proceedings the several Members of the Commons as were pre-sent, took the Oaths, made and subscribed the Declaration, and took and subscribed the Oath of Abjuration, according to the Laws made for those Purposes. And then, on this \* last Day, they unanimously resolv'd, to 'present an Address to the Queen, to condole with her Majesty, upon the Death of his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, and to desire her Majesty to take care of her Royal Person (upon whose Health, the Happiness of this Kingdom, and Liberties of Europe, did so much depend; and to assure her Majesty, That the Commons of Great Britain would support her Majesty against all her Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. Then the Speaker having read the Speech of the Lord Commissioners, at the opening of this Parliament, the Commons resolv'd, That another 'Ad-

\*Nov. 22.

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1708.



'dress be presented to her Majesty, to congratulate  
'the glorious Successes of her Arms, and those of  
'her Allies, this present Year; and to assure her  
'Majesty of their utmost Endeavours to enable her  
'to carry on a vigorous War against the Common  
'Enemy, until the Liberties of Europe, might be  
'secured by a Safe and an honourable Peace; And  
'also to Support and Defend her Majesty, and the  
'Succession as by Law establish'd, in the Protestant  
'Line, against the Pretender, and all his open and  
'secret Abettors. After this, the House order'd  
the Sitting of Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, Privileges, and Controverted Elections: And a Motion being made, and the Question put, 'That all Questions, at the  
'Trial of Elections, should, (if any Member insisted upon it) be determin'd by Ballot, it pass'd  
'in the Negative, by a Majority of One Hundred and Seventy Eight Voices, against One Hundred and Sixty Nine, who were for the Affirmative.

† Nov. 23. The next † Day, several Members that had been elected in different Places, made their Choice for One, whereupon the Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out new Writs for the Electing new Members, to fill up such Vacancies; as also those occasion'd by the bestowing of Places in the Government, on

\* viz. Sir some \* Persons, since they were elected Members of the House. Then Mr. Bromley reported the Address of Condoleance, and Sir William Strickland that of Congratulation, which being both agreed to, the Members of the House, who were of the Privy Council, were order'd to know her Majesty's Pleasure, when, and in what manner, she would be pleas'd to be attended with the said Addressees. After this, the House took into Consideration, the Speech of the Lords Commissioners, and a Motion being made, That a Supply be granted to her Majesty, the same was referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, the † next Day, when it was unanimously carried in the Affirmative.

A Supply granted.

† Nov. 24.

The



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Nov. 21.

The same Day \* Mr. Secretary Boyle acquainted the House, ' That her Majesty having been waited upon, to know when, and in what manner she would be pleased to be attended with the Addresses of that House, was pleas'd to Answer, ' That she took very kindly the Application of the House, in this manner; and that it was her Majesty's Pleasure, That such Addresses as the House of Commons desired, at this Time, to present to her Majesty, should be deliver'd to her by such Members of that House, as were of the Privy-Council: Which being order'd to be done accordingly, Mr. Secretary Boyle deliver'd the same Day, the Two Addresses of Condolence and Congratulation to her Majesty. The first was as follows:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

' WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal <sup>The Commons</sup> Subjects, the Commons in Parliament <sup>Address of Condolence.</sup> Assembled, take this first Opportunity of Expressing to your Majesty the Deep Sense we have of the great Loss Your Majesty, and this Kingdom have Sustained in the Death of his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, whose tender Affection to Your Majesty, and Love to our Country, had gain'd Him the Hearts of all Your good Subjects, and will render his Memory ever dear to them,

We Humbly Beseech Your Majesty to Moderate the Grief so justly due on this sad Occasion, since it cannot be indulg'd without Endangering the Health of Your Royal Person, on whose Safety the Happiness of Great Britain, and the Liberties of Europe, do (under God) Depend.

' Your Faithful Commons think themselves Obliged, more particularly at this Time, to Assure Your Majesty of their Inviolable Fidelity to Your Person and Government, and of their firm Resolution Effectually to Support Your Majesty

A. C. 'jesty against all Your Enemies, both at Home  
1708. 'and Abroad.

Her Majesty was pleas'd to Answer,

*The Queen's Answer.* **T**HAT She Thank'd the Commons very kindly for this Address, and that the Concern which the House had Express'd for Her Affliction, was very Acceptable to Her Majesty.

The other Address ran thus :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

*The Commons Address of Congratulation.*

**W**E Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament Assembled, beg Leave to Congratulate the Glorious Successes of this Year, gain'd by the Arms of Your Majesty, and those of Your Allies.

'The Great and Signal Advantages that have been so Wonderfully Obtain'd, so Vigorously Prosecuted and Improved, and upon all Occasions so Happily Accomplish'd, are repeated Instances that no Difficulties are Insurmountable to Your Great Commanders, and no Force of the Enemy able to Obstruct the Progress of Your Victorious Arms; which gives Us good Grounds to hope for further Success, before the Conclusion of this Long and Active Campaign.

'Your Majesty's Good Subjects, through the whole Course of this War, have most Cheerfully granted the necessary Supplies for Supporting and Carrying it on with Vigour; and have seen such good Fruits of their former Zeal, that Your Majesty may be Assured this House will never be Wanting in their Duty to Your Majesty, or the Interest of those they Represent; but are determin'd to give such Supplies, as by the Blessing of God, may be most Effectual for

for Reducing the Power of the Common Enemy, and forcing him to accept such a Peace, as Your Majesty, in Conjunction with Your Allies, shall think Honourable and Lasting.

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'The Union is so great a Glory to Your Majesty, and Advantage to all Your People, That We shall do every Thing on Our Part, to Strengthen and Improve it; but above all, it shall be Our utmost Care, to Defend Your Majesty's Sacred Person, to Support Your undoubted Title to the Crown, to disappoint the Hopes and Designs of the Pretender, and all his Open and Secret Abettors, and to Maintain the Protestant Succession, as by Law Established.

Her Majesty Answer'd,

*THAT* She return'd the Commons many Thanks for *The Queen's* all the Hearty Assurances They had given Her Answer. in this Address, particularly for those of Assisting Her in bringing this War to a Safe and Happy Conclusion, which Her Majesty did very much Desire for the Ease and Security of Her People: And as She did entirely Depend upon their Dispatch of the Supplies Necessary to that End, so She hop'd God Almighty would still continue to Bless the Endeavours of Her Majesty and Her Subjects, for the Good of the Common Cause.

On the 25th of November, Mr. Secretary Boyle reported her Majesty's Answer, as Mr. Farrer did the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House, for Granting a supply to her Majesty, which was unanimously agreed unto; And it was resolv'd, that an Address be presented to her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to give Directions to the respective Offices, that the Estimates and Accounts, relating to the Navy and Land-Forces, for the Year 1709. be laid before that House: Then the House proceeded upon several Petitions, relating to the controverted Elections, the Merits whereof,

A. C. (as well as of those that had been read the 23d and 24th) were order'd to be heard, and respective Days appointed for that Purpose; And the same Orders were made upon Petitions of the like Nature, were read the following Days.

*Resolutions  
about the  
Supply.*

On the 26th, the several Estimates and Accompts relating to the Navy and Land-Forces, having been presented to the House, the Commons went into a Grand Committee upon the Supply, and resolv'd,

*First*, That Forty Thousand Men be employ'd in the Sea-Service, for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine, including Eight Thousand Marines.

*Secondly*, That Four Pound a Man, *per Mensen*, be allowed for maintaining the said Forty Thousand Men, for Thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

*Thirdly*, That an Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pound be allowed, for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Fourthly*, That the Forty Thousand Men which were rais'd, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of her Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Fifthly*, That Nine Hundred One Thousand Eight Hundred Twenty Seven Pound Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence, be granted to her Majesty, for maintaining the said Forty Thousand Men, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Sixthly*, That the Additional Forces of Ten Thousand Men, be continued, for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Seventhly*,

A. C.

1708.

*Seventhly*, That One Hundred Seventy Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Eleven Pound Three Shillings Sixpence, be granted for maintaining the said Ten Thousand Men, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Eightly*, That her Majesty's proportion of Three Thousand *Palatines*, formerly taken into the Service of her Majesty, and the States General, be continued, for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Ninthly*, That Thirty Four Thousand Two Hundred Fifty One Pound Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence, be granted, to defray her Majesty's Proportion, of the Charge of maintaining the said Three Thousand *Palatines*, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Tenthly*, That her Majesty's Proportion of Four Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Nine *Saxons*, taken into the Service of her Majesty, and the States General, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seven, be continued for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Eleventhly*, That Forty Three Thousand Two Hundred Fifty One Pound Twelve Shillings and Sixpence, be granted, to defray her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining the said Four Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Nine *Saxons*, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

*Twelfthly*, That her Majesty's Proportion of *Bothmar's* Regiment of Dragoons, consisting of Eight Hundred Men, taken into the Service of her Majesty, and the States General, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seven, be continued, for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.

And

A. C. And in the Thirteenth, and last Place, That  
 1708. Nine Thousand Two Hundred Sixty Nine Pound  
 Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence, be granted, to de-  
 fray her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of  
 maintaining of the said Regiment of Dragoons, for  
 the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hun-  
 dred and Nine,

Resolution  
 to raise 4s.  
 in the  
 Pound.

These Resolutions, being reported the next Day  
 to the House, were unanimously agreed to; and on  
 the 29th of November, the Commons order'd,  
 That Mr. John Huggins, the High-Bailiff of the  
 City of Westminster, should forthwith lay before  
 the House the Original Poll-Books of the last E-  
 lection for the said City, and the Names of those  
 Persons which he, upon his Scrutiny, had disal-  
 low'd, together with their several Additions and  
 Plates of Abode; Then the House resolv'd it self into  
 a Grand Committe, to consider further of Ways and  
 Means, for raising the Supply, and resolv'd, That  
 an Aid of Four hillings in the Pound, be rais'd  
 in the Year 1709. upon all Lands, Tenements,  
 Hereditaments, Pensions, and Personal Estates, in  
 that Part of Great Britain call'd England, Wales,  
 and Town of Berwick, upon Tweed; and that a  
 proportional Cess, according to the 9th Article of  
 the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that Part of  
 Great Britain, call'd Scotland: Which Resolution,  
 being, on the last Day of November, reported to the  
 House, was unanimously agreed to; and a Bill or-  
 der'd to be brought in accordingly.

A Bill to  
 prevent  
 Wagers.

The Commons being inform'd, That the Hu-  
 mour of Laying Wagers about the Events of the  
 War, was grown to such a Height, that many un-  
 wary Persons were ruin'd thereby; and that the  
 most cratty in those Bargains, maintain'd a Clan-  
 destine Correspondence Abroad, which might be  
 of Dangerous Consequence to the Government, re-  
 solv'd to put a stop to those Mischievous Practises;  
 and thereupon order'd a Bill to be brought in to  
 prevent the Laying of Wagers, relating to the Publick,  
 which

which Mr. Hungerford presented, accordingly, on the 3d of December. The same Day, it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Grand Committee of the Supply, that they have Power to receive a Clause, to transfer the Deficiencies upon the Land-Taxes, for the Years 1700, 1701, and 1702. to the Register of the present Land-Tax; And then the House proceeded to take into Consideration that Part of the Act, for the Uniting the Two Kingdoms, which relates to the Election of Members, to serve in that House, for that Part of Great Britain, call'd Scotland; Hereupon, Mr. Serjeant Pratt, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Lutwidge were heard as Council; and the Petitions and Representations, relating to the Incapacity of the eldest Sons of Scotch Peers, to represent the Commons of Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain, were again read. The Substance, both of the Council's Arguments, and of those Representations, was That by an Act of the Scotch Parliament enjoin'd, *Act for settling the Manner of Electing Sixteen Peers, and Forty five Commoners, to represent Scotland, in the Parliament of Great Britain;* which Act was ratified, by the Act for Uniting the Two Kingdoms, it is declared, That none shall be capable to elect, or be elected, to represent a Shire, or Burgh in the Parliament of Great Britain, for this Part of the United Kingdom, except such as are now capable, to elect or be elected, as Commissioners for Shires or Burghs, to the Parliament of Scotland. That from hence it evidently followed, that the Scotch Peers eldest Sons could not sit in the House of Commons of Great Britain, unless it did appear, That they were capable to be elected, and to sit as Members of the Parliament of Scotland; But as a Proof of the contrary, several Instances were alledg'd of their being always rejected, by the Parliament of Scotland; and, in particular, the Viscount Turbat's Eldest Son, in the Year One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Five. And the Lord Livingston, in the Year One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Nine. That the Fundamental Law of the Union had most expressely reserv'd to the Commons of Scotland

*Debate in the House of Commons about the Scotch Peers eldest Sons sitting there.*

*Arguments against it.*

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1708.



land, that valuable Priviledge of Electing their Representatives in Parliament, from among the best qualified Gentlemen of their own Number and State, in the same manner as they had formerly used to do. That in Electing Members of Parliament, the Choice of the Electors ought to be made as free as is possible from the Influence, either of Bribes or Threats; and, in Justice, should only be determin'd by the Honesty and Candor of the Person to be chosen; That his Character be such as promises a faithful Discharge of so great a Trust; And that his Inclination be accompanied with a sufficient Capacity to serve the particular Interest of his Constituents, as well as the general Interest of his Country; But that few in *Scotland* could be supposed to be in a Condition to maintain this Character, the Commons there being surrounded with a numerous and powerful Peerage; who, like so many Sovereigns, judg and determine, within their respective Bounds, in Criminal as well as Civil Matters, being vested with vast Superiorities and heritable Jurisdictions; so that no Commoner holding any Part of his Lands of a Peer, or indeed being in his Neighbourhood, could be reckon'd at Liberty to make a free Election of his Representative: So that the Commons of *Scotland*, where of the Majority of their Parliament consisted, had invincible Arguments for preserving intire to themselves, that necessary Priviledge of Excluding their Peers Eldest Sons, from being Members of that House. ——— That if the Parliament of *Scotland*, which consisted of Peers and Commoners, sitting together in the same House, enjoying the same Liberty of Speech, and the same common Priviledge, and judicative Capacity, being also restricted to the same Rules and Forms, had so many Weighty Reasons for excluding their Peers Eldest Sons, how many more Arguments, of greater Moment, might be urged in the Houle of Commons of *Great Britain*, who subsisted a Separate and Distinct House from the Peers; Enjoying



joying, by themselves, so many valuable Privileges and Immunities, which could not be encroach'd upon, or subjected to a House of Peers, without endangering the whole Constitution of the House of Commons? And, in the last Place, that *England and Scotland* being now United, and their Interests inseparably join'd, it ought to be a Maxim with all true Britains, that the Liberty of the Commons of *Scotland*, will always be an Advantage to those of *England*; and that the Slavery of the First cannot fail ending in the Destruction of the Latter. Little was offer'd, on the other Side, against these Arguments; so that the Question being put, *That the Eldest Sons of the Peers of Scotland were capable by the Laws of Scotland, at the Time of the Union, to elect or be elected as Commissioners of Shires or Boroughs to the Parliament of Scotland; and therefore, by the Treaty of Union, were capable to elect or be elected, to represent any Shire or Borough in Scotland, to sit in the House of Commons of Great Britain:* It pass'd in the Negative; to the great surprize of some Courtiers, who had stirr'd very much for the Affirmative; and the no less Mortification of the *Scotch* Peers, whose eldest Sons had thereby a degrading Mark of Distinction put upon them, from the *English*. \* Dec. 6. Three Days \* after, the Commons order'd their Speaker to Issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out new Writs for the Electing Commissioners to serve in this present Parliament, for the Shire of *Aberdeen*, in the Room of *William Lord Haddo*; and for the Shire of *Linlithgow*, in the Room of *James Lord Johnstone*, who being Eldest Sons of Peers of *Scotland*, were declared to be incapable to sit in that House: Dec. 3.

On the 7th of *December*, the House of Commons took into Consideration the New Commission, constituting the Commissioners of the Navy, and the Return of the said Commissioners, with the Names of the Commissioners imploy'd in the Out-Ports, and the Warrants for their Employments, with the

A. C. Account of the Allowances made to them : As also  
1708. the Copy of the Commission, and the Returns from

*Proceedings about the Commissioners of the Navy.* the Commissioners of the Navy, and Accounts from the Treasurer of the Navy, and the Copy of his late Royal Highness's Warrant, appointing Benjamin Timewell, and Anthony Hamond, Esqs; Two of the principal Officers and Commissioners of her Majesty's Navy, to inspect the Register-Office : As likewise the Clause in the Act of the Sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, in the Protestant Line, disabling several Officers to sit in that House : And the Question being put, ' That the Commissioners of the Navy, as constituted by the present Commission, were Commissioners employ'd in the Out-Ports, within the Intent of the said Act ; it pass'd in the Negative : But, at the same Time, it was resolv'd, ' That Anthony Hamond, Esq; being a Commissioner of the Navy, and employ'd in the Out-Ports, was thereby incapable of being elected, or Voting as a Member of that House.

The House was mostly taken up the rest of that Week, by the controverted Election for the Borough of Reading, which, at \* last, was decided in favour of Anthony Blagrove, Esq; the sitting Member; and, on Monday the 13th of December, Sir Thomas Hanmore made a Motion, ' That the Thanks of the House be given to Major General Webb, for the great and eminent Services perform'd by him, at the Battle of Wynnendale ; which was unanimously carried in the Affirmative. Major General Webb being then in the House, Mr. Speaker, gave him, in his Place, the Thanks of the House, accordingly ; which he acknowledg'd in a very handsome and modest Speech ; saying, among other Things, That he valued that Honour above the greatest Rewards : This gave occasion to another Member to say, ' He did not disapprove the Method of Returning Thanks to such Generals as perform'd their Duty.

*The Thanks of the Commons given to Major-General Webb.*  
Dec. 13.

'Duty, which, however, had been more frequently done of late, than heretofore: But that he could not but take Notice, That not only the Thanks of Both Houses, but also great Rewards had been bestow'd on another Commander. Then the House took into consideration, the Borrowing Clause in the Land-Tax Bill, in which Debate Sir Gilbert Heathcote said, 'It was Matter of Wonder, that no stricter inquiry had yet been made into the intended Invasion of Scotland, by which the Credit of the City of London was then almost Sunk, and was not yet fully recover'd.

A. G.  
1708.

On Wednesday the Fifteenth of December, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went upon the further Consideration of the Supply, and Resolv'd, 'That Twelve Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds be granted to Her Majesty, as Her Proportion for Augmenting the Troops, that were to act in Conjunction with her Allies in Flanders, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine. Which Resolution was, the next \* Day, reported and agreed to by the House. The same Day, the House proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the City of Westminster; And after the Council on both sides were heard, and several Witnesses examin'd, in relation to the Proceedings of Mr. John Huggins, the High Bailiff of Westminster, who presided at the said Election, it was resolv'd, 'That the said Mr. Huggins, had, in Defence of the Law, arbitrarily and illegally refused to tender the Oaths of Abjuration, when required so to do, and thereby was guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanour: For which Offence he was order'd to be committed to her Majesty's Prison of Newgate.

Resolution  
about the  
Supply.

\* Dec. 16.  
Proceedings  
about the  
Election of  
Westminster.

Mr. Huggins committed to Newgate.

The 17th of the same Month, the Commons read the Third Time, and pass'd the Bill for a Land-Tax in Great Britain, which was ordered to be

A. C. be sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.  
1708. The next \* Day it was unanimously resolv'd, 'That

\* Dec. 18. 'an Address be presented to Her Majesty, 'That  
Address to 'she would be pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours with Her Allies, to engage them to furnish  
engage the 'their Proportion towards the Augmentation of  
Allies to 'the Forces for the Service of the Year 1709. After  
furnish 'which the House proceeded to the further  
their Pro- hearing of the Merits of the Election for the  
portion of City of *Westminster*, and the Council on both  
of the Aug- sides having been heard, and several Witnesses  
mentation. examin'd, it was resolv'd, That *Thomas Medly-*

Mr. Med-  
lycott de-  
clared duly  
elected for  
Westmin-  
ster, Dec.  
18. *cott Esq;* was duly elected for the said City, by  
a Majority of 154 Voices against 142: About  
Five and thirty Members, who in all probability  
would have given their Votes for *Sir Henry Dutton*  
*Colt* the Petitioner, against *Mr. Medlycott*, being  
gone out of the House; most of them upon an  
Opinion, that the further Consideration of that intricate  
Election would have been put off to the next  
*Monday*. It is also to be observ'd, That *Sir Henry*  
*Dutton Colt* having denied the Writing of a Letter  
to *Mr. Huggins*, whereby he consented to a Scrutiny  
of the Poll, and which a Member of the House  
averr'd to be his Hand; his Prevarication lost him  
a great many Voices.

\* Dec. 21. Three Days \* after *Mr. Secretary Boyle* acquaint-  
ed the Commons, That pursuant to their Address,  
Her Majesty would use Her utmost Endeavours  
with Her Allies, to engage them to furnish their  
Proportions towards the Augmentations of the  
Forces: And the 22d, the House in a Grand  
Committee, consider'd further of Methods for  
raising Recruits, and resolv'd, 'That for the  
Resolution 'speedy and effectual Recruiting of Her Majesty's  
and Bill 'Land-Forces and Marines, Encouragement be gi-  
about Re- 'ven to the several Parishes of this Kingdom, for  
cruits. 'Raising a sufficient number of Men for the Ser-  
'vice of the Year 1709. Which Resolution was

\* Dec. 23. unanimously agreed to the next \* Day, and a Bill  
ordered to be brought in thereupon. The same  
Day

Day the Queen having granted a Commission under the Great Seal, for passing the Royal Assent to a Bill which had been agreed to by both Houses; the Lords Commission'd by Her Majesty, sent the Deputy Gentleman Usher of the *Black Rod*, to desire the Commons to come up, with their Speaker, to the House of Lords, which they did accordingly; and the Lords Commissioners having given the Royal Assent to the Bill, Entituled, *An Act for Granting an Aid to Her Majesty, to be raised by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1709.* Both Houses adjourn'd to the 10th of *January* next. In the Afternoon the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the Commons, by Order of the respective Houses, presented to the Queen the Address which they had agreed upon in the Morning, and was as follows:

A. C.

1708.

*Land-Tax*

*Act pass.*

*Both Houses*

*Adjourn.*

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament Assembled, do most humbly Congratulate Your Majesty upon the Reduction of *Ghent*; the last great Effort of this Glorious Year; a Year that will be ever Famous in History, as well for the entire Disappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of Your Enemies, as for the many wonderful Successes, with which God has Blessed the Arms of Your Majesty and Your Allies. The unusual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, have given many Opportunities to Your Majesties General, the Duke of *Marlborough*, to shew his Consummate Ability, and all the Great Qualities necessary for so high a Trust, whereby, in Conjunction with the Renowned Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, such considerable Progress has been Made, and Your Conquests so far Advanced, that We have reason to hope the Enemy, in spite of all their Presumption, will soon find themselves under an absolute Necessity of Submitting to a Safe and Honourable Peace.

*Their Address of Congratulation to the Queen.*

T

Her

Her Majesty's Answer was,

*The Queen's  
Answer.*

**T**HAT she gave Them many Thanks for their Address, and was extremely Sensible of the Loyalty and Affection of both Houses of Parliament upon all Occasions.

*Foreign Ministers Con-  
sulted with  
the Queen.*

On the 13th of December, Baron Spanheim, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, and Monsieur de Vrybergen, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General of the United Provinces, had both, separately, a Private Audience of Her Majesty, to condole the Death of the Prince. Two

\* Dec. 15. Days \* after the Baron de Schultze, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, attended the Queen upon the same Account; And on the 20th, the Sieur Kerkner, Resident from King Augustus, Elector of Saxony; and the Sieur Styngens, Resident from the Elector Palatine; paid her Majesty the like Compliments, on the Part of their respective Masters. The Day † before, the

† *A Book of  
Elegiacal  
Poems on  
the Death of  
the Prince,  
presented to  
the Queen  
from the  
University  
of Oxford,*  
Dec. 19.

*And from  
the Uni-  
versity of  
Cam-  
bridge,*  
Dec. 22.

*Proclama-  
tions for a  
Publick*

*Thanksgiving, December 30.*

Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, presented to her Majesty a Book of Poems, Entituled, *Exequia Celsissimo Principi Georgio Principi Danie ab Oxoniensi Academia soluta*, Written by the most Eminent Members of that Famous University; And on the 22d the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, presented to her Majesty from that University a Book of Verses upon the mournful Occasion of the Death of his Royal Highness: Which Instances of the Affection of those Two Learned Bodies, and Honour paid to the Virtue and Memory of his Royal Highness: Her Majesty receiv'd very graciously. On the 30th of the same Month, the Queen signed Two Proclamations for a Publick Thanksgiving on the 17th of February ensuing, throughout the whole United Kingdom of England and Scotland; And

the

the same Day, *Charles Earl of Manchester*, lately re-  
turn'd from his Embassy to *Venice*; and *John Earl*  
*Powlet*, were sworn of the Privy-Council. On  
the 4th of *January*, the Count *Bergami*, Envoy Ex-  
traordinary from the Duke of *Modena*, had a Pri-  
vate Audience of the Queen, to condole the  
Prince's Death.

A. C.  
1708.

Privy-  
Counsellors  
sworn,  
Dec. 30.

On the 10th of *January*, the Day to which  
the Parliament was adjourn'd, Mr. *Compton* pre-  
sented to the House of Commons, *A Bill for the*  
*speedy and effectual Recruiting her Majesty's Land-*  
*Forces and Marines*; which was read the first Time,  
and order'd a second Reading. Two Days after,  
a Complaint being made to the House of a printed  
Pamphlet, Entituled, \* *Of the Sacramental Test: Appen-*  
*To a Member of this Parliament, who was for the Oc-*  
*casional-Bill in the former, when that Bill was on*  
*foot, &c.* the same was deliver'd in at the Table,

A. C.  
1708.

Bill for  
raising Re-  
cruits.

\* See the  
Appendix.

where the Title and several Paragraphs being  
read, it was unanimously resolv'd, 'That, the said  
Pamphlet was a Scandalous and Seditious Libel,  
'and tended to create Misunderstandings among  
'her Majesty's Subjects; Ordered, That the said  
'Libel be burnt by the Hands of the Common  
'Hang-man: And a Committee appointed to ex-  
'amine who was the Author and Printer of the  
'said Libel. Then the House resolv'd to present  
Three several Addresses to the Queen, That she  
would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper  
Officers to lay before the House: 'First, An Ac-

A printed  
Pamphlet  
censured,  
Jan. 12th.

Three Ad-  
dresses to  
the Queen  
about the  
Applica-  
tion of  
500000 l.  
and the  
Forces and  
Navy in  
Spain and  
Portugal.

'count of the 500000 l. given the last Parliament  
'for the Augmentation of her Majesty's Forces,  
'in order to strengthen the Army of the Duke of  
'*Savoy*, for making good the Alliance with the  
'King of *Portugal*, and for the effectual Carrying  
'on the War, for Recovery of the *Spanish Mo-*  
*narchy* to the House of *Austria*. Secondly, An  
'Account of the Application of the Monies given  
'the last Parliament for Maintaining her Majesty's  
'Establish'd Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and of  
'the Number of the Effective Men there, and

A. C.

1708<sup>8</sup>/<sub>9</sub>

\* Jan. 12.  
Resolution  
about the  
Supply.

‘ likewise of the Contracts for Remitting of the Money for the said Services. And, *Thirdly*, An Account of the Contracts made for Victualling her Majesty’s Navy in *Spain* and *Portugal*, during the last Three Years, and of the Contracts for Remitting the Money for the said Services: With which Addresses Her Majesty readily complied. The same \* Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider’d further of Ways and Means for Raising the Supply, and resolv’d, ‘ That the several Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, granted by an Act of the First Year of her Majesty’s Reign, and continued by subsequent Acts until the 24th of *June*, 1709, be further continued from the 23d Day of *June*, 1709, until the 24th Day of *June*, 1710, and no longer, except Malt made and consumed in *Scotland*. Which Resolution being, the next (a) Day, reported to the House, was agreed to, and a Bill order’d to be brought in thereupon. Four Days

(a) Jan. 13.

(b) Jan. 17.

Bill against  
Bribery and  
Corruption.

(c) Jan. 18.

Bill against  
Wagers

sent to the  
Lords.

Papers

relating to

the Invasion

on la’a be-

fore the

House,

Jan. 19.

(b) after, the Commons order’d another Bill to be brought in for preventing Bribery and Corruption in Election of Members to serve in Parliament. And, the next (c) Day, renew’d several Orders made the 24th of *November*, 1699, in relation to the Passing of Private Bills through the whole House. The same Day, The Bill to prevent the Laying of Wagers relating to the Publick, was read the Third Time, unanimously approv’d, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence; And on the 19th of that Month, Mr. Secretary Boyle presented to the House, (pursuant to their Address to her Majesty for that purpose) ‘ A State of the Matter of the design’d Invasion of *Scotland*, of the Proceedings hereupon, and against the Lord *Griffin*, and others, taken in Rebellion: And also an Account of such as were taken upon Suspicion; and in what Posture of Defence the Castles and Garrisons in *North Britain* were at that, and at this Time: Which Papers were order’d to lie on the Table to be perus’d by the Members.



Five Days (*d*) before, the House of Peers having summon'd their Members to attend, took into Consideration the State of the Nation, in Relation (*d*) to the late *Intended Invasion* of Scotland; and the Lord *Haversham* open'd the Debate with the following Speech:

*Jan. 12. The Lords take into Consideration the State of the Nation, in Relation to the intended Invasion.*

*My Lords,*

I Have a greater Respect for your Lordships than to keep you in any Expectation; there's nothing I can say, I am sure, can in the least de- serve it.

*My Lords,*

When the Campaign was at an End, when a Land-Tax lay on your Table, when the due Respect had been paid to that Sorrow, in which we all bear a Part, when the Session of Parliament was so greatly advanced, and a long Recess so near at hand, I thought it might be a proper Time to put your Lordships in mind of the late *Intended Invasion*; and the rather, because an Enquiry into this, seem'd to me, to be what the Nation expected, and what I have observ'd, even those who have differ'd in their Thoughts about it, yet unanimously desir'd; but above all, because it is a Matter, in which not only our Welfare and Happiness, but our very Being it self, the Security of the Nation, and the Safety of Her Majesty, are so highly concern'd.

*The Lord Haversham's Speech.*

I did endeavour to prove the first of these to your Lordships, when I made you this Motion, by Reasons taken from the Flourishing of your Trade, the Support of your Credit, the Nature of your Victories, and the Quieting of Men's Minds at Home; and shall now, with your Lordships Leave, say a few Words to the other Part, and shew your Lordships how much this Enquiry concerns us all in Point of Safety.

A. C.

1708.



‘ Some perhaps may think , That after such  
 ‘ *wonderful Successes Abroad*, as we have had the  
 ‘ last Year, after the *French King* has lost *Lisle*,  
 ‘ and been forc’d to abandon *Ghent* and *Bruges* ;  
 ‘ to speak to your Lordships of any *Danger* at  
 ‘ *Home*, or to have the least *Apprehension* from  
 ‘ such a *Baffled Enemy*, were to expose the Weak-  
 ‘ ness of a Man’s own Judgment ; but I shall en-  
 ‘ deavour to shew your Lordships how dangerous  
 ‘ a Mistake this is, from *Example*, *Reason* and *Auth-*  
 ‘ *ority*, the Three best Arguments I know to  
 ‘ prove any Truth.

‘ *My Lords,*

‘ Were not *Hockstet* and *Ramilies* as *Glorious Vi-*  
 ‘ *stories*, and as great *Mortifications* to the *French*  
 ‘ *King*, as our taking of *Lisle*, or reducing of  
 ‘ *Ghent* ; and yet after such intire *Victories*, such  
 ‘ repeated *Defeats*, had not this haughty Neigh-  
 ‘ bour of ours, the *Presumption* the last Year,  
 ‘ to attempt the *Setting a Pretender upon Her Ma-*  
 ‘ *jesty’s Throne* ? And can we reasonably promise  
 ‘ our selves any *Security* when ever he is in a *Con-*  
 ‘ *dition* to give us the least *Disturbance* ? And is  
 ‘ he not in a *Condition* ? Is he not as near us this  
 ‘ Year as he was last, notwithstanding all our *Con-*  
 ‘ *quests* ? That’s an *Advantage* our *Allies* only  
 ‘ have by them, to have their *Enemy* at a *greater*  
 ‘ *Distance*. Has he not as many *Ships*, and as ma-  
 ‘ ny *Friends* too, except one, as I mention’d to  
 ‘ your Lordships ? Nay, *My Lords*, has he not as  
 ‘ great *Encouragement* to renew his *Attempt* as he  
 ‘ had to undertake it, as I shall presently shew  
 ‘ your Lordships ; from whence then does our  
 ‘ great *Security* arise ? Besides, *My Lords*, What is  
 ‘ yet further, every Body is convinc’d by the in-  
 ‘ considerable *Force*, the small *Number* of *Ships*  
 ‘ and *Troops*, the *French King* employ’d in the late  
 ‘ *Attempt* upon us the last Year, That his chief  
 ‘ *Dependance* was upon the *Incouragement* and *Promises*  
 ‘ of *Assistance* he had from hence ; and yet notwith-  
 ‘ standing.

standing all our Enquiries, is it not as great a Mystery to this Day as it was, who the Persons amongst us are, who were concerned in this black and unnatural Treason?

A. C.  
170<sup>8</sup>.

'Tis true, My Lords, several Persons of great Quality and Interest have been taken up upon Suspicion, brought from their own Homes and Country, whilst others thereby have had the Opportunity of Supplanting them in their Interest there: 'Tis not for me to say, whether this proceeded from Ill Will to some, or Favour to others, but has any Thing been proved against them? Does not the Bail that has been given for them, and their Sitting in this House, convince every body of their Innocency? So that this way of Proceeding has rather proved Vexatious to the Subject, than any real Security to the Government, and I hope will make us for the future set a greater Value upon our Habeas Corpus Act, which was the Right of every Subject before by Common-Law.

'Nor has the Characters that have been made of Persons to be suspected, had any better effect. There are Two I shall mention to your Lordships, and I think greater Mistakes than both of them can scarce be put into Words; the first is, That Men of Arbitrary Principles are the Persons who ought to be suspected; this Argument has been very much labour'd, and great Pains has been taken to perswade the World from Men's Practices in former Reigns, that they are still of Arbitrary Principles, and from thence 'tis inferr'd they ought to be suspected. I shall not trouble your Lordships, or my self, at present, to shew the Weakness of this Argument; I will take it as they that have made use of it would have it, for a strong and undeniable Consequence, and then I ask, What, My Lords, is the Nation to suspect any who are at the Head of your Ministry, of giving this Incouragement to your Enemies? For I will be bold to say in this Place,

A. C.

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*' if this be a good Argument, it is as strong against some who are at the Head of your Ministry, as against any Man I know of who is out of it.*

*' There is another Character of Suspicious Persons, which I cannot but take Notice of, because I take it to be very fatal to the Freedom of Parliament, for it is impossible for any Man to take notice, either in Parliament, or to the Queen her self, of any wrong Measures, or false Step in the Management of Publick Affairs without so far reflecting on the Ministry; And if this is to be interpreted as an Artful Method of lessening Her Majesty's Just Esteem of Her Ministers; and those who do so are to be mark'd as Dangerous to the Safety of her Majesty's Person, and the present Establishment, I am afraid her Majesty for the future may have several Things conceal'd from her, which might be for her Service to know, and one of the great Ends and Uses of Parliaments, the Redressing of Grievances, and keeping Great Men in Awe, will quickly be laid aside. But, My Lords, we have a very visible Instance. that this is a great Mistake; for do we not see those Lords, who the last Year espoused the Case and Complaint of the Merchants in Parliament, now advanced to the greatest Places of Trust and Power? So that these Two Methods have rather shewed us, who ought not, than who are to be suspected.*

*' My Lords,*

*' I shall now take Leave to say one Word to the positive Part, and if we would apply an Observation of the Schools to the Case in hand, I believe it would set this Matter in the truest Light. They tell us there is a great Difference to be made between a Division and a Distinction: Every Division is indeed a Distinction, but every Distinction is not a Division; the Soul and the Body are distinct, but they are not divided. for that would be a State of Death; it is so with the Papist, Jacobite, and Nonjuror, who are divided from the rest of the Nation, they are *hæc forma infernans*, as they call*



call it, that vital Spirit of Love and Loyalty that animates every good Subject: But as for others, however they may be distinguish'd, and differ among themselves in their Notions relating either to Ecclesiastical or Civil Policy, yet they seem all to have the same Regard and Concern for the Honour and Safety of her Majesty and Government. I would not be misunderstood, as if I did not think some of all Persuasions may be faulty: I know, that even among the Apostles themselves, *He that bore the Bag prov'd the Traytor*: My Meaning only is, That those who have taken the Test to the Government, may at least pretend to an equal Degree of your Charity with those who never yet own'd it; and it is these Persons who never swore to the Government, that her Majesty directly Points at, in her last Speech to her last Parliament; for after she has been pleas'd to say, "It is certain we must be all inexcusable, if we do not take Warning from this Attempt, to complete what may be necessary for our Security at Home, and the discouraging the like for the future; to which, by God's Blessing, there shall be nothing wanting on my Part. In the following Paragraph she is pleas'd to add, "I must recommend to you, at your Return into your several Counties, to use your utmost Care and Diligence in putting the Laws in Execution against *Papists*, and all others *Disaffected to My Government*, and in making them pay towards the Publick Taxes to the full of what the Law requires from them: *Nothing being more reasonable than that they, who by their Principles and Practices encourage (if not actually foment) such Disturbances, should doubly contribute to the Charge of Quieting them, and Securing the Kingdom's Peace, and should know themselves, on all such Occasions, to be responsible for the many Inconveniences that may ensue*: Which Two Paragraphs, will, I hope, Justify what I have taken Notice of to your Lordships.

My

My Lords,

' I do not forget the Obligation I am under to  
 ' a Noble Lord, and therefore shall now shew  
 ' your Lordships, That notwithstanding the *French*  
 ' King failed in his late Attempt upon us, yet he  
 ' has more Encouragement to renew it, than he had  
 ' at first to undertake it: And, My Lords, I think a  
 ' great deal that I have said to your Lordships  
 ' prove it. Is it not a great Encouragement to  
 ' him, to see, notwithstanding so many Friends  
 ' that he has amongst us, *all the Methods that we*  
 ' *have hitherto taken, has signify'd so little to discover*  
 ' *any of them?* And that those Methods have not  
 ' been taken, that might perhaps have signify'd  
 ' more towards a Discovery, and have been made  
 ' use of at other Times; I mean *Promises both of*  
 ' *Pardon and Reward.* Does he not see how easily  
 ' he can shake the main Pillar that Supports all our  
 ' Commerce, I mean the Bank? Was it not in danger  
 ' of Breaking? And has it recover'd the Blow to  
 ' this Day that he gave it? For, My Lords, If  
 ' Men cannot be Masters of their own Money,  
 ' which they trust with any Body, upon no other  
 ' Reason, but that they may command it again in  
 ' any Case of Necessity, *without being look'd upon as*  
 ' *suspected Persons,* I believe Men will be so wise  
 ' as to secure both their Money and themselves  
 ' too, from any such Danger. There is another  
 ' Encouragement which he has, My Lords, and  
 ' that is, the *Weak and Defenceless Condition of Scot-*  
 ' *land, the Deficiency of Force, and Ill State of your*  
 ' *Garrisons there, at the Time of the Invasion,* not-  
 ' withstanding the certain Accounts and Know-  
 ' ledge we had of it. What, My Lords, Will  
 ' no Alarm awaken us? Will the Scales never fall  
 ' off from our Eyes? Must some Men's mighty Ser-  
 ' vices prevent our looking into others great Mis-  
 ' riages? And must this poor Nation be eternally  
 ' sawn asunder by the Struggles of Contending  
 ' Parties? My Lords, I hope it is not thought that  
 ' I have

“ I have been thus urgent with your Lordships from  
 “ any Fears of Personal Danger: I am content  
 “ to take my Lot with others as it falls, what-  
 “ ever it be; but I am afraid lest Her Majesty should  
 “ be dethron'd whilst she lives, and that the Destruction  
 “ of Popery or Slavery, whilst we are speaking Peace to  
 “ our selves, should suddenly, like a Flood, break in  
 “ upon us.

My Lords,

“ If your Lordships have any Intention of look-  
 “ ing into this Matter, I shall make your Lordships  
 “ a Motion, which perhaps may give us some Light;  
 “ it is indeed a Complex one, and rather a Schedule  
 “ of Papers; it is, That her Majesty will please to  
 “ order, that there may be laid before this House; at what  
 “ time her Majesty receiv'd the first Account of the In-  
 “ tended Invasion? What Orders were thereupon issued  
 “ into Scotland, with Relation either to the Forces or  
 “ Garrisons? What was the Number of Regular Troops  
 “ and Forces there, at the Time of this Intelligence?  
 “ What was the State of the Garrisons there at that  
 “ Time? What Augmentation was made, or Forces sent  
 “ thither, from the Time of the Intelligence, to the Time  
 “ of the Invasion? What Orders has been given with  
 “ Relation to the Garrisons, and when, both before and  
 “ since the Invasion, from the Time of the first Intelli-  
 “ gence?

Several other Peers spoke, tho' with more Tem-  
 per, to the same purpose; whereupon the House  
 appointed a Committee, to inquire into the State  
 of the Nation, in relation to the intended Invasion;  
 and order'd an Address to be presented to her  
 Majesty, to desire that the Papers, concerning  
 that Affair, might be laid before them: Which  
 Her Majesty was pleas'd to direct accordingly.

On the Twenty Second of January, the Com-  
 mons resolv'd to present Two Addresses to Her  
 Majesty

A. C.  
1708.

Majesty, the first, 'That she would be pleased to give Directions, That there might be laid before the House, a List of the Ships of War that were employ'd upon Account of the late intended Invasion of *Scotland*, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Bing*, and Rear-Admiral *Baker*, and of the Names of the Captains who were employ'd in that Expedition, and what Journals had been deliver'd in, relating to the same: And the other, 'That such Treaties or Agreements, as had been made in relation to Contributions, might also be laid before them: Which was afterwards done, according to their Desire.

\* Jan. 22. The same \* Day, the House unanimously resolv'd, 'That the Commons of *Great Britain* being truly sensible, not only of the great and eminent Services perform'd by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, the last Successful Campaign, so much to the Honour of *Great Britain*, and Advantage of all *Europe*; but also the indefatigable Zeal he persevered in, for the Service of the Common-Cause Abroad, while he might, with Reason, expect to be receiv'd with all the Marks of Honour and Satisfaction at Home, did, with a just Regard to his glorious Actions, return him the Thanks of the House: And Order'd their Speaker to transmit the same to his Grace; which being done accordingly, the Duke of *Marlborough* was pleased to return the following Answer:

*Brussels, February 13. 1709.*

S I R,

His Grace's  
Answer:

I Am extremely sensible of the Great Honour  
" which the House of Commons have done  
" me in the Vote you have been pleased to  
" transmit to me by their Order: Nothing can  
" give me more Satisfaction, than to find the Ser-  
" vices, I endeavour'd to do the Queen and my  
" Country,



Queen ANNE's Reign.

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A. C.

1708.

“ to Country, so acceptable to the House of Com-  
“ mons: And I beg the Favour of you to assure  
“ them, I shall never think any Pains or Perse-  
“ verance too great, if I may (by God's Blessing)  
“ be instrumental in procuring a safe and honour-  
“ able Peace for her Majesty, and my Fellow  
“ Subjects. I am with Truth,

S I R,

Your most faithful

humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

An Order having been † made by her Ma-Jan. 13.  
jesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of her Maje-  
sty's Pleasure to them signified ' That in the Form *Order of*  
' of Prayer with Thanksgiving to Almighty God, *the Council*  
' to be used in all Churches and Chappels within *for leaving*  
' this Realm, every Year upon the Eighth day of *out the*  
' March, (being the day on which her Majesty *Prayers,*  
' began her Happy Reign ) in the Prayer at *for the*  
the Communion Service, immediately before the *Queen's*  
reading of the Epistle for the Queen, as Supreme *Royal of-*  
Governor of this Church, these Words following  
be left out, ' And that these Blessings may be con-  
' tinued to After-ages, make the Queen, we pray  
' thee, an happy Mother of Children, who be-  
' ing Educated in thy true Faith and Fear, may  
' happily succeed her in the Government of these  
' Kingdoms; And that no Edition of the Book of  
Common-Prayer, with the above-mention'd *Form*  
*of Prayer and Thanksgiving,* be Printed but with  
this Amendment; which Order seem'd to inti-  
mate, That the Queen design'd to pass the Re-  
mainder of her precious Life in Viduity: Mr.  
*Watson*, Son to the Lord *Rockingham* \* mov'd in \* Jan. 15.  
the House of Commons, ' That an humble Ad-  
dress

A. C.

1708

*Address of  
both Houses  
to the  
Queen for  
her second  
Marriage.*

Address be presented to her Majesty, That she would not suffer her just Grief so far to prevail, but would have such Indulgence to the hearty Desires of her Subjects, as to entertain Thoughts of a second Marriage. This Motion being seconded by several other Members, was unanimously carried, and a Committee appointed to draw up the said Address, which being † agreed to by the House, and the Lords having \* given their Concurrence to the same, was on the Twenty Eighth of January, presented to her Majesty, by the Lord Chancellor, on the Part of the House of Peers, and by the Speaker of the Commons, on the Part of their House, being as follows:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, being truly and deeply sensible of the many and great Blessings we have enjoyed during the whole Course of Your Majesty's most Glorious Reign, do most humbly conceive we should be unexcusably wanting to our selves and the whole Kingdom, if we should neglect to use our most Zealous Endeavours, that those Blessings may be derived down to future Ages; and therefore, with Hearts full of the most profound Respect and Duty to Your Royal Person, we most humbly beseech Your Majesty Graciously to Consider the Universal Desires, and most Humble Supplications of Your Faithful Subjects, that Your Majesty would not so far Indulge Your just Grief, as to Decline the Thoughts of a Second Marriage.

This would be an unspeakable Joy to Your People, who would joyn their most fervent Prayers to Almighty God to Bless Your Majesty with Royal Issue: All of them Concurring in this  
Opinion,

“ Opinion, That no greater Happiness can be De-  
“ fired for Your Kingdoms, than that they and their  
“ Children may long continue under the Gentle  
“ and Gracious Government of Your Majesty and  
“ Your Posterity.

A. C.

1703.

Her Majesties Answer to this Ad-  
dress was,

*THE frequent Marks of Duty and Af-  
fection to My Person and Government,  
which I receive from both Houses of Parlia-  
ment, must needs be very acceptable to  
Me.*

*The Provision I have made for the Pro-  
testant Succession, will always be a Proof;  
how much I have at My Heart the future  
Happiness of the Kingdom.*

*The Subject of this Address is of such a  
Nature, that I am Perswaded you do not  
Expect a particular Answer.*

Mr.

A. C.  
1709.

\* Jan. 26.

Mr. Speaker, having, the next \* Day, reported this Answer to the House of Commons, they resolv'd to present another Address to her Majesty to return her their Thanks for the same.

*Address about the Papers concerning W. Greg.*

*The Recruiting Bill pass Jan. 26.*

Three Days † before, The Commons resolv'd to present another Address to Her Majesty, ' That she would be pleas'd to give Directions, That all ' Papers and Proceedings, concerning the Examinations, Confessions, and Condemnation of ' *William Gregg*, sometime since executed for ' High-Treason, might be laid before the House : Which Address being presented to the Queen, her Majesty gave Directions according to the Desire of the Commons. The same † day, the Queen having granted a Commission, under the Great Seal, for the passing the Royal Assent to a Bill agreed to by both Houses, the Commons, at the Desire of the Lords Commissioners, went up to the House of Peers, where the said Commission being read, their Lordships passed the Royal Assent to the Bill entituled, *an Act for the Speedy and Effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines for the Service of the Year 1709.*

*Resolution for making the Laws relating to High-Treason the same.*

On the 28th of *January*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House took into Consideration that Part of the Speech of the Lords Commissioners for Opening and Holding this present Parliament, which relates to the Improvement of the Union, and Resolv'd, ' That the Laws, relating to High-Treason, be the same throughout ' the whole Kingdom : Which Resolution was, the next day, agreed to by the House ; and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon,

On the first Day of *February*, a Petition of *John Huggins*, Esq, High-Bailiff of *Westminster*, committed to the Prison of *Newgate* the 16<sup>th</sup> of *December* last, was presented to the House, importing, 'That he was very sorry he had incur'd the Displeasure of the House, by not tendring the Oath of *Abjuration* when required so to do, in the late Election of Citizens to serve in Parliament for the City of *Westminster*, and ask'd Pardon of the House, and pray'd their Compassion, and that he might be relieved: Upon the Reading of which Petition it was order'd, 'That the Keeper of the Goal of *Newgate* should bring *Mr. Huggins* to the Bar of the House the next Morning, in order to his being discharg'd; which was done accordingly, after he had, on his Knees, receiv'd a Reprimand from *Mr. Speaker*. Two Days (c) after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, went upon the further Consideration of the Supply, and resolv'd,

A. C.  
1702.

*Mr. Huggins's Petition.*

*He is reprimanded and discharged.*

Febr. 2<sup>d</sup>.  
(c) Febr. 4<sup>th</sup>. Resolutions about the Supply.

1<sup>st</sup>, That Five hundred forty nine thousand two hundred thirty five Pound twelve Shillings and eight Pence three Farthings, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge of maintaining Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for Payment of Invalids for the Service of the Year 1709, including Five thousand Men to serve on Board the Fleet.

2<sup>dly</sup>, That One hundred eighty thousand Pounds be granted for the Charge of the Office of Her Majesty's Ordnance for the Land Service of the Year 1709.

3<sup>dly</sup>, That Forty nine thousand three hundred ten Pounds four Shillings and ten Pence half Penny be granted for the Payment of one Year's Interest of the Unsatisfied Debentures charged upon the *Irish* Forfeitures.

4<sup>thly</sup>, That three thousand five hundred Pounds be granted for the Charge of Circulating the Old *Exchequer* Bills for another Year.

5<sup>thly</sup>, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty for carrying on the Coinage of the Gold and Silver of this Kingdom.

These Resolutions being the next (d) Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in, for Continuing the former Acts for

(d) Febr. 9<sup>th</sup>.

A. G.  
1707.(d) Febr.  
5th.

Mr. Wortley Montague moves for a general Naturalization. A Bill for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants or-  
der'd to be brought in.

*the Encouragement of the Oinago.* The same (d) Day, the Commons unanimously resolv'd, 'That a Committee be appointed to consider of Methods for the effectual Execution of the several Laws now in force, for excluding from the House of Commons; Officers, and such as receive Pensions during Plea-  
'sure, and to report their Opinion therein to the House; which Committee was appointed accordingly. This done, Mr. Wortley (*Montague*) made a Motion for the bringing in a Bill for the Naturalizing Foreign Protestants: And, in a fine Speech, shew'd the Advantages that would accrue to the Nation, by such an Act; Alledging, amongst other Particulars, 'The Example of the King of Prussia, who had not only invited; but furnish'd Abun-  
'dance of French Refugees with Means to settle in his Dominions; where he had fertilis'd an almost barren Country, improv'd Trade, and vastly increas'd his Revenue: Adding, That if Foreigners were in-  
'duced to settle under a Despotick Government, where they found Protection and Encouragement, they would undoubtedly be the more inclin'd to bring their Effects, at least their Industry into Great Bri-  
'tain, where they would share the Privileges of a Free Nation. Mr. Compton, and several other Members back'd Mr. Wortley's Motion; And Mr. Campion saying only, 'That if such a Bill were brought in, there should be a Clause inserted in it for obli-  
'ging such Foreigners, as should be willing to enjoy the Benefit of it, to receive the Sacrament accord-  
'ing to the Usage of the Church of England; the House order'd the said Bill to be brought in, and appointed Mr. Wortley, Mr. Gale, the Lord William Paulet, Mr. Nevil, Sir Joseph Jekill, Sir Peter King, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Solicitor General to prepare and bring in the same.

\* Feb. 7<sup>th</sup>. Resolves about the Supply.  
181083 l.  
and  
144000 l.  
granted.

(d) Febr.  
8<sup>th</sup>.

Two Days after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply, and resolv'd, 'To grant 1<sup>st</sup>, One Million eighty one thou-  
'sand, eighty three Pounds and four Pence, for Maintaining the Forces in Her Majesty's Pay, to  
'serve in Spain and Portugal for the Service of the Year 1709. And 2<sup>dy</sup>, One hundred and forty four thousand Pounds, towards Defraying the Charge  
'of Transporting Land-Forces: Which Resolutions were agreed to the next (d) Day. On

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of *February*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, did also resolve to grant to Her Majesty, 1<sup>st</sup>, Five hundred fifty three thousand eight hundred fifty five Pounds, fourteen Shillings and four Pence, for Her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to her Allies, pursuant to the Treaties, for the Service of the Year 1709. And 2<sup>dly</sup>, 310748 l. 7s. 11 d. to defray the extraordinary Charges of the War already incur'd, and not before provided for by Parliament: Which Resolutions were likewise agreed to by the House, the next (e) Day.

A. C.  
1703.

As also  
553845 l.  
and  
310748 l.

(e) Feb. 12.

The Funds already found out scarce answering one half of the necessary Sums for the Service of the Year 1709. and the Commons being not a little puzzled about Ways and Means to raise the rest, our Wise Ministry bethought themselves of Encouraging the *Bank of England*, to lay the following *Proposition* before that House:

The Governour and Company of the *Bank of England* humbly propose, That their present Fund of One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum*, payable out of the five-Sevenths of the nine Pence *per Barrel*, Excise, being continued to them unto the first of *August*, One thousand seven hundred and eleven, they are contented after that time to accept six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, for their Original Stock of Twelve hundred thousand Pounds, together with Four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, towards their Charges of Management (hitherto paid them) out of the said Fund. After which Payments, there being a Remainder of Twenty four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, on the said Fund, they are ready to advance Four hundred thousand Pounds, at such times as shall be agreed upon, at six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, being allow'd a Discount at Six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, for such Money, from the respective times of its Advance, until the said first of *August*, One thousand seven hundred and eleven. And they humbly annex to this Article, That they be continued a Corporation, with the said Fund pre-serv'd entire to them, for the Term of Twenty one Years, from the said first of *August*, One thousand seven hundred and Eleven, with all the Grants,

Proposals of  
the Bank of  
England  
to the Com-  
mons.

A. C.

1703.



‘ Privileges, and Immunities, they now enjoy, by  
 ‘ Virtue or in Pursuance of any Act or Acts of Par-  
 ‘ liament, redeemable afterwards by Parliament, on  
 ‘ a Year’s Notice, and Repayment of the Twelve  
 ‘ hundred thousand Pounds first advanc’d, and  
 ‘ likewise of the Four hundred thousand Pounds new  
 ‘ to be advanc’d, and all Moneys then due upon  
 ‘ Tallies, *Exchequer-Orders*, or other Parliamentary  
 ‘ Securities.

‘ They are content to take an Annuity of Six  
 ‘ Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, payable to them out  
 ‘ of the Duties on Houses, for all the *Exchequer-*  
 ‘ Bills that have been made out to them; and which,  
 ‘ for any Arrears of Interest to be due the Five and  
 ‘ twentieth of *March* next, are to be made out to  
 ‘ them, in Pursuance of the Act of Parliament in  
 ‘ that Behalf (redeemable by Parliament on a Year’s  
 ‘ Notice) and to deliver up the said Bills, as fast as  
 ‘ they can get them into their Custody, to be can-  
 ‘ cel’d, so as sufficient Provision be made for the  
 ‘ Payments of the said Annuity Weekly, for the in-  
 ‘ termediate time, between the said Five and twen-  
 ‘ tieth of *March* next, and the first of *August*, One  
 ‘ thousand seven hundred and ten, when the said  
 ‘ Duties on Houses are first to become payable, by  
 ‘ the Act last mention’d; Or, That they be allow’d  
 ‘ Interest upon the whole, by way of Rebate, for  
 ‘ the said intermediate time: And so that their  
 ‘ Fund of One hundred thousand Pounds *per An-*  
 ‘ *num*, and Corporation, have the Prolongation de-  
 ‘ sir’d by the first Article.

‘ The two preceding Articles being agreed to, To  
 ‘ supply the publick Exigencies farther than they are  
 ‘ now able to do, the present Proprietors (being al-  
 ‘ low’d the Dividend of *March* next) are willing to  
 ‘ admit new Subscriptions for doubling the present  
 ‘ Stock, paid in, of two Millions two hundred, and  
 ‘ one thousand one hundred seventy one Pounds, ten  
 ‘ Shillings, (upon the Payment of one hundred and  
 ‘ fifteen Pounds for every hundred Pounds subscrib’d)  
 ‘ in order to enable them to circulate two Millions  
 ‘ five hundred thousand Pounds, in *Exchequer-*  
 ‘ Bills, for the Government, provided they be not  
 ‘ oblig’d to such Circulation, unless the Subscrip-  
 ‘ tions above-mention’d be completed. And in case  
 ‘ they



they are completed, they are willing to undertake the Circulation of such Bills, to the Value of the said two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds, upon the Terms, Allowances, and Conditions following, (which they pray may be receiv'd as part of the Proposal contain'd in this Article,) *viz.*

That a sufficient Fund or Funds be appropriated for the paying off and cancelling the whole two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds, in some certain time.

That a sufficient Fund or Funds be appropriated for the Payment of one hundred and fifty thousand Pounds yearly (being six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, upon the said two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds) to be thus applied, *viz.* seventy five thousand Pounds, one Moiety thereof for the payment of Interest on the Bills, to run at three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, or two Pence a Day for each hundred Pounds, and in proportion for lesser Sums; and seventy five thousand Pounds, or three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, to be paid Quarterly to the Bank, for the Circulation of the said Bills, as Money, after they have pass'd through the Revenue, and re-issued from the *Exchequer*, (in proportion to what they are standing out) till the whole Sum be paid off, or cancell'd.

That the Interest of such *Exchequer* Bills be paid off and clear'd at the *Exchequer*, before re-issued from thence.

That such Bills be first issued at convenient Distances of times, with regard to the publick Services.

That the Bills so made out be receiv'd in all Taxes, Loans, and Payments whatsoever, upon any Aids and Duties, Granted, or to be Granted, to Her Majesty, till the full Cancelling or paying off all of them; and that until the said time they may be lock'd up as Money in Her Majesty's *Exchequer*.

That the Bank be no longer obliged to such Circulation or Contract, than that the said Premium of three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum* be duly paid them, and the said Bills be accepted, in all Payments, as aforesaid.

A. C.

1703.



‘ That the *Bank* be not obliged to answer them as Money, till the Bills are Re-issued from the *Exchequer*.

‘ That the Bearers of such Bills may have Right to demand the Payment of them, from any Receiver, or Collector of Her Majesty’s Revenue throughout *Great Britain*, out of the publick Money in his Hand.

‘ That no more *Exchequer* Bills be issued or made out by Authority of Parliament, or otherwise, without the Consent of the *Bank*.

‘ That such Agreement made with the *Bank*, be continu’d till the said Bills are paid off and cancelled.

‘ That no Member of the *Bank*, for, or by reason only of his acting in the said Circulation, be disabled from being a Member of Parliament.

‘ That the *Bank* have all other Privileges and Exemptions in relation to the said *Exchequer* Bills, as they are Intituled to by Act of Parliament for the Bills they now circulate, with such farther Privileges as the Parliament in their Wisdom shall think fit, for the better Enabling them to perform the Contract proposed.

These Proposals having been referred to a Committee of the whole House, upon a Report from the said Committee, the Comitions \* came to these Resolutions;

\* Feb. 10.  
The Proposal of the Bank accepted.

1. *THAT* towards the Raising the Supply Granted to Her Majesty, the Proposition of the Governour and Company of the Bank of England, for Raising of several Sums, Amounting to Two Millions Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds; upon such Terms and Conditions, and with such Discount, and by such Subscription, as are therein mentioned, be accepted.

2. *THAT* an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She will be graciously Pleas’d to Issue a Commission under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, for taking Subscriptions; for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Governour and Company of the Bank of England, for the better Enabling them to comply with the Proposition of the said Governour and Company, agreed to by the House.

Pursuant to the Commons Address, the Queen by a Commission under the Great Seal of Great Bri-

tain,

tain, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> of February, 'Constituted and  
' Appointed Sir Thomas Abney, Sir Jonathan An-  
' drens, and divers other Persons therein named,  
' or any Seven or more of them, to be Commis-  
' sioners for taking the Voluntary Subscriptions that  
' should be made by, or for any Persons or Persons,  
' Natives or Foreigners, Bodies Politique or Corpo-  
' rate, of any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceed-  
' ing in the whole, the Sum of Two Millions Two  
' Hundred and One Thousand One Hundred Seven-  
' ty One Pounds Ten Shillings, to be added to, and  
' engrafted upon the like Sum of Two Millions Two  
' Hundred and One Thousand One Hundred Seven-  
' ty One Pounds Ten Shillings, (being the present  
' Stock paid in of the said Governour and Compa-  
' ny) for the doubling thereof. And who should  
' pay down at the time of the said Subscription, one  
' Fifth Part of the Sums by them respectively Sub-  
' scribed; and be willing to pay the remaining Four  
' Fifth Parts thereof, together with Fifteen Pounds  
' per Cent. more (being in all One Hundred and Fifteen  
' Pounds for every Hundred Pound Subscribed) in  
' the manner, and at such times as should be appoint-  
' ed, either by Act of Parliament; or by the Court  
' of Directors of the Governour and Company of  
' the Bank of England. Accordingly, the Books for  
taking in Subscriptions being open'd at *Mercet's*  
*Hall, London*, on Tuesday the 22d of February, 'a-  
bout Nine of the Clock in the Morning, the whole  
Sum of Two Millions Two Hundred and One Thou-  
sand Seventy One Pounds Ten Shillings, Sterling,  
was entirely completed about One a Clock in the  
Afternoon; and such was the Crowd of People that  
brought their Money to that Fund, that near One  
Million more would have been Subscribed that very  
Day, if there had been room. A pregnant and  
memorable Instance, First, of the Wealth of the  
*British* Nation, who after so long and expensive a  
War, could raise so vast a Sum, in so short a time;  
Secondly, Of their hearty Affection to Her Majesty's  
Person and Government, and entire Confidence in  
the present Settlement; and in the last place, Of  
the Wisdom of Her Majesty's Ministers, by whose  
Influence the last Parliament supported the sinking  
Credit of the Bank of England, which ever since its

The Queen's  
Commission  
for taking  
in Subscrip-  
tions.

The Capital  
Stock of  
the Bank of  
England  
doubled by  
Subscrip-  
tions in Four  
Hours.  
Feb. 22.

Reflections  
upon it.

A. C.  
1703

The Project  
of a Royal  
Bank in  
France  
comes to  
nothing.

Establishment had been so great a Support to the State! It is remarkable, that much about the time that the Proposition for doubling the Capital Stock of the said Bank was depending, the *French Court* made a Project for setting up a *Royal-Bank*, for Circulating their *Mint-Bills*; but their Design being found to be impracticable, by Reason of the great Scarcity of Money in that Kingdom, Monsieur *Des Marets*, Comptroller-General of the *French King's* Finances, to palliate their Disappointment under the Pretence of Publick-Spirits, caused the following Advertisement to be publish'd in his Name :

'The *Bank* which was propos'd, cannot be set up  
'for two Reasons; The first is, That its Establish-  
'ment must be a *Work of Time*; The second, That  
'the Spirit of Usury, which always prevails over  
'the best Designs for the Relief of the Publick, has  
'manifested it self to such a degree, on the Noise  
'of establishing the Bank, that 'tis judg'd to be  
'more prudent to yield to the time, than to op-  
'pose it too resolutely. These are the Reasons which  
'determine the King to lay aside for the present, that  
'Establishment. You need not make this a Secret,  
'but may publickly acquaint herewith the Bankers  
'and Exchange Brokers.

Moreover, it is worth Observation, That at this very time Monsieur *Bernard*, a famous Banker in *Paris*, whose extensive Credit with the most eminent Merchants, both at home and abroad, was the best Support of the *French King's* Finances, not being able to answer the Demands made upon him, particularly from *Lyons*; the Magistrates of that City, by the King's Order, put off the usual Payments of Bills of Exchange. This in Foreign Countries was look'd upon as a kind of *National Bankruptcy*; and, together with the sudden Doubling of the Bank of *England*, undoubtedly inclin'd the *French Court* to entertain very serious Thoughts of Peace; to propose which, they had sent the President *de Ronille* into the *Netherlands*.

Overtures  
of Peace  
by France.

Address a-  
bout Compo-  
sition of  
Publick  
Debts.

On Wednesday the 26th of *February*, the Commons resolv'd to 'Address Her Majesty, that she would  
'give Directions that there might be laid before  
'them, an Account of what Publick Debts had  
'been compounded; what had been receiv'd upon  
'such

A. C.  
1705.

' such Compositions, and what Receivers had com-  
' pounded. Then the House took into Considerati-  
on the Petition of the Royal-Burroughs of *North-*  
*Britain*, formerly call'd *Scotland*, which was in sub-  
stance the same as had been presented to the House  
towards the end of the last Sessions of the last Par-  
liament, without any effect. It set forth, That by  
' the Treaty of Union it is provided, *That all Fish ex-*  
' *ported from Scotland beyond the Seas, which shall be cur'd*  
' *with foreign Salt only, shall have the same Eases, Premi-*  
' *ums, and Draw-backs, as are, or shall be allow'd to*  
' *such Persons as export the like Fish from England;*  
' *And that for the Encouragement of the Herring-Fi-*  
' *shing, there shall be allow'd and paid to the Subjects*  
' *Inhabitants of Great Britain, (during the present Al-*  
' *lowances for other Fish) Ten Shillings and Five Pence*  
' *Sterling for every Barrel of White Herring which shall*  
' *be exported from Scotland.* That upon the Faith  
' and Credit of the Act of Union, divers Quantities of  
' *Herrings, Cod and Salmon*, were cured with foreign  
' Salt only; the Draw-Back of which Fish amounted  
' to 26967 l. 9 s. 1 d. in the whole: And that the  
' Custom-House Officers of *North Britain* had not  
' only refused Payment, but even Deben ures for the  
' *Eases, Premiums, and Draw-backs* by the said Act  
' directed; alledging, that the Salt wherewith such  
' Fish was cured (being in *Scotland* before the 1st of  
*May 1707.*) did not pay the high Duties: Of which  
Grievance the Petitioners pray'd to be reliev'd. A  
warm Debate arising upon the Matter of this Peti-  
tion, the same was adjourn'd to the *Monday* fol-  
lowing.

Petition of  
the Royal  
Burroughs  
of Scotland.

The next (f) Day being appointed by Her Maje- *Thanks,*  
sty's Proclamation, for a publick *Thanksgiving* for *ving Day*  
the many and great Successes of Her Majesty's Arms, (f) *Feb. 17,*  
and those of Her Allies the last Campaign; the  
Queen went, with the usual Solemnity, to St. *James's*  
Chappel, where an Anthem being sung, to Musick  
composed by Mr. *Crofts*, Dr. *Manningham*, Dean of  
*Windsor*, preach'd an excellent Sermon. The same  
Day Dr. *Trimnel* Lord Bishop of *Norwich* preach'd  
before the House of Lords, and Mr. *Hare* before the  
Commons: Who \* order'd him Thanks for his Ser-  
mon. Monsieur *Vryberge*, Envoy Extraordinary from  
the States-General, gave (f) that Day, a magnifi- (f) *Feb. 18,*  
cent

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1709.

† Feb. 18.  
Resolution  
towards  
raising the  
Supply.

cent Entertainment to the Lord-High-Treasurer, Count *Gallas* the Imperial Minister, and some other Persons of Distinction.

The same Day † the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, *Resolv'd*, ' That towards raising the Fund of One hundred fifty thousand Pound *per Annum*, pursuant to the Proposition of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, agreed to by the House, for raising part of the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1709. the further Subsidy of Tunnage and Poundage, commonly called the Two Thirds of the Subsidies which were granted by the Act of the Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entitled, *An Act for granting to Her Majesty a further Subsidy upon Wines and Merchandizes Imported*, be continued from the Expiration of the Term last granted therein, and be payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors. Which Resolution being reported the

\* Feb. 19.

next \* Day, was agreed to by the House.

† Feb. 21.

A Bill order'd to be brought in for allowing Draw-Backs, &c. to the Scots.

Two Days † after the Commons resumed the adjourn'd Debate upon the Matter of the Petition of the Representatives of the Royal Burroughs of *Scotland*: Which being read, and the Council for the Court of Managers for the United Trade of the *English Company* Trading to the *East-Indies*, heard, and then withdrawn, A Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For ascertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowances to be made upon the Exportation from Scotland of Fish, Beef, and Pork cur'd with foreign Salt, imported before the First Day of May 1707.*

Address for an Account of Pensions paid to Members of Parliament.

The 23d. of the same Month the Commons resolv'd to Address Her Majesty, ' That She would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House, an Account of what Pensions had been paid out of *Secret-Service-Money*, to Members of Parliament, or any in trust for them, if any such there were: According to which Address Her Majesty caus'd, afterwards, the said Account to be laid before the House.

Reasons against a general Naturalization.

Whilst the *Bill for the Naturalizing of foreign Protestants* was depending, a Paper was printed, and industriously dispers'd, containing in substance, I. ' That the *Conflux of Aliens* as would probably be the Effect of such a Law, *might prove dangerous to our Constitution*; for these would owe Allegiance to their

‘ their respective Princes, and retain a Fondness for  
 ‘ their Native Countries; and therefore whensoever  
 ‘ a War should break out, might prove so many  
 ‘ Spies and Enemies. Besides, under this Pretence,  
 ‘ the profess’d Enemies of our Establish’d Church and Re-  
 ‘ lligion, might flock over with design to effect their  
 ‘ Overthrow. II. That a General Naturalization might  
 ‘ undoubtedly spread an universal Disgust and Fedlony  
 ‘ throughout the Nation; particularly, in those Cities  
 ‘ and Towns that are Places of Manufacture: There  
 ‘ having been many Complaints and Cominations  
 ‘ in London, and elsewhere, on occasion of Foreign-  
 ‘ ers. III. That the Design of inviting Multitudes  
 ‘ of Aliens to settle here, might prove, in time, a  
 ‘ further Mischief; for they would not only be ca-  
 ‘ pable of Voting at Elections, but also of being  
 ‘ chosen Members of Parliament; have Admission  
 ‘ into Places of Trust and Authority; which, in Pro-  
 ‘ cess of Time, might endanger our ancient Polity  
 ‘ and Government; and by frequent Intermaria-  
 ‘ ges, go a great way to blot out and extinguish the  
 ‘ English Race. IV. That anciently Naturalizations,  
 ‘ by Act of Parliament, were seldom or never made but  
 ‘ upon special Reasons and particular Occasions. And  
 ‘ tho’ some Acts have given Encouragement to fo-  
 ‘ reign Merchants and Weavers to settle here; it  
 ‘ was when our Weaving Trade, and other Manufa-  
 ‘ ctures were inconsiderable to the Advancement they  
 ‘ have since attain’d. Besides, from the Settlement  
 ‘ of the great Customs in Edward I’s time, in all  
 ‘ Acts of Parliament for Subsidies since paid, Aliens  
 ‘ had always been charg’d with an Increase of Cu-  
 ‘ stoms, above Natives, and a Discrimination kept  
 ‘ up between them, as was particularly remark’d  
 ‘ by the learned Chief Justice Hale, in a Tract a-  
 ‘ gainst a general Naturalization. V. That it was  
 ‘ more than probable, that the greatest Number that  
 ‘ would come over would be of poor People, which would  
 ‘ be of fatal Consequence with respect to the many poor in-  
 ‘ ferior Families, who would be reduc’d to the  
 ‘ utmost straits hereby; it being evident, that no  
 ‘ Hands were wanted to carry on our Manufactures,  
 ‘ from the great Quantities that lay on Hand, their  
 ‘ Cheapness, and the Lowness of Wages now given;  
 ‘ What then would be the Effect of such an Addi-  
 ‘ tion?

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'don? For these Aliens would altogether settle in  
 ' places of Manufacture; there being no instances  
 ' of any of the late *Refugees* betaking themselves to  
 ' the *Spade, Plough, or Flail*. Secondly, It would  
 ' be a very great Charge to those Parishes where-  
 ' in they would settle: There being now great Num-  
 ' bers of *French*, who for want of Work were re-  
 ' lieved, and in great measure, maintain'd by the  
 ' Queen's Bounty, and Charity of their Churches,  
 ' and other well dispos'd Persons; who, when Na-  
 ' turaliz'd, would have recourse to their own re-  
 ' spective Parishes for an Allowance. VI. That a  
 ' general *Naturalization* would, in effect, defeat the  
 ' *Patent of the Act of Navigation*, which had always  
 ' been esteem'd to conduce to the Interest of the Na-  
 ' tion, by the Incouragement and Increase of *En-*  
 ' *lish* Mariners, and advance of Trade. VII. That  
 ' hereby, in process of time, *Aliens* would be advanc'd  
 ' in Riches, and Her Majesty's Subjects impoverish'd:  
 ' For those beneficial Trades of Buying and Selling  
 ' by Commissions, Remittances, and Exchanges of  
 ' Money, would, in great measure, be engross'd by  
 ' Foreigners, by reason of their many Friends and  
 ' Relations abroad. Besides, such Aliens generally  
 ' living in Lodgings, and at little Charge, frequent-  
 ' ly escaping publick Taxes and Parish Duties,  
 ' would be able to under-sell and undermine the  
 ' Native Merchants. VIII. That hereby the *Treasure*  
 ' of the Nation would be exhausted and remitted into fo-  
 ' reign Parts: For it might well be supposed, that  
 ' those Aliens that have valuable Estates, could not  
 ' or would not transport the greatest part thereof  
 ' hither; and leaving Children and their nearest  
 ' Relations behind them, they would come hither on-  
 ' ly upon a design of getting Riches, and to return  
 ' home again therewith; particularly upon a pro-  
 ' spect of War: An instance of, which we had in  
 ' the practice of our Merchants, who when they  
 ' have got Estates abroad, constantly return home  
 ' to enjoy the same. IX. That the *Queen's Customs*  
 ' would hereby be considerably diminish'd: For many  
 ' Statutes which lay a greater Duty on Aliens than  
 ' on Natives, would as to this be repeal'd. X. That  
 ' opportunity would hereby be given to Merchants to co-  
 ' lour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers be-  
 ' yond



yond Sea, their Correspondents, Friends, or Relations, either out of Friendship, to the great Detriment of Her Majesty's Customs and Trade of the Native Subjects: A practice which was offer'd to be prov'd before their late Majesties and the Lords of the Treasury; which Reasons did influence the Judgments of our Ancestors, as appears by the Statutes of 1 H. 7. c. 11. 11 H. 7. c. 14. 22 H. 8. c. 8. XI. That the Duties of Package and Scavage of the Goods of all Merchants, as well Denizens as Aliens, were the indispensable Right and Inheritance of the Commonalty and Citizens of London, let to Farm by Lease (wherein are about 18 Years to come) for a Fine of 1000 l. and the yearly Rent of 950 l. and among other things, are by Act of Parliament charged towards the raising of 8000 l. per Annum for ever, to the Orphans and other Creditors of the said City; which Duties would be wholly lost, to the great Prejudice of the said City, and would render them incapable to support the Government of the same. XII. And in the last place, That the Nation being now engag'd in an expensive, though necessary War; Taxes high, Trade obstructed, great quantities of Woollen, and other Manufactures lay unsold: And as the Effect hereof, the several Prices of making them very small; many Families destitute of Work throughout the Kingdom: What then, at such a time as this, must be the Consequence of inviting hither, by a general Naturalization, Multitudes of poor Foreigners, who would only employ themselves in Trade and Manufactures? On the other hand, the City of London having (l) petition'd the Commons, that (l) Feb. 18. they might be heard by their Council against the said Bill; and their Request being granted, their Lawyers (m) chiefly insisted on the XI<sup>th</sup> of the beforemention'd Reasons; but upon Examination, (m) Feb. 24. The City of London's Council heard against the Bill. it was found, that the Duties of Package and Scavage did not, of late, yield above twenty Pounds per Annum, most of the foreign Merchants being already naturaliz'd. The Majority of the House easily discern'd the Captiousness of the other Popular Arguments, being thoroughly convinc'd, both by their own Observation, and the Reasons already edg'd both within and without the Walls, That (n) See the Appendix. (as the Preamble (n) of the Bill sets it forth) the Increase

*Increase of People is a Means of Advancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation: Which Maxim, the Fundamental of sound Politics, was abundantly verified, not only in Prussia, Holland, and other Protestant Countries, which had vastly increased in Riches by the French Refugees settling there; but principally in Great Britain, where, by the Industry of the said Refugees several New Manufactures had been set up, and others improv'd, to the great Advancement of Trade, and the total turning the Balance thereof, to the Prejudice of France, and Benefit of this Nation. That besides the Improvement of Commerce, the French Refugees had greatly contributed towards the Support of the Revolution Settlement, by putting the best part of their own Substance, and of their Friends and Relations Abroad, into the publick Funds: (of which they had a fresh Instance in their subscribing near 500000 l. into the Bank of England,) in so much that, by a modest Computation, the Refugees were reckon'd to have above two Millions Sterling in the Government. That as they could not be suppos'd to have brought one half of that Money into England, so it was Prudence to divert the Thoughts they might have upon the Conclusion of the War, to carry their vast Gains Abroad, (which would very much lessen the current Cash and Credit of Great Britain,) by granting them the Advantages and Privileges enjoy'd by Her Majesty's Natural-born Subjects; which would not only invite them to settle here, but likewise bring over such of their Friends and Relations as might hope to inherit their Estates. That the French Refugees, had, at all times, in their several Stations and Callings, given signal Proofs of their Love for our happy Constitution, and of their Zeal and Affection for the Government; And in particular such of them as had Military Employments; which they had discharg'd, both in the late and present War, with distinguish'd Bravery and Conduct. That this War had already consum'd such a vast Number of Men, that it was highly necessary to supply that Loss by inviting Foreigners to come over, whether the War continued, which would still encrease the Scarcity of Men; or whether it was drawing to a Period, in which Case a great Number of Hands would*

would be requisite to carry on the Manufactures. And in short, That all the Objections against a Naturalization were grounded upon this false Supposition, That *Foreigners would ever continue, and be look'd upon as such*: Which was sufficiently confuted by past and daily Experience. Upon the whole Matter, it was resolv'd; That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, who were empower'd to receive a Clause for Preserving the Rights of the City of *London*: Which was accordingly inserted in it; but afterwards left out, upon a just Consideration, That most of the *French* Protestant Merchants settled in the City of *London* being already naturaliz'd by private Bills, were thereby exempted from paying the Duties of *Package* and *Scavage*; And that the *Jews*, foreign Papists, and other Traders, who could not enjoy the Benefit of this Act, were sufficient to answer the Yearly Sum at which the said Duties had been farm'd out. On the last Day of *February*, a Motion was made and the Question put, That it be also an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to continue the same Provision as was made by the Statute of King *James* the First, Cap. 11. which being carried in the Negative, the House in a Grand Committee went through the said Bill; and two Days (o) after order'd it to be engross'd. This Bill being past the House of Commons, and sent up to the Lords, the City of *London* follow'd it thither, and were there also heard by their Council, but with no better Success; for the same Reasons that had sway'd the Commons. (o) April 2.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of *February*, the Lords authorized by Her Majesty's Commission, sent a Message to the Commons, desiring their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers, whither the Commons went up; and the Commission being read, empowering the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and several other Lords to pass the Royal Assent to an Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon *Malt*, *Mum*, *Cyder* and *Perry* for the Service of the Year 1709. and to three private Bills, their Lordships pass'd the Royal Assent to those Bills accordingly. The 26<sup>th</sup> Mr. *Bromley*, having deliver'd his Report from the Committee appointed to examine the Accounts laid before the House by the Agents for Taxes, *All pass'd Feb. 24.*

A. C.

17c<sup>2</sup>.

(p) Feb. 28.  
*Addreses  
 about Ar-  
 rears of  
 Taxes and  
 Publick Ac-  
 counts; and  
 Pay of the  
 Troops.*

Taxes, the Commons resolv'd to 'address Her Ma-  
 'jesty, That She would be pleased to give the ne-  
 'cessary Orders for getting in the Arrears of the  
 'Land-Taxes, and for obliging the Receivers-Gener-  
 'al to make their Payments in due time; And  
 two Days (p) after the House resolv'd to make ano-  
 'ther Address to the Queen, 'That She would be  
 'pleased to give Directions, that an Account might  
 'be laid before the House, what Accountants had  
 'made up their Accounts for Monies issued since the  
 'Commencement of the present War, and what  
 'Process had issued against such as had not made  
 'up their Accounts. Her Majesty graciously com-  
 'ply'd with these two Addreses, as also with ano-  
 'ther, which the Commons, on the 2<sup>d</sup> Day of  
 'March, resolv'd to present to Her, for 'An Ac-  
 'count in what Monies the Forces in Her Majesty's  
 'Pay, in the several Parts where they were em-  
 'ploy'd, were paid, and at what Rates, reduc'd to  
 'Sterling Money.

*The Lord  
 Havertham  
 opens the  
 Account of  
 the Scotch  
 Invasion in  
 the House  
 of Lords  
 Feb. 25.*

On Friday the 25<sup>th</sup> of February, the Lord Haver-  
 'tham open'd in the House of Lords the Account of  
 'the Scotch Invasion, in the following Speech.

*My Lords,*  
 'THE Temper of this House, with relation to  
 'your Enquiry into the *Intended Invasion*, since  
 'your Address to Her Majesty to have the Papers  
 'laid before you, and since they have been upon  
 'your Table, is so very visible, I need not take No-  
 'tice of it, but ought rather to ask Forgiveness for  
 'my self, that I should dare so much as to mention  
 'that Matter once more to your Lordships; nor  
 'should I do it, were it not from an absolute Ne-  
 'cessity and Justice which I think is due to my self  
 'and those Lords who did me the Honour to second  
 'the Motion I made for addressing Her Majesty for  
 'those Papers; for to me it seems too much like  
 'Fear or Guilt, to sit down tamely under any Re-  
 'flection a Man has in his Power to wipe off,  
 'and there are some which we, perhaps, hereafter  
 'be reproach'd with. One is, that these Lords  
 'who made you this Motion, never so much as look'd  
 'into the Papers they call'd for, or have thought on,  
 'or mention'd that Matter since; perhaps they will  
 say

say so too, That they never intended it should come to any thing; that it was only a Cover to hide some Design they had under it; nay, I do not know but they may go so far as to say, that, under Hand, they were trying how an *Act of Grace* would relish: Should such a thing be offer'd, I know my self so innocent; as in our present Circumstances, I should not give my Consent to it, for I shall always think, that *when Horses are skittish, vicious and head-strong, let who so will be upon their Back, it is fit they should never be without a good strong Girth in their Mouths*: And as to these Papers, my Lords, I have look'd into them, and those who have done so, cannot, in my Opinion, but think of them; But that your Lordships may not have my Word for this, I will, with your Lordships Leave, take notice of some Particulars that are in them; and that you may be certain of the Truth of what I observe, I beg your Clerk may read for Vouchers the Papers themselves, as they shall be call'd for.

It will not, I presume, be denied me, that upon the 23<sup>d</sup> of February Mr. Boyle receiv'd certain Intelligence, that the intended Armament at *Dunkirk* was design'd for *Scotland*; there had been several Advices before of great Preparations making, and by the great Quantity of Fire-Arms it was judg'd to be for some Land Design. The States were apprehensive, and acquainted Her Majesty by their Minister with it; and *Scotland* had been in several Intelligences nam'd, but I do not find there was a certain Account till that of the 23<sup>d</sup> of February to Mr. Boyle.

The Queen, in her Letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> of February to the Council of *Scotland*, thinks it necessary to acquaint them with it, and that she does expect they should do their utmost for the Protection of Her Subjects and Preservation of the publick Peace; That nothing on her Part should be wanting; That she had given Orders that some of Her Troops in *Flanders* should be ready to embark, in case the Embarkation at *Dunkirk* should go on; And that Her Troops in *England* and *Ireland* were so disposed as to give what Assistance might be necessary, and in the mean time authorizes and impowers them, the Privy-Council, to give such Orders as

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' were proper to put her Forces, Forts and Garrisons there,  
' in the best Order.

' This then being allow'd, the first Question is,  
' What Number of Forces, Effective Regular Troops  
' I mean, were in Scotland at this time, that is, the  
' 23<sup>d</sup> or 25<sup>th</sup> of February 1708? I can't but observe  
' to your Lordships that there has been a great deal  
' of Care taken to conceal this from us, altho' this  
' very Account was particularly asked for by your  
' Address; yet in all that great Bundle there is not  
' one Paper from whence we can learn the Num-  
' ber: I was therefore forced to get the best Light  
' and Intelligence I could elsewhere, and have very  
' good Authority for what I am going to say, and  
' do affirm to your Lordships, That the Regular  
' Forces in Scotland, upon the 25<sup>th</sup> of February 1708,  
' were not above 1500 Men. If I am mistaken, I  
' hope some Lord here will set me right, and take  
' upon him to say what the real Number was at  
' that time.

' And since there was but 1500 Men, it is cer-  
' tain that was not a Number or Strength that could  
' be thought by any Man sufficient to secure and pro-  
' tect the Kingdom against the Invasion that threat-  
' ened it; and the Ferment that was then in the Na-  
' tion was such, that I do not find they durst so  
' much as trust their Militia with their own Defence.  
' We are therefore in the next place to consider what  
' additional Strength or Augmentation these hand-  
' ful of Men had, or what Assistance, either from  
' the Forces from Obedt, or those from Ireland, or  
' English Troops from hence.

' As to Augmentations or Additions, I find there  
' was little or nothing done as to that part. The  
' Parliament indeed had, on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December  
' 1707, rais'd the Establishment of the Forces in  
' Scotland from 2834 to 4932; but it appears by a  
' Letter from the Earl of Leven to the Earl of Mar,  
' of the 7<sup>th</sup> of March, that little notice had as yet  
' been taken of what the Parliament had done; for  
' in that Letter to the Earl of Mar, he intreats him  
' again to mind the Establishment, and let him know if  
' he shall give Encouragement to any who should be wil-  
' ling to take Arms to join them, and says farther, he  
' hopes at least, that so much of the Levy Money as is due  
' since

“ since the 24<sup>th</sup> of December will be given now ; for that  
 “ would buy some Horses, and levy some Men : So that  
 “ by this Letter it appears there was no Money given  
 “ to levy Men, or increase the Forces in Scotland, tho’  
 “ there was 3600 Men wanting at that time, and had  
 “ been so ever since the Parliament had voted the  
 “ Establishment in December, and tho’ our Danger,  
 “ at that time, from the want of them was so very  
 “ great and evident, which seems very astonishing.  
 “ Nor does it appear that any Directions, or Mo-  
 “ ney for this or any other Service, till the Inva-  
 “ sion was over, was order’d here till the 12<sup>th</sup> of  
 “ March; and then indeed on the 13<sup>th</sup>, the Earl of  
 “ Marr writes from hence to the Earl of Leven, That  
 “ my Lord Treasurer had order’d the People of the Cu-  
 “ stoms and Excise to answer the Earl of Leven with  
 “ Money for Provisions, and other necessary Charges;  
 “ and further says, That my Lord Marlborough told  
 “ him that very Morning, which was the 13<sup>th</sup>, that the  
 “ Scotch Establishment would be ended that Day; he  
 “ knows not how they have made it, or if they have alter’d  
 “ any thing that we had concerted with St. Johns, or if  
 “ any thing be omitted; but he hoped they have not.

‘Tis very true, Her Majesty in Her second Letter  
 “ of the 8<sup>th</sup> of March to the Council of Scotland, re-  
 “ commends to them to give present Directions to  
 “ put Her Forts, Garrisons, and Magazines there, in a  
 “ good Posture of Defence, and says, That what shall  
 “ be expended towards these Ends by their Warrants shall  
 “ be repaid, for which she has already given Orders :  
 “ What those Orders were, or to whom given, are  
 “ not to be found among the Papers; but it is very  
 “ evident, that there was no Order for one Farthing  
 “ of Money, to answer either the Orders of the  
 “ Council, or the Earl of Leven’s necessary Charges,  
 “ out of any Branch of the Revenue, or otherwise;  
 “ for in a Letter of the Earl of Leven to the Earl of  
 “ Marr, of the 13<sup>th</sup> of March, he has these Words,  
 “ which will likewise shew the Condition of the Na-  
 “ tion at that time : ‘ My Lord, says he, I leave it  
 “ to your Lordship to consider my Circumstances, here I am,  
 “ not one Farthing of Money to provide Provision, or for  
 “ Contingencies, or Intelligence, none of the Commissions  
 “ yet sent down, few Troops, and those almost naked; it  
 “ vexes me sadly to think I must retire towards Berwick,

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if the French land on this side the Ferth. And that you may not have his Lordship's single Word for it, the Lord Advocate confirms very much the Truth of this, in his Letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> of March to the Earl of Marr; for after he had said that, he was order'd to lay before Her Majesty the inclos'd Information for the Castles of Edinburgh, and a particular Account of what it wants to put it in a Case of Defence; and also the Castles of Sterling, Dumbarton and Blacknelis, to shew their present Condition, and Want they are in, and that he had formerly sent a Memorial of Mr. Slezer's for a Train of Artillery; all which he hopes will be consider'd: He adds, I believe, say he, there was never a Country more destitute and defenceless than we are, nor have we so much as a Treasury, or any Money for incident Charges; so that I must again, by the Council's Order, lay these things before your Lordship, and that at least some Order may be given whereby necessary Expences may be defray'd. And the Earl of Marr's Letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> from hence is the first Account we have of any Money that was order'd for Scotland: By all which it plainly appears, that notwithstanding the Orders the Queen mentions in Her Letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> of March, the Council had not a Shilling for necessary Expences on the 11<sup>th</sup>, nay, not so much as one Penny ordered till the 13<sup>th</sup>; and as to the Establishment, notwithstanding all the pressing Instances, that was not settled till after the Invasion, as appears by the Earl of Marr's Letters of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of March.

This, My Lords, is the true State, as appears from the Papers themselves given in, relating to the Force of that, I had almost said deserted, but I may say defenceless Nation; few Men, and those almost naked, 3600 Men wanting of the Establishment, voted by Parliament for the Year 1706, near three Months before; no Levy Money, no Establishment settled, no Commissions sent down, not a Shilling ordered by the M—y out of any Branch of the Revenue, or otherwise to the Privy Council or Earl of Leven for necessary Expences, or to buy Provision, or for Contingences, or Intelligence, and all this in a time of the utmost Danger.



' In the next place I shall shew your Lordships  
' when *Scotland* was in this defenceless Condition,  
' what Assistance they had from *Ostend*, *England* and  
' *Ireland*. As to the Transports that were to come  
' from *Ostend*, though all the Dispatch was made  
' that could be made, they did not arrive at *Tyn-*  
' *mouth* Bar, till ten Days after the Enemy were seen  
' upon the *Scotch* Coast, so that the Dispute, if there  
' had been any, would have been over, and the  
' Enemy in all humane probability, would have  
' been Masters both of *Edinburgh*, the Castle, and  
' all that was in it, before they could come up to  
' their Assistance. And the very Orders to (Rear-  
' Admiral) *Baker* is so extraordinary, a Man cannot  
' but take notice of it, for after that he is required  
' and directed to make the best of his way to *Tynmouth*  
' Bar, with Her Majesty's Ships under his Command, and  
' the Transport-Ships with Troops which he brought with  
' him from *Ostend*, &c. There is a further Order in  
' these Words, but in regard there are several dis-  
' mounted Troopers on board the Transports, you are to  
' send a Vessel with them to *Harwich*, if you can conve-  
' niently, their Horses being now in *Essex*; so that in-  
' stead of taking the Horses to *Tynmouth*, the dis-  
' mounted Troopers are first to be sent to *Harwich*  
' to their Horses, and from thence to proceed to  
' *Scotland*, which, one would think, were a very  
' round about Way.

' And as to our Troops from hence which were  
' to assist them, the several Regiments of Horse,  
' Dragoons, and Foot, had not their Orders to hold  
' themselves in a readiness to march till the 11<sup>th</sup>  
' of *March*. The next Day, Orders were given for  
' them to augment, and on the 14<sup>th</sup> they were or-  
' dered to march Northward, which was certainly  
' too long a Delay, considering what a March it is  
' from hence to *Edinburgh*; yet this was all the Rea-  
' diness they were in to assist them.

' But there is one thing which is most amazing,  
' and I must again desire, if I am wrong in Fact,  
' that some Lord here, who I am sure can, will  
' set me right.

' The Queen, as I shew'd to your Lordships in  
' her Letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> of *March*, which your Clerk  
' just now read, told the Council of *Scotland*, our

A. C.  
170<sup>8</sup>.



*Troops from Ireland, which we mentioned in our last, are ready to embark in Transport Ships provided in those Places with all Necessaries for that Service; And yet it does appear plainly, that there was no Transports provided at that time here; nor was any Transport Ships order'd in Ireland; nay, the very Orders to provide Transports were not given by my Lord Sunderland till the 12<sup>th</sup> of March here; nor by my Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, for the Troops to be in a readiness to be transported till the 13<sup>th</sup>, and then my Lord Sunderland sends an Order to the Commissioners of Transports, telling them, That it is Her Majesty's Pleasure that they forthwith take up Shipping for the Transportation of 600 Horse, that are to embark at the White-House, between Carrigfergus and Belfast: And 'tis left, says he, to your Discretion to hire these Ships either at Whitehaven, Liverpool or Chetter, as you can do it with most Expedition and Conveniency. And upon the 13<sup>th</sup> his Lordship sends another Letter, acquainting them, That they are to provide aboard those Ships, Hay and Oats, sufficient to serve six hundred Horse for a Fortnight, and as many Water Casks as may be necessary to carry Water; Particulars that were it seems forgot in the first Orders: And in an Extract of the Earl of Pembroke's Letter to the Lords Justices of Ireland of the 13<sup>th</sup>, he tells them, I did not in the least doubt but that your Lordships will issue proper Orders for one Regiment of Horse, and two of Dragoons, to be provided with all Necessaries ready to embark whenever there shall be occasion for them: And it is Her Majesty's Opinion, that the Regiments under the Command of Lieutenant-General Langston, Major-General Echlyn, and Lord Tunbridge, should be on this Service; and I am of Opinion that it will be for the Service of the Queen, to have these three Regiments move with all convenient speed, and take their Quarters in and about Belfast and Carrigfergus, that they may be in a readiness to embark; I desire your Lordships to give Directions to the proper Officers to provide and get ready, Hay, Oats and Water, for at least a Fortnight.*

And here if we consider that these Letters were dated the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of March from hence, that they were to go to the Commissioners of Transports here,

“here, and to the Lord Justices in Ireland; that after these Transports were to be agreed for, and Hay, Oats and Water to be provided; and the three Regiments order'd to march, what time this would take up: It seems very evident, that *her Majesty was not truly acquainted with the Danger she was in; that she thought these Things were in a readiness which were not; and that the Orders she had given had not been observed, as she concluded they were; and in the last place, that these three Regiments must arrive in Scotland very late.*

“But there's one thing more so very new, and without Precedent; that it cannot but be very astonishing; which is, that in the Earl of Leven's Instructions of the 4<sup>th</sup> of March, in that part where he is order'd to Ireland for Assistance, there is a Blank left as to the Person to whom he is to write; the Words are these; *You are, upon the first appearance of any Squadron of French Ships upon the Coast, to send to Ireland to advertise him thereof, who has Orders to send Troops to your Assistance; and yet as was just now prov'd, both from my Lord Sunderland's Letter to the Commissioners of Transports, and from my Lord Lieutenant's to the Lords Justices, there was not so much as Orders given for any Transports here till the 12<sup>th</sup>, nor any ever in Ireland, nor were the three Regiments directed to move, in order to embark, till the 13<sup>th</sup>.*

“I confess when I read this, I thought it was a Mistake of the Transcriber, till I saw these words in the Earl of Leven's own Letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> of March to the Earl of Marr, *I desire you, says the Earl of Leven, to send down the Name of the Person I am to write to in Ireland, if there be occasion; and must still intreat your Lordship that Orders be sent for some Horse and Dragoons to embark. And again, in his Letter of the 13<sup>th</sup>, where he has these words to the Earl of Marr, he repeats the same thing; Pray endeavour to get Orders sent straight to Ireland for the Officers there to embark; for you know I have no Person's Name to whom I should write.* This convinces me beyond what any Man can say, that his Lordship did not know to whom to write, for sure his Lordship would not repeatedly affirm what

A. C.  
170<sup>8</sup>



‘ what was not Fact; and whoever considers that  
‘ there was no Orders lodg’d any where for any  
‘ Person from *Ireland*, upon Advice from the Earl of  
‘ *Leven*, of the Appearance of the Enemy to follow  
‘ his Direction, and hasten to his Assistance; nor  
‘ any Orders at all for Transports there; nor any  
‘ Direction here for Transports till the 12<sup>th</sup>, must, I  
‘ think, be convinc’d that *this Blank in the Instructions*  
‘ *did not happen by chance, but was a premeditated*  
‘ *and design’d Omission.*

‘ I would not forget any Care that was taken,  
‘ and therefore must take notice, that on the 27<sup>th</sup> of  
‘ *February* there was a hundred Barrels of Powder  
‘ order’d to be sent from *Berwick* to *Edinburgh*; but  
‘ the Earl of *Leven* was not writ to about it till the  
‘ 2<sup>d</sup> of *March*; which was four Days delay. And  
‘ the Order it self was so very *preposterous*, I had al-  
‘ most said *ridiculous* (much like that of *Baker’s*)  
‘ that it had full as well been omitted; for instead  
‘ of ordering the Store-keeper of *Berwick* immediately  
‘ to carry a hundred Barrels of Powder to *Edin-*  
‘ *burgh*, they send an Order to one Mr. *James Robb*,  
‘ Deputy Store-keeper of *Edinburgh*, to get Carts and  
‘ go with them to *Berwick*, and take three hundred  
‘ Barrels of Powder and bring it to *Edinburgh*. And  
‘ Mr. *Griene*, Store-keeper of *Berwick* to the Board of  
‘ the Ordnance, writes a Letter, dated *March* 10.  
‘ 1707 8, hither, That *Robb* was come to *Berwick*;  
‘ and the Carts would be there that Night. And I  
‘ appeal to a Lord, who cannot but know *whether*  
‘ *the Powder came to Edinburgh before the Danger was*  
‘ *past, and the French off our Coast?* And who ever  
‘ will reflect, that the Earl of *Leven’s* Letter, dated  
‘ here the 2<sup>d</sup> of *March*, was to go to *Edinburgh*; that  
‘ then at *Edinburgh* Carriages are to be taken up for  
‘ the Powder, then they are to go to *Berwick*, and  
‘ from *Berwick* they are to return again to *Edinburgh*,  
‘ will find it could hardly be there sooner.

‘ The next thing I shall take notice of to your  
‘ Lordships, is the State of the Garrisons. The Par-  
‘ liament had given, the 20<sup>th</sup> of *December*, the Sum  
‘ of 13098*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for the Garrisons of *North-*  
‘ *Britain* for the Year 1708. But I cannot but think  
‘ your Lordships will be greatly surpriz’d, when you  
‘ find in what a wretched Condition they were.

I'll give your Lordships but an Instance or two, A. C.  
the rest are much in the same State, 1705.

*Sterling-Castle.*

THIS is a very considerable Post, a Place of great Importance, and yet what an Account is there of the Arms and Ammunition in that Place?

One Barrel of Powder.

550 Fire-Locks, of which, about a Hundred for Service, and some of that Hundred want Ram-rods, and some Nails, all the rest unserviceable.

780 Muskets, which may be for Service, when furnish'd with Ram-rods; some Nails, and some shatter'd in the Stocks.

380 Muskets, with broken Stocks and Locks, and many wanting Locks, and all unserviceable.

150 Bundles of Match, all damnified with lying in Rain.

300 Bayonets, with most of them broken and spoiled, altogether unserviceable.

300 Cartridge Boxes, all broken and unserviceable.

200 Pikes, damnified by long lying.

40 Cannon Ball, 18 Pounders.

70 Cannon Ball, 12 Pounders.

1200 Balls, 9 Pounders.

3400 Four Pounders.

20 Small Bomb-Shells without Mortars.

1200 Hand Grenade-Shells.

50 Stands, Back and Breast.

Ordnance Stores in Blackness-Castle.

TWO Barrels of Corn Powder, one Hundred each.

A hundred Yards of Match.

4 Hand Spikes.

59 Musket Barrels repairable.

7 Scimitar Blades useles.

100 Pound Musket Bullets.

3 Ladles, one serviceable, the others useles.

2 Cannon, 3 Pounders.

1 Train Carriage unserviceable,

2 Minions,

3 Faucons on Ship Carriages, unserviceable,

27 Balls for Minion,

25 Balls

## Dumbarton-Castle.

*There is several Breaches in the Wall, there is 12 Brass Guns, none of them mounted; all of them want Carriages: There is no Powder in the Garrison, and few Flints; all the Lodgings in a ruinous Condition; no Coals in the Garrison, nor any other Provision: The Fire-Locks being long since they were gotten, are very ill fix'd.*

Edinburgh, March 9. 1707-8.

*The above mentioned is the true Condition of the Castle of Dumbarton at present.*

*'I need not, my Lords, I think, make any Observations upon the Castles, after your Lordships have seen the wretched State of them; and therefore in the last place, shall only take notice to your Lordships, That after the Invasion was over, there were Estimates made, what it would cost to put the Fortifications of Scotland in good Repair. The Total, as appears by your Schedule, amounts to 23156 l. of which there could be but 3000 l. laid out this Year; and yet there has been but poor 1500 l. expended upon that Service this Year, as appears by your Paper.*

*'I will not trouble you farther, I think this Matter is now very plain before your Lordships; I could wish I had not said one Word of Truth in what I have said to you; but the Vouchers shew it to be so, and if all this be true, 'tis a very strange, a very surprizing, and a very astonishing Truth.*

*'I shall not move any thing to your Lordships farther in this Matter, I believe there has been enough now said, to justify those Lords for moving this Enquiry, and shall add but this Word, That if there be no greater Care taken for the future, than there was at this time of such eminent Danger, it will be the greatest Miracle in the World, if without a Miracle the Pretender be not plac'd upon that Throne.*

This is the Substance of what was observ'd by the Lord Haverham, tho' there happen'd some Interlocutories between him and another Lord: And the Observations

servations were made upon the Papers as they were read. The Duke of *Buckingham*, and several other Peers spoke to the same purpose; whereupon it was order'd that that important Affair should be consider'd the *Tuesday* following in a full House. Accordingly on the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of *March*, their Lordships debated the Dangers to which this Kingdom had been expos'd by the *Pretender's* Attempt to land in *Scotland* with *French* Forces, and thereupon resolv'd to Address Her Majesty, 'That she would be pleas'd to cause an Account to be laid before her of the Stores, Garrisons and Fortifications in that part of the United Kingdom; as also of its Revenues since the Union, and of the Distribution of the Equivalent Money. At the same time their Lordships order'd the Judges attending their House, to bring in a Bill for Improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms, to make the Laws concerning Treason, and the Trials thereupon, the same throughout the United Kingdom, and to insert therein a Clause for abolishing all Torture,

Debates  
and Resolu-  
tions of the  
House of  
Lords in  
relation to  
the Invasi-  
on, and the  
Condition of  
Scotland,

The same Day, on occasion of some Overtures of Peace lately made abroad by *France*, and of the Arrival of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, who after a dangerous Passage from *Ostend*, where he embark'd the 25<sup>th</sup> of *February*, came to *London* the 1<sup>st</sup> of *March*, about Two in the Afternoon, whilst their Lordships were sitting, and who was generally believ'd to have brought over with him the Proposals made by the Enemy: My Lord *Somers*, President of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, mov'd, that an Address be presented to the Queen, 'That Her Majesty would be pleas'd to take Care, at the Conclusion of the War, that the *French* King might be oblig'd to own Her Majesty's Title, and the Protestant Succession; that Her Majesty's Allies might be Guarantees of the same; and that the *Pretender* might be remov'd out of the *French* Dominions: Which Motion was unanimously approved, and a Committee thereupon appointed to draw up the said Address. This done, their Lordships order'd the Lord Chancellor to return the Thanks of their House to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for the eminent Services perform'd by his Grace the last Campaign.

Motion  
made by the  
Lord So-  
mers for an  
Address a-  
gainst the  
Pretender,  
&c. appro-  
ved.

According-

A. C.  
1702.

*Thanks of  
the House of  
Peers re-  
turn'd to  
the Duke of  
Marlbo-  
rough,  
March 2.*

Accordingly his Grace having, the next Day, taken his Seat in the House of Peers, the Lord Chancellor return'd him the Thanks of that Illustrious and August Assembly, in the following Words :

*My Lord Duke of Marlborough,*  
I Have the Honour to be again commanded by this House, to give Your Grace their most hearty and unanimous Thanks, for the great and eminent Services You have perform'd this last Campaign, particularly to Her Majesty and Her Kingdoms; and, in general, to all the Allies.

When I last obey'd the like Commands, I could not but infer from Your Grace's former Successes, we had still most reasonable Expectations, You could not fail to improve them.

I beg leave to congratulate Your Grace, that the Observation then made has proved, as it was indeed intended, perfectly true.

I hope I shall not be thought to exceed my present Commission, if, being thus led to contemplate the mighty Things Your Grace has done for Us, I cannot but conclude without acknowledging, with all Gratitude, the Providence of God, in Raising You up to be an Instrument of so much Good, in so critical a Juncture, when it was so much wanted.

To which Complement his Grace made the following Answer :

*The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough's  
Answer.*  
*My Lords,*  
I Hope You will do me the Justice to believe, there are very few Things could give me more Satisfaction than the favourable Approbation of my Service by this House.

And I beg leave to assure Your Lordships, it shall be the constant Endeavour of my Life to deserve the Continuation of Your good Opinion.

*Motion  
made by  
Mr. Secre-  
tary Boyle,  
for demo-  
lishing  
Dunkirk;  
approved  
March 2.*

The same Day, the Lords sent down their Address to the Commons for their Concurrence: Whereupon Mr. Secretary Boyle, represented, That the British Nation having been at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure for the Prosecution of this necessary War, it was but just they should reap some Benefit



Benefit by the Peace : And the Town of *Dunkirk* being a Nest of Pirates, that infested the Ocean, and did infinite Mischief to Trade, he therefore moved, That the Demolishing of its Fortifications and Harbour be insisted upon in the ensuing Treaty of Peace ; and inserted in the Address : Which with that Amendment, was unanimously approved, and carried back to their Lordships by Mr. Secretary Boyle. The Queen having appointed the 3<sup>d</sup> of March, at six of the Clock, for receiving the said Address, the Lord Chancellor, on the part of the Peers, and the Speaker of the Commons on the part of the Commons, attended Her Majesty with it, being as follows :

A. C.  
1702

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, Considering the great Expence of Blood and Treasure that Your Majesty and Your Allies have been at, in Prosecuting this long War, for Securing the Liberties of Europe, do most humbly beseech Your Majesty, That for Preserving the Repose and Quiet of Europe, and Preventing the Ambitious Designs of France for the future, Your Majesty would be pleased to take Care, at the Conclusion of the War, to Continue and Establish a good and firm Friendship among the Allies; and that the French King may be obliged to own Your Majesty's Title and the Protestant Succession, as it is Established by the Laws of Great Britain ; and that Your Allies be Engaged to become Guarrantees for the same.

*Both Houses to the Queen about the ensuing Treaty of Peace.*

And that Your Majesty would take Effectual Methods that the Pretender shall be Removed out of the French Dominions, and not Suffer'd to return to disturb Your Majesty, Your Heirs or Successors in the Protestant Line.

And for the Security of Your Majesty's Dominions, and the Preservation of Trade, and the general Benefit of the Allies, Your Majesty will be Graciously pleased, that Care may be taken that the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk* may be Demolished and Destroyed.

Her

A. C.

17<sup>3</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.

The Queen's  
Answer.

Her Majesty's Answer to this Address was,  
*I Am of the same Opinion with my Two Houses of Par-  
liament in the several Particulars of this Address; as  
I have also been in all the other which they have made  
on the same Subject.*

Address of  
Thanks pre-  
sented by the  
Commons.

*I assure You no Care shall be wanting on My Part to  
attain the Ends they have desir'd: Which Answer be-  
ing \* reported to the Commons, they order'd an  
Address of Thanks to be presented to Her Majesty.*

\* March 4.

\* March 4.  
Resolutions  
about Ways  
and Means  
to raise the  
Supply.

The same \* Day, the Commons, in a Committee  
of the whole House, consider'd farther of Ways and  
Means for Raising the Supply, and came to these  
Resolutions: *First*, 'That in further part of the  
'Yearly Fund to be settled pursuant to the Proposi-  
'tion of the Governor and Company of the Bank  
'of England, for raising part of the Supply granted  
'to Her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1709.  
'the Duties on Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Spices and  
'Pictures, and the fifteen *per Cent.* on Mullins, which  
'were continued, and the new additional Duties  
'on Coffee, Tea, Spices, Pictures, Drugs, China-  
'Wares and Callicoes, which were granted (a-  
'mongst other things) by the Act of the third Year  
'of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for  
'continuing Duties on Low Wines, and upon Coffee, Tea,  
'Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, and upon Hawkers Ped-  
'lars and petty Chapmen, and upon Muslin, and for  
'granting new Duties upon several of the said Commodi-  
'ties, and also upon Callicoes, China-Wares and Drugs,  
'until the twenty-fourth Day of June 1710; and which  
'by an Act of the sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign,  
'were continued from the twenty third Day of  
'June 1710, for the Term of four Years from thence  
'next ensuing, shall be further continued from the  
'Expiration of the said Term of four Years, and  
'be payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Suc-  
'cessors for ever. 2dly, That immediately from and  
'after the time that the Sum now remaining unsat-  
'isfied of the Loans not exceeding seven hundred  
'thousand Pound; secured by the said Acts of the  
'third and sixth Years of Her Majesty's Reign upon  
'the said Duties on Coffee and other Commodities  
'therein respectively mentioned, and the Interest  
'thereof*

thereof shall be duly paid off and discharged, or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the *Exchequer* for that purpose; All the Monies which shall or may from thenceforth arise by the Duties of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, Muslins, Drugs, China-Wares and Calicoes thereby continued or granted until the twenty fourth Day of *June* 1714, shall be subjected and made liable towards making good the said Yearly Fund to be settled as aforesaid. 3<sup>dly</sup>, That immediately from and after the time that the Sum now remaining unsatisfy'd of the Loans not exceeding six hundred thirty six thousand nine hundred fifty seven Pound four Shillings and two Pence, secured by several Acts of the third and sixth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, upon the two Thirds of the Subsidies therein mentioned, and the Interest thereof shall be fully paid off and discharged, or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the *Exchequer* for that purpose, all the Monies which shall or may from thenceforth arise by the said two Thirds of the said Subsidies, until the seventh Day of *March* 1711, shall also be subjected and made liable, towards making good the said Yearly Fund, to be settled as aforesaid. 4<sup>thly</sup>, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, the Impositions upon Wines, Vinegar, and Tobacco, which were first granted to King *James* the Second, in the first Year of his Reign; and the Impositions upon *East-India* Goods, and other Goods charged therewith, which were first granted to their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the second Year of their Reign, and the Additional Impositions upon several Goods and Merchandizes which were at first granted to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the Fourth Year of their Reign; and the several Duties on Whale-Fins imported, which were granted to King *William* in the ninth Year of his Reign, all which Duties have continuance by several subsequent Acts, until the first Day of *August* 1714, shall be farther continued to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of *July* 1714, to the first Day of *August* 1716, and no longer. 5<sup>thly</sup>, That from and after the time that all the Princip-

A. C.

1702



\* March 5.

Further Re-  
solutions a-  
bout Ways  
and Means.

pal and Interest, which by former Acts of Parlia-  
ment are charged upon the said Impositions upon  
Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, and *East-India* Goods,  
and upon the said additional Impositions, and  
upon the said Duties upon *Wale-Fins*, or upon  
them or any of them, jointly with other Duties,  
shall be paid off and satisfy'd; or that sufficient  
Money shall be reserved in the *Exchequer* for that  
purpose; All the Monies which shall from thence-  
forth, arise by the said Impositions upon Wines,  
Vinegar, Tobacco and *East-India* Goods, and by  
the said Additional Imposition and Duties upon  
*Whale-Fins*, shall be appropriated towards rais-  
ing the Supply granted to Her Majesty. *6thly*,  
That all Tobacco to be used or consumed on  
board any of Her Majesty's Ships of War in any  
part of *Europe* (which shall be sold by the Com-  
mander or Purser) be Stamp'd— *7thly*, That a  
Duty be laid upon the said Stamps. *8thly*, That  
the said Duty be one Penny for every Stamp to be  
affixed to every four Pound Weight of such To-  
bacco, the same to be paid by the Manufacturer  
thereof: Which Resolution being the next \* Day  
reported by Mr. Farrer, were agreed to by the  
House.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of *March*, the Commons consider'd  
farther of Ways and Means, and resolv'd, *First*,  
That for making good the Allowance of three  
Pound per Cent. per *Annum*, for Circulation of the  
*Exchequer* Bills to be circulated by the Governour  
and Company of the Bank of *England*, from the  
time the said *Exchequer* Bills shall begin to be  
issued, and the Interest of two Pence per *Diem* for  
every one hundred Pounds to be born upon the  
said Bills, until the Funds which are to be made  
liable to the said Allowances for Interest and Cir-  
culation shall take Effect, and be sufficient for  
that purpose, a Power and Direction be given for  
issuing like *Exchequer* Bills quarterly for so much  
as the said Allowances for Interest and Circula-  
tion shall amount unto; and that the said quar-  
terly Bills have also the like Allowances as to In-  
terest and Circulation from their respective times  
of their being made forth, and have the same Cur-  
rency in the publick Revenues, and be also charg-  
able

able upon the same cancelling Funds, and be in all Respects circulated upon the same Terms and Conditions as the other Exchequer Bills, to be made forth in pursuance of the Proposition of the said Governour and Company. 2dly, That towards raising a sufficient Fund or Funds for the paying off and cancelling, in some certain time, the Exchequer Bills to be circulated by the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, in order to Her Majesty's Supply for the Service of the Year 1709. that Moiety or half part of the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties and Sums of Money, payable upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, which were granted to his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second for his Life, by an Act of Parliament in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, and which, by several subsequent Acts, have been granted to continue till the first Day of *August* 1714, shall be further continued from the last Day of *July* 1714. and be payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for ever; and that the same and all Arrearages thereof (not already appropriated, or to be applied by any former Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf) shall be made subject and liable for, or towards the Payment of two hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum*, to be appropriated and applied for, and towards the paying off and cancelling the said Exchequer Bills until they shall be wholly discharged; the said two hundred thousand Pound *per Annum* to commence from the time that the Loans made, or to be made upon an Act of the 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Majesty's Reign, and charged on the said Half Subsidy, and other Duties therein mentioned, and all the Interest thereof shall be satisfied. 3dly, That the Excess or Surplus which shall from time to time arise, of and from the other Moiety or half Part of the Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties and Sums of Money, payable upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, which were first granted in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and which, by several subsequent Acts, had continuance until the first Day of *August* 1712. for the Purposes therein mentioned:

A. C.

1707.



tioned: And by an Act in the Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, were further continued for the Term of Ninety Six Years from the last Day of July 1712, for payment of Annuities, not exceeding eighty thousand Pound *per Annum* (which Excess or Surplus, by a Clause in the said Act of the Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, was reserved to be disposed for the publick Use and Service, and not otherwise) and all Arrearages of the said half Subsidies and Duties not already Appropriated, or to be Applied by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf, shall also be made subject and liable for, or towards the payment of the said two hundred thousand Pound *per Annum*, for Cancelling and Discharging the said Exchequer Bills, as aforesaid. 4thly, That the Excess or Surplus which shall from time to time arise, as well by the Duties of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures, Muslins, Drugs, China-Wares and Callicoes, as by the Two third parts of the Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, made liable to the Payment of the Allowances amounting to Six *per Cent. per Annum*, or thereabouts, for Interest and Circulation of the said Exchequer Bills after the same Duties and Revenues shall commence and take effect for that purpose (which Excess or Surplus shall remain from time to time, after discharging or leaving sufficient to discharge the said Allowances, amounting to Six *per Cent. per Annum*, or thereabouts) shall likewise be made subject and liable for, or towards the Payment and making good of the said two hundred thousand Pound *per Annum*, for cancelling the said Exchequer Bills aforesaid. 5thly, That in case at the end of any Year, after the time when the said two hundred thousand Pound *per Annum* is to commence as aforesaid; it shall appear that the Funds intended, as aforesaid, for making good the same, shall be deficient for that purpose. Then, and so often every such Deficiency shall and may be made up out of the Produce of those Funds in any subsequent Year or Years, in which shall appear to be an Overplus, to be applied for, or towards making good of such Deficiency. And 6thly, That the Duty upon the Exportation of Copper of the Produce and

and Growth of Great Britain, and all Brass Wire made here be taken off. Which Resolutions being the next (b) Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in upon these, and the other Resolutions agreed to three Days before.

A. C.  
1702.

(b) March 8.

Some time before a Bill had been brought into the House of Commons, for the Exportation of Tobacco and other Commodities and Manufactures of the Growth and Product of Great Britain, the Design of which was, to exchange Tobacco for French Wines: But the Portuguese Ambassador having by a Memorial represented to Her Majesty, and by Word of Mouth, to several Members without Doors, That the Bill was contrary to the Alliance between Her Majesty and the King his Master; And it being consider'd besides, that the said Exchange would redound to the Advantage of France, and to the Benefit of Five or Six Persons in Great Britain only: After the Bill had been twice read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, the Question was put on the 9<sup>th</sup> of March; that the House should then resolve it self into the said Committee; which being then carried in the Negative, the Bill was dismiss'd, by putting off the Consideration of it for a Month. And on the other hand, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the more effectual prohibiting the Importation of French Wines, and all other Commodities of the Growth and Product of France.

The Bill for exchanging Tobacco for French Wines drop'd; and a Bill prohibiting the Importation of French Commodities order'd to be brought in March 9.

The next (c) Day the Commons took into Consideration the Papers relating to the design'd Invasion of Scotland, and the Proceedings thereupon, and against the Lord Griffin and others taken in Rebellion; and relating to the Persons taken upon suspicion, as also to the Garrisons in Scotland. Whereupon the House resolved, First, That Orders were not issued for the marching of the Troops in England until the Fourteenth Day of March, it being necessary for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, that the Troops in this part of the Kingdom should not march into Scotland, till there was certain Intelligence that the Enemy intended to land in that part of the United Kingdom. Secondly, That timely and effectual Care was taken by those employed under Her Majesty,

(c) March 10. Votes of the Commons, approving the Conduct of the Government about the Invasion.

A. C.  
170<sup>8</sup>.



‘ at the time of the intended Invasion of *Scotland*, to  
‘ disappoint the Designs of Her Majesty’s Enemies  
‘ both at Home and Abroad, by fitting out a suffi-  
‘ cient Number of Men of War, ordering a compe-  
‘ tent Number of Troops from *Flanders*, giving Di-  
‘ rections for the Forces in *Ireland* to be ready for  
‘ the Assistance of the Nation, and by making the  
‘ necessary and proper Dispositions of the Forces in  
‘ *England*.

\* Towards  
the end of  
Apr. 1709.  
† Pag. 20.  
by seq.

However it was observ’d, by the Person who did  
\* some time after publish an *Account of the Scotch In-*  
‘ vasion, as it was open’d by my Lord Haverham in the  
‘ *House of Lords* on the 25<sup>th</sup> of February 1708-9 (in the  
‘ Speech before-mention’d) ‘ That † the same Papers  
‘ being laid before the House of Commons, pursuant  
‘ to their Address, produc’d the like Observations  
‘ there; and that the *Scotch* Gentlemen concurr’d  
‘ with the *English*, in blaming the Conduct of the  
‘ M——y; affirming it was such as gave great En-  
‘ couragement to the Enemies of the Government;  
‘ while its Friends look’d on their Country to be per-  
‘ fectly given up: which they said was their general  
‘ Sense. In the House of Commons (*says the Author*  
‘ before-mention’d, for I only copy his words) some Ob-  
‘ servations were also made upon the imprisoning  
‘ many Persons in *Scotland* at that time; several  
‘ Lords and Gentlemen of the best Quality and  
‘ Estates were apprehended and seized, by virtue of  
‘ Warrants sent from hence, for suspicion of Trea-  
‘ son and Treasonable Practises: Tho’ it does not  
‘ appear from the Papers there was any Cause to  
‘ suspect them, nor that any of their Country-Men  
‘ (who were the properest Persons to be advised  
‘ with on this occasion) were consulted in it. For  
‘ the Earl of *Mar* in his Letter to the Earl of *Leven*,  
‘ *March 9.* writes, That he, with the Dukes of  
‘ *Queensberry* and *Montross*; the Earls of *London*  
‘ and *Seafield*, were summon’d to the *Cabinet*, and  
‘ were told there, that since both Houses had, for  
‘ securing suspected Persons, suspended the *Habeas*  
‘ *Corpus* Act, it was fit Persons in *Scotland* should be  
‘ apprehended; and a List was read to them, which  
‘ they took down in Writing, and Warrants were  
‘ ready drawn. This was certainly a very extra-  
‘ ordinary way of Proceeding, and the more ex-  
‘ traordinary,



extraordinary, because the greatest part of the Lords  
 and Gentlemen taken up by these Warrants, had  
 given undoubted Testimonies ever since the Revolution,  
 (in which, some of them had been very Active and Instrumental)  
 of their Fidelity and good Affection to the Government: They had taken  
 all Oaths that have been enjoined for its Security; they had  
 sat in Parliament, and some of them had been in Offices and  
 Employments of great Trust, in the Reign of King William and  
 of Her Majesty. Others under the like Circumstances, were  
 taken up by Warrants, bearing Date the 29<sup>th</sup> of March, when the  
 Danger was over; which made the Scotch Gentlemen very free  
 in declaring, that the taking them up could be for no other Reason  
 than to influence the approaching Elections to Parliament; and for  
 their Disaffection to the Interests some Courtiers then promoted,  
 rather than for their Disaffection to Her Majesty's Person and Government;  
 in which they are more confirmed, because they saw there was no Evidence  
 in the Papers against any of them. There was indeed some Evidence  
 of High-Treason pretended against five Gentlemen, taken up by  
 Warrants from the Privy-Council of Scotland; but that such as the Lord  
 Advocate writes, *Neither he nor the other Advocates employ'd for  
 Her Majesty, did think would convict them, and therefore he humbly  
 offered it as their Opinion, that it would be more for the Honour  
 and Service of Her Majesty and of Her Government, that they should  
 not be prosecuted.* The Earl of Sunderland in his Answer acquainted  
 him, *He had laid his Memorial before Her Majesty, who was well  
 satisfied with what he had done, in procuring Evidence against the  
 Prisoners; and tho' possibly upon their Trial, the Evidence might  
 not be sufficient to convict them by the Law of Scotland, yet  
 considering all the Circumstances of that Affair, and the Noise it  
 has made in the World, Her Majesty thought it absolutely necessary  
 for Her Service, that it be carried as far as it will bear: Accordingly  
 they were brought upon their Trials, and acquitted.*

After all the Observations made upon the Papers, the Considerations  
 of them in the House of Commons, ending in the Resolution  
 beforementioned,

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1707.



‘ the Gentlemen that were against it desired, *that*  
 ‘ all the Papers laid before the House, relating to the in-  
 ‘ tended Invasion of Scotland, might be printed; that  
 ‘ the World might see and judge how well ground-  
 ‘ ed it was: But those who had justified the Mini-  
 ‘ stry in their Debates, and voted for the Resoluti-  
 ‘ on, would not suffer the Papers to be printed: So  
 ‘ that the Question was carried in the Negative.  
 Thus far the Author of the *Account of the Scotch In-*  
*vasion*, which most People judged to be the Lord *Ha-*  
*versham* himself.

Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Em-  
 peror and King *Charles*, having procur’d a Copy of  
 the Bill that was depending in the House of Com-  
 mons, for preserving the Privileges of Ambassadors,  
 and other publick Ministers, and communicated the  
 same to the Baron *Spanheim*, the King of *Prussia’s*  
 Ambassador Extraordinary, the latter, conven’d

(a) Feb. 19.

Observati-  
 ons of the  
 Foreign Mi-  
 nisters on  
 the Bill for  
 preserving  
 their Pri-  
 vileges.

(b) Feb. 20.

(a) at his own House, most of the Foreign Ministers  
 then in *London*, who upon mature deliberation, re-  
 solv’d to lay before the Earl of *Sunderland* and the  
 Right Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, Her Majesty’s principal  
 Secretaries of State, their Observations on the Na-  
 ture and Form of the said Bill; which they (b) did  
 in a Memorial, importing, ‘ That the Preamble of  
 ‘ it mention’d only the particular Indignity offer’d  
 ‘ to the *Muscovite* Ambassador, and his being ar-  
 ‘ rested and taken out of his Coach by Violence, &c. in  
 ‘ Contempt of the Protection granted by Her Majesty; with-  
 ‘ out taking notice of the Law of Nations, on which  
 ‘ the Privileges of Ambassadors are founded, and  
 ‘ which is superior and antecedent to all Municipal  
 ‘ Laws: And therefore in the said Preamble these  
 ‘ Words should be added, *Contrary to the Law of Na-*  
 ‘ *tions, and in Prejudice of the Rights and Privileges*  
 ‘ *which Ambassadors and other publick Ministers, au-*  
 ‘ *thoriz’d and receiv’d as such, have, at all times, been*  
 ‘ *thereby possess’d of, and ought to be kept sacred and*  
 ‘ *inviolable.* II. That in the Clause for preventing  
 ‘ for the future the Seizing, Arresting or Imprisoning  
 ‘ of publick Ministers, it should be made Criminal to  
 ‘ offer them any Insult or ill Treatment, III. That their  
 ‘ Equipages, Goods, and other Effects, of what  
 ‘ Nature soever, ought likewise to enjoy the same  
 ‘ Protection as their Persons and Servants, and not  
 ‘ be

“ be seized or stopp'd on any Pretence. IV. That  
 “ their Houses ought to be accounted and declared  
 “ Sanctuaries, and no Bailiffs or other Officers of  
 “ Justice allow'd to enter the same. V. And that  
 “ Foreign Ambassadors and other Ministers, ought  
 “ to enjoy the said Privileges from their first coming  
 “ into *Great Britain*, till they are out of Her Maje-  
 “ sty's Dominions; even after they have had their  
 “ Audiences of Leave, as long as they retain their  
 “ Character. The substance of this Memorial being  
 communicated to the Committee, to whom that  
 Bill was referr'd, they inserted the first Amendment  
 in the Preamble, but did not think proper to men-  
 tion the other Particulars; And Mr. *Compton* ha-  
 ving on the 12<sup>th</sup> of *March*, reported the several  
 Amendments made to the Bill, the House added a  
 Clause, ‘ That no Person should be proceeded a-  
 ‘ gainst, as having Arrested the Servant of an Am-  
 ‘ bassador or publick Minister by virtue of this Act,  
 ‘ unless the Name of such Servant be first registred  
 ‘ in the Office of one of the principal Secretaries of  
 ‘ State, and by such Secretary transmitted to the  
 ‘ Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, who shall hang  
 ‘ up the same in some publick Place in their Offi-  
 ‘ ces, &c. And order'd the Bill to be Engrossed.  
 The Foreign Ministers having also procur'd a  
 Copy of this last Clause, held another Assembly at  
 the Baron de *Spanheim's* House, at which the Earl  
 of *Sunderland* assisting: They represented to him,  
 ‘ That the exacting Lists of Foreign Ministers Ser-  
 ‘ vants was a thing unpractis'd in other Courts,  
 ‘ and liable to several Inconveniencies; And desi-  
 ‘ red besides, ‘ That the Lord-Chamberlain of Her  
 ‘ Majesty's Household might be added to the Num-  
 ‘ ber of the Persons appointed by this Bill, to take  
 ‘ Cognizance of the Offences committed against the  
 ‘ Privileges of Foreign Ministers, and to inflict such  
 ‘ Punishments as they shall judge fit. But the Par-  
 liament did not think fit to make these Alterations.

A Clause  
added by  
the Com-  
mons to the  
Bill.

Excepted a-  
gainst by  
foreign Mi-  
nisters.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of *March* the Commons, in a grand  
 Committee, took into consideration the Report of  
 the Lord-High-Treasurer, made upon the Address to  
 their Majesty the 18<sup>th</sup> Day of *March* 1706, relating  
 to the People of *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, and re-  
 solv'd, ‘ That it did appear that the Losses they had  
 sustained

Resolutions  
of the Com-  
mons about  
*Nevis* and  
*St. Christo-  
phers*.

A. C. 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>7</sub>. 'sustain'd by the late Invasion by the *French*, did amount to upwards of 300000 Pounds. 2. That 'it would be for the Advantage of the Trade 'of *Great Britain*, that the Inhabitants of the said 'Islands be enabled to resettle there. These Resolutions being on the 18<sup>th</sup> reported, were agreed to by the House; and at the same time a Motion was made, that a Supply be granted for enabling the said Inhabitants to resettle in those Islands; which on the 21<sup>st</sup>, in a grand Committee, was carried in the Affirmative. And on the 25<sup>th</sup> likewise in a grand Committee, it was resolved, 'That the Sum 'of one hundred and three thousand two hundred 'and three Pounds, eleven Shillings and four Pence, 'be granted for the Use of such Proprietors or Inhabitants only of *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, who 'were Sufferers by the late *French* Invasion there, 'and who shall resettle, or cause to be resettled 'their Plantations in the said Islands: Which Resolution was, on the 6<sup>th</sup> of *April*, reported, and 'agreed to by the House.

Resolutions  
about the  
Trade to  
Africa.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of *March* Mr. *Ward* reported from the Committee of the whole House, that they had come to these Resolutions. 1<sup>st</sup>. 'That the Trade to *Africa* is 'very advantageous to *Great Britain*, and necessary 'to the Plantations thereunto belonging. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That 'the said Trade ought to be free to all Her Majesty's 'Subjects in a regulated Company, under such Rules 'and Provisions as may be for the Preservation of 'the said Trade, and Maintaining such Forts and 'Castles as are necessary for that purpose: Which Resolutions were agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in pursuant to the same: But this Bill met with Obstructions which hinder'd its passing through that House.

(d) March  
22.

Address a-  
bout the  
Commission-  
ers of the  
Equivalent.

Five Days (d) after, the Commons resolv'd to address Her Majesty, 'That in regard the greatest 'part of the Money paid to *Scotland* by way of 'Equivalent, was already issued out to the several 'Persons having Interest therein: Therefore, that 'Her Majesty be graciously pleased to give Directions for reducing the Number of the Commissioners for managing the same for the future, as Her Majesty in Her great Wisdom should think fit; With which Address her Majesty readily comply'd.

The

The Queen having granted a Commission under the Great Seal, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord-Chancellor, the Lord-Treasurer, the Lord Privy-Seal, and several other Lords, to pass the Royal Assent to several Bills agreed to by both Houses of Parliament; the Lords Commissioners sent, on the 23<sup>d</sup> of March, a Message to the House of Commons, by Mr. Aston, Deputy Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to desire the House to come up to the House of Peers, with their Speaker, to be present at the passing the said Bills into Acts. The Speaker and the House went up accordingly, and the Lords Commissioners passed the Royal Assent to the several publick Bills following, viz.

*An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.*

*An Act for Explaining and making more Effectual that part of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, concerning the Buying and Selling of Cattle in Smithfield, and for giving leave for bringing up Calves dead to London, as formerly.*

*An Act for Naturalizing foreign Protestants.*

*An Act for continuing an Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William, Entituled, An Act for the Repairing the Highways between Wymundham and Attleborough in the County of Norfolk, and for including therein the Road leading from Wymondham to Heitherset, over the Commons belonging to the said Towns.*

*An Act for Preserving and Enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland.*

*An Act for Building a Church or Chappel in the Town of Manchester in the County of Lancaster: and to give Private Bills.*

The next (e) Day the Commons took into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom it was referred, to examine the Accounts which had been laid before the House, of what Ships had been employed as Cruizers and Convoys, over and above the Ships for the Line of Battel, and for Convoys to remote Parts; and also the Estimate of the Debt of Her Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the Heads mentioned in the said Estimate the 30<sup>th</sup> of September.

(e) March 24.

The Increase of the Debt of the Navy inquired in 70.

tember, 1708. *Resolved*, 'That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House an Account of all Sums of Money granted, or voted since Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, and how far the same have proved deficient: And, *Ordered*, that the Commissioners of the Navy do lay before this House the Causes of the Increase of the Debt of the Navy: But no Answer was return'd to that Address.

A Bill for improving the Union, sent down from the Lords to the Commons.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of *March* the Lords sent down to the Commons a Bill their Lordships had pass'd, Entitled, *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms*, to which they desired the Concurrence of the lower House. This Bill having been twice read, was refer'd to a Committee of the whole House: And on the 5<sup>th</sup> of *April* the Commons order'd, 'That the said Committee be empower'd to receive one or more Clause or Clauses, for Ascertaining what Offences shall be adjudg'd High-Treason or Misprision of High-Treason; the Method of Prosecution and Trial, and the Forfeitures and Punishments for such Offences throughout the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in such manner as may be most conducive to the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, the Succession as by Law Establish'd in the Protestant Line, and for the Safety of the Subjects, and also for the Attainting the Pretender. Then the Commons in a grand Committee, took the said Bill into Consideration; which occasion'd a warm Debate, the *Scotch* Members making several Speeches against the Clause, for rendering the *Scots*, in cases of Treason, liable to the same Forfeitures as the *English*, contrary to the ancient Laws of *Scotland*. This Debate being put off till the Seventh of the same Month, the *Scotch* Members, who were supported by a strong Party, prevail'd so far, that several Amendments were made to the Bill; whereby the Nature of it was wholly chang'd: For instead of subjecting the *Scots* to the *English* Laws concerning Treasons, it was on the contrary provided, That no Attainder for Treason should extend to the Disinheriting of any Heir, nor prejudice the Right or Title of any other than the Offender, during his Life throughout the United Kingdom: Which Amend-

Amended by the Commons.

Amendment was the next (f) Day reported, and agreed to by a Majority of 164 Voices against 2. The Bill thus alter'd, being sent (g) back to the Lords, their Lordships, who in this Bill had nothing in view, but to give a farther Security to the present Government and the Protestant Succession, did, by the Lord Somers's wise Motion, allow the foremention'd Amendment, in relation to Scotland, from the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1709. and in England only after the de- cease of the Pretended Prince of Wales, and at the end of three Years after the immediate Succession to the Crown, upon the Demise of Her Majesty, shall take effect, as the same stands limited by several Acts of Parliament.

A. C.  
1705.

(f) April 8.

Alteration made by the Lords.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of April the Lord Chief Justice Holt, and Mr. Baron Lovell, carried a Message from the Lords to the Commons, ' That the Queen had been ' pleased to send to their Lordships a Bill, Entitu- ' led, *An Act for the Queen's most Gracious, General ' and Free Pardon*, which their Lordships had humbly ' accepted and pass'd, and to which they desired the ' Concurrence of the Commons: Whereupon the latter read the said Bill, pass'd it, and sent it back to the Lords by Mr. Solicitor-General. The next Day the Lords Commissioners sent a Message to the House of Commons, to desire the House to come up to the House of Peers with their Speaker, to be present at the passing the said Bills into Acts. The Speaker and the House went up accordingly, and the Lords Commissioners pass'd the Royal Assent to the several publick Bills following, viz.,

AE AE of  
Free Par-  
don. See  
the Appen-  
dix.

*An Act for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, and for raising a farther Supply to Her Majesty for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.*

2. *An Act for continuing several Impositions and Duties to raise Money by way of Loan, and for Exporting British Copper and Brass Wire Duty-free, and for Circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer-Bills in case a new Contract be made in that behalf; and concerning the Oaks to be administred in relation to Italian Thrown Silks; and touching Oils and Plantation Goods of Foreigners, taken, or to be taken as Prize; and concerning Drugs of America to be Imported from Her Majesty's Plantations; and for appropriating the Monies given in this Session of Parliament; and for making out Debentures*

A. C.  
1707.

tures for two Transport-Ships in this Act named; and to allow a farther time for Registering certain Debentures; and for Relief of Persons who have lost such Tickets, Exchequer-Bills, Debentures, Tallies or Orders, as in this Act are mentioned.

3. An Act for ascertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowances to be made for, or upon the Exportation from Scotland of Fish, Beef and Pork cured with foreign Salt imported before the First Day of May, 1707, and for disposing such Salt still remaining in the hands of Her Majesty's Subjects there; and for ascertaining and securing the Allowances for Fish and Flesh Exported, and to be Exported from Scotland for the future.

4. An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms.

5. An Act to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Publick.

6. An Act for preserving the Privileges of Ambassadors, and other publick Ministers of foreign Princes and States.

7. An Act for the better Ascertaining the Lengths and Breadths of Woollen Cloth made in the County of York.

8. An Act to preserve the Rights of Patrons to Advowsons.

9. An Act to enable Infants who are seized or possessed of Estates in Fee in Trust, or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances of such Estates.

10. An Act for rendering more effectual the Laws concerning Commissions of Sewers.

11. An Act for the better Preservation of Parochial Libraries in that part of Great Britain called England.

12. An Act for giving the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, the same Powers as the Commissioners of Sewers for Counties have, and to oblige Collectors for the Sewers to account.

13. An Act for Repairing and Improving of Morison's Haven, and the Fort there, in the Shire of East-Lothian, alias, Haddingtoun.

14. An Act for Building a Parish-Church and Parsonage-House, and making a new Church-Yard, and a new Parish in Birmingham in the County of Warwick, to be called the Parish of Saint Philip.

15. An Act for the publick Registering of Deeds, Conveyances



*Writings and Wills, and other Incumbrances which shall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the County of Middlesex, after the twenty ninth Day of September one thousand seven hundred and nine.*

A. C.

1705.



16. *An Act for the Queen's most Gracious, General and Free Pardon.*

17. *An Act for continuing the former Acts, for the Encouragement of the Coinage, and to encourage the bringing of foreign Coins, and British or foreign Plate to be coined; and for making Provision for the Mints in Scotland, and for the prosecuting Offences concerning the Coin in England.*

18. *An Act for Raising the Militia for the Year One thousand seven hundred and nine, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

19. *An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the better preventing of Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.*

20. *An Act for appointing Commissioners to treat and agree for such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as shall be judged proper to be purchased for the better fortifying Portsmouth, Chatham and Harwich.*

21. *An Act for altering Whitsuntide and Lammas Terms for the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.*

22. *An Act for making perpetual an Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom; as also for giving the like Remedy upon Promissory Notes, as is used upon Bills of Exchange; and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange; and for continuing several Acts made in the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.*

As also to 31 Private Bills: And afterwards a Speech of the Lord-Commissioners was delivered to both Houses by the Lord-Chancellor as followeth,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**B**EING now, by the Queen's Directions, to put an End to The Lords this Session, We have it in Command from her Majesty to assure you, Her Majesty is extremely sensible of the Zeal and Affection you have shown for Her Service, and the Good of Her People, and of the Prudence and Dispatch with which you have completed the important Business of this Session.

The Vigour and Firmness of your Proceedings have  
2 already

## The ANNALS of

already had a very good Effect on Affairs abroad; and there is ground to hope, that by God's Blessing on Her Majesty's Endeavours, that this will every Day appear more and more evident.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are to return you in particular Her Majesty's Thanks, for your having provided so timely and effectually the Supplies found necessary to the Prosecution of this War, with an augmentation of those Forces, which, in conjunction with our Allies, have, by God's Assistance, procured us the present Advantages over the common Enemy.

Your Cheerfulness in giving such Large Supplies at this Juncture, and the ready Advances which have been made for their being effectual, with so little Burden to the People, shew you perfectly understand how to make a right Use of Our past Successes, and that nothing is too difficult for so dutiful and affectionate Subjects, acting in Defence of so good a Cause.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty, thro' the whole Course of Her Reign, having been desirous to shew all possible Instances of Goodness and Clemency to Her Subjects, hath now for the Strengthening the Union, and Quieting the Minds of all Her Subjects throughout the United Kingdom, thought fit to grant them an Act of Grace and Free Pardon, in a more full and beneficial manner than hath been formerly used; not doubting but all Her People will make a right Use of, and suitable Returns on their part for so extraordinary an Indulgence.

Her Majesty having also been graciously pleased to give the Royal Assent to the several Bills you have presented during this Session, commands Us to observe to you on that Occasion, that the Life and Benefit of all Laws, how wisely soever they are framed, do chiefly consist in a due and regular Execution of them; and therefore to exhort you, that when you return to your Countries, you would think it indispensably your Duty to set a good Example towards an impartial and steady Observation of the many good Laws which have been enacted (especially since the late Revolution) and which fall within your Provinces to execute.

It being but too evident, that the Defect at present attending us, is not so much the Want of new Laws, as the Neglect and disregarding those already made.

After

After which the Lord Chancellor declar'd, That it was Her Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to the 19<sup>th</sup> Day of *May* next.

A. C.  
1705.

On the 23<sup>d</sup> of *January*, Signior *Cornaro* Ambassador in Ordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, to condole the Death of the Prince, and presented a Letter on that Occasion from the Senate. The same Day Don *Louis D'Acunha* Envoy-Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, had also a private Audience of Her Majesty, to condole the Death of his Royal Highness from his Master, who, as soon as he received the Notification, retired for 4 Days from Publick Business, not Signing any Paper, according to the Rule of his Court, and directing his Mourning to be as for a King of *Great Britain*. Four Days \* after, *Robert Lord Lexington*, was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and *Thomas Smith*, Esq; one of the Clerks in Extraordinary of the same.

The Parliament Prorogued.  
Audiences of the Venetian and Portuguese Ministers.

The Queen having been pleas'd, upon the Arrival of two young *Muscovite* Princes, to distinguish them as near Relations to his *Czarish* Majesty, by giving order for their being received and entertained at her Charge, and attended by her Officers; The said Princes, to shew the grateful Sense they had of Her Majesty's particular Favours to them, desired to be admitted to an Audience, to which they were accordingly introduced by Mr. Secretary *Boyle* on *Sunday* the 23<sup>d</sup> of *January*. They each of them made their Compliments to Her Majesty in *Latin*, expressing, with great Respect, the true and humble Sense of Gratitude with which they acknowledged, and should always have the Satisfaction to remember, the singular Marks of Kindness, which Her Majesty was pleas'd abundantly to heap upon them. And at the same time that they congratulated Her Majesty upon the signal Success of Her Victorious Arms, they wish'd Her a long and prosperous Continuation of the same. To which Her Majesty made Answer, in a most Gracious manner, *That She had so much Esteem and Friendship for his Czarish Majesty, that She could not but be very well pleas'd to see any so nearly Related to him in Her Kingdoms, and have an Opportunity of showing her Kindness and Distinction to them.*

\* Jan. 27<sup>th</sup>  
The Lord Lexington sworn of the Privy Council; and Mr. Thomas Smith Clerk of the same.  
Two young Muscovite Princes admitted to the Queen's Audience; and entertain'd at Her Majesty's Charge.

A. C.

1703



The Persons  
concern'd in  
the Arrest  
of the Mus-  
covite Am-  
bassador

try'd and  
found guilty  
Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>.

\* Feb. 3<sup>d</sup>.

The Duke  
of Queens-  
berry ap-  
pointed a  
Third Se-  
cretary of  
State. And  
the Duke of

Argyle  
sworn of  
the Privy-  
Council.

† Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>.  
Audiences  
of the Ge-  
noese and  
Danish En-  
voys.

\* March 3<sup>d</sup>

The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough and  
Roxbo-  
rough sworn

of the Pri-  
vy-Council.  
The Duke of  
Mecklem-  
burgh's Mi-  
nister has a  
private Au-  
dience.

them. Her Majesty thanked them for their Congra-  
tulations and good Wishes, and was pleas'd to say,  
*She would endeavour to make their stay here as agreeable  
to them as She could.* Besides this Compliment paid  
to the *Czar of Moscow*, in order to sooth the late  
Affront offer'd to his Ambassador, an Information  
was try'd at the *Queen's-Bench, Westminster*, the 14<sup>th</sup>  
of *February*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, for  
the Queen, against *Thomas Morton, Isaac Spilsumb,*  
*Andrew Stan, Edward Young*, and 10 others, for  
meeting, consulting, and conspiring to arrest and  
imprison that Minister, for which they were all  
found Guilty (excepting *Young*) saving the special  
Matter of the Privilege of Ambassadors, to be ar-  
gued before the Judges the next Term. There were  
present in Court, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Mr. Secre-  
tary *Boyle*, the Lord *Hallifax*, and several other Per-  
sons of Quality. Some Days \* before, the Queen  
in Council was pleas'd to declare, 'That the pub-  
'lick Business oncreasing, Her Majesty had thought  
'fit to appoint a Third Secretary of State of *Great*  
'*Britain*, but that Her Majesty intended neverthe-  
less to continue the Foreign Affairs, for the pre-  
'sent, in the Course of Dispatch they were now in.  
Thereupon *James Duke of Queensberry* and *Dover*,  
was sworn into that Office; and at the same time,  
*John Duke of Argyle*, was sworn of Her Majesty's  
Privy-Council. The 13<sup>th</sup> of the same Month the  
*Marquis Viali*, Envoy-Extraordinary from the Re-  
publick of *Genoa*, had a private Audience, and the  
next † Day, the Baron *Rantzau*, Envoy-Extraordi-  
nary from the King of *Denmark*, a publick one, of  
Her Majesty to condole the Death of his Royal  
Highness the Prince; and on the 3<sup>d</sup> of *March* his  
Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and *John Duke of*  
*Roxborough* were sworn of Her Majesty's Privy-  
Council. Four Days \* after, Monsieur de *Sand*, Mi-  
nister from the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* had a private  
Audience of Her Majesty, to condole the Death of  
the Prince; And about the same time, the Court  
receiv'd the following Account of a Sea Engagement,  
from on Board Her Majesty's Ship the *Assurance*,  
commanded by Captain *Tollar*, dated in  
*March* the 3<sup>d</sup>.

On Sunday last (sailing from Ireland) the *Anglesa* and *Sunderland* lost Company with us, with which went away some part of our Fleet. Yesterday Morning, about 5 a Clock, we saw 4 Sail standing after us, we steering away E. and by N. the *Lizard* bearing then about N.N.E. 8 Leagues by Estimation. About 7 they came within range of our Shot, and then brought to. We then made a Signal for the *Hampshire* and *Assistance* to draw into a Line, and another for the Merchant-ships to bear away, which they took no notice of. About 8 they bore down to us, having made a Signal for their Line, and then came within Musket-shot; and hoisted *French* Colours; the *Commodore*, which was a Ship of 70 Guns or upwards, came ranging along our Larboard-side, and fell on Board us, so that we engaged Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm for almost the space of half an hour; during which he plied us so warmly with Small-shot, that he cut off most of our Marines and Seamen quartered upon Deck; after that put off and fell on Board again on our Lee-side, first ranging on our Bow, and then on to our Quarter, upon whom we fired, with the utmost Vigour, our Upper-deck and part of our Lower-deck Guns, that we obliged him to quit us again, standing away a-head of us towards the Merchant-ships; then the three other, of 40 and 50 Guns, came ranging along our side, firing several Broad-sides into us, and after that bore away as the former. The Damage we received was very great, having our Ship's side in a great many places shot through and through, our Shrouds and Back-stays cut to pieces, as also our Main and False-stay; which, if not timely seen, had occasioned the loss of our Mast. Our Fore-sail and Foretop-sail was tore to pieces, our best Bower with their Shot cut away, one of the Flukes of the spare Anchor likewise shot off, and our small Bower by the Ship's boarding us was drove through our Ship's Bow. We endeavoured with what dispatch we could to fix our Rigging, which took up some time, and bend a new Fore-sail and Foretop-sail; after that we all bore down to secure what Merchant-ships we could, expecting likewise to engage the Enemy again, which they declined.

A. C.  
1705.

*The French  
Officers on  
Board the  
Assurance  
distinguish  
themselves.*

declined, standing away to cut off part of our Con-  
voy, which might, if they had regarded our Signal,  
got in Shore, and been secure. Some we brought  
in here, and, when engaged, saw others bear a-  
way for *Falmouth*, so we are not certain how ma-  
ny they took. The Dispute lasted about two hours,  
in the beginning of which our Captain was  
wounded upon Deck, whither he was carried in a  
Chair, having for almost four Months been so ill,  
as to be unable to go out of his Cabin. Our first  
Lieutenant was shot in the Leg, which he got  
dress'd, and returned to his Charge on the Deck.  
Our second was killed, as were also several of  
those *French* Officers that we brought with us from  
*Ireland*, and some of them wounded. We are not  
certain how many of our own Men were killed  
and wounded, not having been able to muster the  
remainder, but believe our Loss has been very  
great, the Action having been so severe, and the  
Sharpness of the whole having lain upon our Ship,  
which makes us believe the *Hampshire* and *Assi-*  
*stance* have not received any material Damage.  
*P.S.* Captain *Tudor*, who commanded the *Assistance*,  
dead of his Wounds. This Ship had 25 Men kil-  
led, and 53 wounded, some of them mortally. In  
the *Hampshire* were 2 killed, 11 wounded; the  
*Assistance* 8 killed, 21 wounded. The *French* Offi-  
cers, who were on Board us, distinguished them-  
selves, and by their Gallantry contributed very  
much to the Preservation of this Ship. The kill'd  
and wounded amongst them were as follows;

Major <i>Brugere</i> ,	} Kill'd.
Lieut. and Adjutant <i>D'Anroche</i> ,	
Lieut. <i>Mollie</i> ,	
Lieut. <i>Richemar</i> ,	
Ensign <i>Mauries</i> ,	
Capt. <i>Bedora</i> ,	} Wounded.
Lieut. St. <i>Bres</i> ,	
Ensign <i>Falquie</i> ,	
Ensign <i>D'Anroche</i> ,	

*Monfieur du Guay Tronin*, who commanded the  
Enemy's Squadron, had also abundance of Men  
kill'd and wounded, and took only five Merchant-  
Men, which he sent into *Brest*.

**A LIST of the most Eminent Persons who died in the Year 1708. With some other REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, that could not conveniently be brought into the Historical Series of these ANNALS.**

**A** Bout the middle of *January* died *John Dryden*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Huntington*. JANUARY  
John Dryden dies.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina* met at *Craven-House*, where his Excellency *William Lord Craven*, was unanimously elected Lord Palatine of the said Province, in the room of the Lord *Granville*, late Lord Palatine, deceas'd, whom his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* succeeded also in his Proprietorship. Lord Craven chosen Lord Palatine of Carolina 16.

The same Day the Lady *Spanheim*, Wife of his Excellency Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, died at *Chelsea*. The Lady Spanheim dies 16.

Five Days before, *George Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan*, abjured the *Romish* Religion, and receiv'd the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*; upon which, the next Day, he took his Seat in the House of Peers of the Parliament of *Great Britain*. The Earl of Cardigan abjures Popery 11<sup>th</sup>.

On the last Day of *January* Sir *Edward Gage*, of *Suffolk*, Baronet, died at his House in *Bloomsbury, London*, in the 90<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age. Sir Edward Gage dies 31.

A. C.  
170<sup>2</sup>.

FEBR.  
Sir Edward Sey-  
mour dies  
18.

His Life  
and Cha-  
racter.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of *February* Sir Edward Seymour, Bar-  
onet, Member of Parliament for *Exeter*, died at  
his Seat at *Maiden-Bradley*, in *Wiltshire*. He was a  
Gentleman of a very ancient Family in the West  
of *England*, and even an Elder Branch of that of the  
Duke of *Somerset*, and being possess'd of a great  
Estate, he was a Member of all the Parliaments that  
were held ever since the latter End of the Year 1661.  
in which he shew'd himself an active Patriot, and a  
warm Stickler for the Church of *England*. In 1667.  
he promoted the Impeachment of the Earl of *Cla-*  
*rendon*. On the 25<sup>th</sup> of *February* 1772. he was cho-  
sen Speaker of the House of Commons; on the 9<sup>th</sup>  
of *April* 1673. made Privy-Counsellor; and soon  
after Treasurer of the Navy. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of *March*  
1679. he was again chosen Speaker, but the King  
refusing his Approbation, the Parliament was pro-  
rogued to the 15<sup>th</sup> when the Commons chose Ser-  
jeant *Gregory* to be their Speaker. In King *James's*  
Parliament, he made a bold Speech against a stand-  
ing Army, and in the Convention Parliament, up-  
on the Revolution, he oppos'd the Declaring the  
Prince of *Orange* King of *England*. Nevertheless,  
in 1692. he was made a Privy-Counsellor, and  
soon after constituted one of the Lords of the Treas-  
ury. In the Year 1701. he forwarded in the House  
of Commons the Impeaching of the Earl of *Orford*,  
and the Lords *Somers* and *Hallifax*. Upon the  
Queen's Accession to the Throne, he was admitted  
into the Privy-Council, and made Comptroller of  
the Household, which Place, about two Years after,  
he was oblig'd to resign, by reason of his morose  
Temper, which gave some Disgust to a Person in  
great Power. He was endow'd with great Natural  
Parts, which together with his long Experience in  
Parliamentary Affairs, gain'd him the first Place  
among the leading Members of the Church-Party,  
by whom he was much regretted.

Dr. Stay-  
noe's  
Death, 27.

The 27<sup>th</sup> of the same Month, died *Thomas Staynoe*,  
Batchelor of Divinity, Minister of the United Pa-  
rishes of *Christ Church* and *St. Leonard Foster-Lane*,  
*London*, and Arch-deacon of *Carmarthen* in *South-*  
*Wales*, died at his House in *Warwick-Lane*.

Dr.



Dr. William Beveridge, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, a Divine generally esteem'd, both at home and abroad, for his universal Learning, sound Morals, Pulpit Oratory, and solid Writings, died on Friday the 5<sup>th</sup> of March, at his Lodgings in the Cloysters, Westminster-Abby, in the 71<sup>st</sup> Year of his Age. He was educated in St. John's College, in the University of Cambridge, and on the 5<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1684. he was enstall'd Prebendary of Canterbury, in the Room of Dr. Du Moulin. Upon the Deprivation of Dr. Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, for not conforming to the Government in 1691. he conscientiously refused the Offer of that Bishoprick, though he was then Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary. About the beginning of the Year 1704. he was promoted to the See of St. Asaph, in which, upon his Death, he was succeeded by Dr. William Fleetwood.

MARCH.  
Dr. Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph dies, 5.

Sir John Turton, formerly one of the Judges of the King's-Bench, and Sir John Pole Member of Parliament for Newport in Cornwall, died the 13<sup>th</sup>; as did also Edward Strode, Esq; Member of Parliament for Chichester, and Charles Goring, Esq; for Staining, towards the end of the same Month.

Sir John Turton, Sir John Pole, Mr. Strode and Mr. Goring die.

Anthony Duncomb, Esq; Brother to Sir Charles Duncomb, the present Lord-Mayor of London, and Member of Parliament for Heydon in Yorkshire, died the 4<sup>th</sup> of April.

APRIL.  
Mr. Duncomb and the Lord Dover die.

About a Week after Henry Fermin, Lord Fermin and Dover, a Roman Catholick, died also at his Seat in Cambridge-shire, and having left no Issue behind him, his Name was Extinct with him; but he left a considerable part of his Estate to Mr. Fermin Davers, Son of Sir Robert Davers of the County of Suffolk, by his Lady, the eldest Daughter of the Lord Fermin, this Lord Fermin and Dover's eldest Brother.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> Count Noyelles, General of the Dutch and Count Forces in Spain, for the Service of King Charles III. Noyelles.

A. C. died at *Barcelona*; having served the States General about 50 Years with great Reputation.

*Dr. Royce's Death.* About the latter end of the same Month died *George Royce* Doctor in Divinity, who on the 1<sup>st</sup> of *November* 1691, was elected Provost of *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*, and afterwards made Dean of *Bristol*, in which last place he was succeeded by *Mr. Booth*, and in the other by *Mr. George Carter*.

*And Dr. Ridley's.* *Humphry Ridley*, Doctor of Physick, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, *London*, died also in this Month. He wrote a Treatise call'd the Anatomy of the Brain.

*Mr. Watson married.* On the 22<sup>d</sup> the Honourable *Charles Watson*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Rockingham*, marry'd the Lady *Catherine Tufston*, Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*.

*MAY.* On the 7<sup>th</sup> of *May* Collonel *Alnut* died, as did the next Day *John de la Fontaine*, Esq; a Gentleman of great Hospitality and Publick Spirit, at his Lodgings in *Bloomsbury-Square*, in the 72<sup>d</sup> Year of his Age. By his Will he left 2000 l. to *Chelsea* Hospital; 2000 l. to that of *Greenwich*, and 1000 l. towards the finishing of *St. Paul's*.

*The Duke of Queensberry made D. of Dover.* About the middle of the same Month, the Duke of *Queensberry* was made a Peer of *Great-Britain*, with the Titles of Baron of *Rippon*, Marquis of *Beverley* and Duke of *Dover*.

*The Lord Bellamont dies.* On the 12<sup>th</sup> of *June* died *Nanfau Coot* Earl of *Bellamont*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, at the *Bath*.

*And the Lord Belhaven. His Life and Character.* On the 21<sup>st</sup> of the same Month died also the Lord *Belhaven*, descended from *Brunnwood*, a third Son of the great and noble Family of *Hamilton*, in *Scotland*. He appear'd against a *Popish* Successor in the *Scotch* Parliament in 1681, for which he was committed to Prison, and continued there till by Order of Parliament he was set at Liberty. Upon the late Revolution he promoted the settling the Crown on King

King William and Queen Mary; and having raised a Troop of Horse, did considerable Service against the *Highlanders*. Soon after he was made of the Privy-Council and Exchequer in *Scotland*, where he forwarded the Restoration of the *Presbyterian* Government; and the Establishment of the *Scotch African* Company. In 1695 he was concern'd in the Farm of the Inland Excise in *Scotland*. In the Parliament of 1700 he zealously promoted the Act to prevent the Growth of Popery; the Act for a *Habeas Corpus*, and other wholesome Laws. In 1701 he travell'd with his two Sons. In the Parliament of 1704 he used his utmost Endeavours to get the Protestant Succession settled in *Scotland* upon Limitations: And after that Parliament, was made one of the Lords of the Treasury in *Scotland*. In 1706, when the Union came to be debated in the Parliament of that Kingdom, he joyned with those who strenuously oppos'd it: Which being ascribed to disaffection, upon the News of the Invasion, he was sent for by the Privy-Council of *Scotland*; confined first to his Chamber, and then in *Edinburgh* Castle; from whence, about two Months after, he was sent up to *London*, and on the 17<sup>th</sup> of *June*, admitted to Bail. Four Days after he died of an Inflammation of his Brain, in the 52<sup>d</sup> Year of his Age, being born the 5<sup>th</sup> of *July* 1656. He was of a good Stature, well set, of a healthy Constitution, black Complexion, and graceful manly Presence; had a quick Conception, with a ready and Masculine Expression; and was steady in his Principles both in Politicks and Religion.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of *July* the Lord *James Cavendish* was married to Mrs. *Tales*. And on the 8<sup>th</sup> his Lordship's Sister, the Lady *Elizabeth Cavendish* was married to Sir *John Wentworth*.

JULY.  
My Lord  
James Cavendish  
married;

About the same time Sir *John Cotton* was married to Mrs. *Herbert*, Grand-Daughter to the Duke of *Leeds*; and the Honourable *Henry Bertie*, Brother to the Earl of *Abingdon*, and Member of Parliament for *Braumaris*, to the Right Honourable the Lady *Dungannon*.

as also his  
Sister, and  
several others.

A. C.  
1708.

Coll. Ken-  
dal dies.  
The Duke  
of Mantua  
dies.

The 10<sup>th</sup> of the same Month Colonel *James Knudal* died at *Cashalton*: He was a Member of Parliament for *Leſmihel*, formerly Governour of *Barbadoes*, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of *July*, N. S. *Ferdinand Charles Duke of Mantua*, died at *Padua* in the 56<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age, being the last Duke of the Family of *Gonzaga*, which had possess'd the Duchy of *Mantua* ever since the Year 1328. This last Prince had altogether degenerated from the Valour and Merit of his Ancestors; and having abandon'd himself to all the Excesses and Extravagancies of a brutish licentious Life, he died unlamented by any, and a Refugee in the Territories of *Venice*, by reason of his Defection from the Emperor; and his adhering to the Interest of *France*. Several Princes claim his Succession, among whom the Duke of *Lorrain* is nearest in Blood: But the Ban or Sentence publish'd at *Vienna* the 30<sup>th</sup> of *June*, against the Duke of *Mantua*, whereby he was degraded from his Dignity, and deprived of all the Fiefs holding of the Empire, (which probably hasten'd his Death) cuts off all Pretensions to his Succession, of which the Emperor may dispose as he shall think fit,

*Sir William Windham*, Barronet, a *Somerset-shire* Gentleman, married the Lady *Catherine Seymour*, Daughter to the Duke of *Somerset*.

AUGUST. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of *August*, *Dr. Edward Tyson*, a learned Anatomist, and Physician to the Hospitals of *Beihlehem* and *Bridewell*, *London*, died suddenly, in the 58<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age, being born at *Bristol* on the 28<sup>th</sup> of *February* 1690. His Works were the following:

*Phocena*, or, the *Anatomy of a Porpoise*, dissected at *Gresham-College*; with a Preliminary Discourse concerning *Anatomy*; and a *Natural History of Animals*. *London*, printed for *Benjamin Tooke*, at the Ship in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, 1689. is 4<sup>o</sup>

*Viperæ*

*Vipera Causiliona America*, or, the Anatomy of a Rattle Snake, dissected at the Repository of the Royal Society, January 1682-3. Vide Philosoph. Transact. N<sup>o</sup>. 144. p. 25.

*Lumbricus Latius*, or, A Discourse read before the Royal-Society, of the jointed Worm; wherein a great many Mistakes of former Writers concerning it are remarked: Its Natural History from more exact Observations is attempted, and the whole urged, as a Difficulty, against the Doctrine of Univocal Generation. Vide Philosophical Transactions, N<sup>o</sup>. 146, pag. 146.

*Lumbricus Teres*, or some Anatomical Observations on the Round-Worm bred in Human Bodies. Vide Philosoph. Transact. N<sup>o</sup>. 147.

*Tajacu sive Aper Mexicanus Moschiferus*, or, the Anatomy of the Mexico Musk-Hog. Vide Philosoph. Transact, N<sup>o</sup>. 153. p. 359.

*Lumbricus Hydropicus*, or, an Essay to prove, that Hydatides often met with in Morbid Bodies, are a Species of Worms or imperfect Animals. Vide Philosoph. Transact, N<sup>o</sup>. 193. pag. 506.

*Carigueya seu Marsupiale Americanum*, or, the Anatomy of an Opossum dissected at Gresham-College. Vide Philosophical Transactions. N<sup>o</sup>. 239. pag. 105.

*Ephemeris Vita*, or, the Natural History and Anatomy of the Ephemeron, a Fly that lives but Five Hours. Written originally in Low-Dutch by Jo. Swammerdam, M. D. of Amsterdam, and published in English by E. Tyson, M. D. London, Printed for Henry Faithorne and John Kersey, at the Rose in St. Paul's Church-Yard 1681. in 4<sup>o</sup>.

*Embriouis Galei levis Anatome. Vide Franc. Willoughbei Hist. Piscium, Edit. à Jo. Rai in Appendic. pag. 13. Lumpi Anglorum Anatome. ibid. pag. 25.*

*The Scent Bags in Poll Cats, and several other Animals, first discovered. Vide Dr. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire, pag. 305.*

*Vide Thom. Bartholini Acta Medica & Philosophica Hafniensia, Vol. 5. ubi.*

Observ. 26. *Vomica Pulmonis.*

Observ. 27. *Hydrops Thoracis, & difficultatis spirandi rara Causa.*

Observ. 28. *Hemoptoe Tussis, Pleuritidis, & Empyema à duobus clavicularis, fortuito in Pulmones delapsis.*

Observ. 29. *Polypus omnes Corporis totius Venas & Arterias occupans.*

Observ. 30. *Polypus Bronchiarum & Trachea.*

*Vide ejusd. Observ. 101. Observ. 107. Observ. 108.*

*Some Anatomical Observations of Hair found in several parts of the Body, as also Teeth, Bones, &c. with Parallel Histories of the same observed by others. Vide Dr. Hooke's Philosophical Collections. N<sup>o</sup>. 2. pag. 11.*

*Anatomical Observations of an Abscess in the Liver; a great number of Stones in the Gall-Bag and Biliary Vessels; an unusual Conformation of the Emulgent and Pelvis. A strange Conjunction of both Kidnies, and great Dilatation of the Vena Cava, Vide Philosoph. Transact. N<sup>o</sup>. 142. pag. 1035.*

*An Anatomical Observation of four Ureters in an Infant; and some Remarks on the Glandula Renales, ibid. pag. 1039.*

An Abstract of Two Letters from Mr. Sampson Birch an Apothecary in *Stafford*, concerning an extraordinary Birth; with Reflections thereon. *Vide Philosoph. Transact.* N°. 150. p. 281. and Dr. Plois's Natural History of *Staffordshire*, pag. 272.

The Figure of the *Cochineal Fly*. *Vide Philosoph. Transact.* N°. 176. pag. 1202.

An Observation of *Hydatides* found in the *Vesica Urinaria* of Mr. Smith. *Vide Philosoph. Transact.* N°. 87. pag. 332.

An Observation of an Infant, where the Brain was depressed into the Hollow of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck. *Vide Philosophical Transactions.* N°. 228. pag. 535.

An Observation of one *Hemisphere* of the Brain *sphacelated*; and a Stone found in the Substance of the Brain. *Vide Philosoph. Transactions.* N°. 228. pag. 535.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of the same Month Sir Robert Mar-  
sham married one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of  
the late Sir Cloudesty Shovel, Rear-Admiral of Great-  
Britain.

AUGUST.  
Sir R. Mar-  
sham mar-  
ried.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> Dr. Edward Brown, formerly Physi-  
cian to King Charles II. and then to St. Bartholomew's  
Hospital, President of the College of Physicians, Lon-  
don, and Fellow of the Royal-Society, died at  
*Northfleet*, near *Greenhithe*, in the County of *Kent*.  
He wrote and publish'd the following Works:

Dr. Brown's  
Death.

1. A brief Account of some Travels in *Hungaria*,  
*Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, *Thessaly*, *Austria*, *Sti-  
ria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola* and *Friuli*: As also some Ob-  
servations on the Gold, Silver, &c. Mines, Baths  
and Mineral Waters in those Parts, &c. London,  
1673. 4°. Afterwards with Additions in *Folio*; an  
Account of which is in the *Philosophical Transacti-  
ons*, N°. 95.

1. An

A. C.

1708.



2. An Account of several Travels through a great part of Germany, in four Journeys. 1. From *Norwich* to *Cologne*. 2. From *Cologne* to *Vienna*, with a particular Description of that Imperial City. 3. From *Vienna* to *Hamburg*. 4. From *Cologne* to *London*. *London*, 1679. 4°. An Account of which is also in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup>. 130.

Several of his Discourses are also printed in the said *Philosophical Transactions* and in the *Philosophical Collections*.

He translated into *English* the *Life* of *Themistocles*, which is in *Plutarch's Lives*, translated from the *Greek* by several Hands, *London*, 1683. 8°. And the *Life* of *Sertorius* in the Third Volume of *Plutarch's Lives*. *London*, 1684. 8°. &c.

John Evelyn, Esq;  
made one of  
the Post-  
Masters  
General.

Sir Robert Cotton Knight, having about the latter end of *August*, resign'd his Office of one of the Post Masters-General of *Great-Britain*, was succeeded therein by John Evelyn, Esq;.

SEPTEMBER.  
The Earl of  
Bradford  
died.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of September, Francis Earl of Bradford, Treasurer of the Household to Her Majesty, died at his House at *Twickenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, in the 89<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age. He was the Son and Heir of Sir Francis Newport of *High-Ercal*, in *Shropshire*, Knight, who for his eminent Services to King *Charles I.* was on the 14<sup>th</sup> of *October* 1642. advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord Newport of *High-Ercal*. His Son having suffer'd much for the Royal Cause retired to *France*, where he died in 1650. His Son, (the late Earl) was also very active in the King's Service in *North-Wales*; but being taken Prisoner in 1644. he underwent the Fortune of many other loyal Cavaliers, till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in 1660. In consideration of his Sufferings, he was first made Comptroller and afterwards Treasurer of the Household to that Prince; who by Letters-Patent dated the 11<sup>th</sup> of *March* 1674. advanc'd him to the Dignity of Viscount Newport of Bradford, in the County of

*Salop.*



*Salop.* He was likewise admitted into the Privy-Council of that King, and of his Brother and Successor, King *James II.* who continued him in his Post of Treasurer of the Household till *February 1686-7*, when finding him not so pliable to his Designs as he expected, he laid him aside and advanced the Earl of *Yarmouth* to his Place. Upon the Revolution Viscount *Newport* was restored to his Office of Treasurer of the Household; and by an Understanding with his Son-in-Law, the Lord *Herbert of Cherbury*, did also execute the Office of Cofferer. He was likewise made a Privy-Counsellor to King *William*, who had a great Esteem for him; and as a farther Mark of his Favour, on the 11<sup>th</sup> of *May*, in the Sixth Year of his Reign, created him Earl of *Bradford*; And upon Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, he was continued Treasurer of the Household. He left his second Son, the Honourable *Thomas Newport*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, his Executor; and was succeeded in his Honour, and the Bulk of his Estate, by his Grandson.

The 20<sup>th</sup> the Lady *Fitz-harding*, the Wife of *The Lady John Berkley* Lord Viscount *Fitz-harding* of *Beerha-* *Fitz-hard-*  
*ven*, formerly Governess to the late Duke of *Glos* ing dies.  
*cester*, died at her House at *St. James's*.

The same Day, *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *The Earl of*  
*Montgomery* married the Lady *Arundel*, Widow- *Pembroke*  
Dowager of the late Lord *Arundel* of *Trevice*, in married the  
the County of *Cornwal*. 20<sup>th</sup>.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of *October*, *Dr. Gregory* a learned Ma- OCTOB.  
thematician, born at *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, some Dr. Grego-  
time Mathematical Professor in the University of ry's Death  
*Edinburgh*, and afterwards *Savillian* Professor of *A-*  
*stronomy* at *Oxford*, died at *Maidenhead* in the  
County of *Berks*. He has made his Name famous  
by several excellent Works, particularly his *Body of*  
*Astronomy*, which was received with universal Ap-  
plause. He was succeeded in his place of *Savilian*  
Professor by *John Caswell*, Master of Arts, and  
Esquire Beadle for Divinity.

On

A. C.

1708.

Mr. Spade-  
man's  
Death.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of the same Month died Mr. *John Spademan*, an eminent Minister of a *Presbyterian* Congregation in the City of *London*.

The Death both of *Velt-Marechal d'Avverquerque* and of *Prince George of Denmark*, which happen'd in the Month of *October*, has been mention'd in the Body of these *Annals*.

*The EPITAPH engraven over the Prince's Body, was as follows.*

## DEPOSITUM

**I**llustrissimi & Celsissimi Principis, *GEORGII Dania & Norvegia*, nec non Gothorum & Vandalorum Principis Hæreditarii, Slesvici, Holstatæ, Stormariæ, Dithmarsicæ & Cumbriæ Ducis, Oldenburgi, Delmenhorstii & Candalicæ Comitissæ, Ockinghamiæ Baronis; Serenissimi & Potentissimi *CHRISTIANI* Quinti, nuper *Dania & Norvegia*, &c. Regis, Fratris unici, ac Serenissimæ & Excellentissimæ Principis *ANNÆ* Dei Gratiâ *Magna Britania, Francia & Hibernia* Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Mariti præcharissimi; omnium Reginæ Exercituum, tam Mari quam Terris, Præfecti Supremi; *Magna Britannia & Hibernia*, &c. Summi Admiralli, Regalis Castri Dubris Constabularii & Gubernatoris, ac quinque Portuum Custodis, Regiæ Majestati à Sanctioribus Consiliis, Nobilissimique Ordinis aureæ Periscelidis Equitis.

Nati *Hafnia Dania Metrop.* XI<sup>o</sup>. April A<sup>o</sup>. 1653.

Denati *Kensingtonia* 28<sup>o</sup> Octobris 1708.

Ætatis suæ LVI<sup>o</sup>.

Capt. Ed-  
wards and  
Capt. Bal-  
chin tried  
and acquit-

On the 27<sup>th</sup> commenc'd the Trials of Captain *Richard Edwards*, Captain *John Balchin* and Captain *Baron Wild*, on board the *Royal-Anne*, at *Spithead*; the Two first for losing their Ships, and the last for  
not

not doing his Duty, by breaking the Line, and not obeying the Orders of the Commander in Chief; which lasted till Night. Captain *Edwards* of the *Cumberland*, was honourably acquitted, as to the doing his Duty, both as Commodore of the Squadron and Captain of the said Ship: Captain *Belchin* of the *Chester* was acquitted; but Captain *Baron Wild* of the *Royal-Oak*, was cashier'd the Service, and declared incapable of serving Her Majesty at Sea for the future.

On the first of November died *John Blow*, Doctor of Musick, first Organist of Her Majesty's Chapel, composer of the Anthems, and Master of Musick. *Blow dies.*

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of this Month the King of Prussia married the Princess Dowager of Mecklenburgh Swerin, a Person of great Accomplishments; and the Nuptials were celebrated with uncommon Magnificence. *The King of Prussia marries.*

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of the same Month Sir *Henry Tyrrel* of *Buckinghamshire*, Baronet, died of a fit of an Apoplexy. *Sir Henry Tyrrel dies.*

Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, Knight, President of *Bridewell*, and Alderman of *Castle-Baynard Ward*, died at his House in the *Old-Baily*, London; and was succeeded in his place of Alderman of *Castle-Baynard Ward* by *William Lewen*, Esq; and in his Presidency of *Bridewell* by Sir *William Wishers*, late Lord-Mayor.

*Dr. Hascard* Dean of *Windsor*, died also about the middle of this Month. *Dr. Hascard dies.*

On the 2<sup>d</sup> of December the Proprietors of Carolina met at the Lord *Craven's* House in *Drury-Lane*, and unanimously made choice of Major *Edward Tinte*, to be Governour of that Plantation. *Tinte chosen Governour of Carolina.*

On the 10<sup>th</sup> died the Lady *Dungannon*, Relict of the Lord *Dungannon*, who died in Her Majesty's Service. *The Lady dies.*

A. C. Service in Spain; and was since re-married to the  
1708. Honourable Henry Bertie, Esq;

Mr. Thynn  
dies.

The 20<sup>th</sup> of the same Month *Henry Thynn, Esq;*  
Son and Heir Apparent to the Lord Viscount *Wey-*  
*mouth*, died of an Apoplexy.

The Earl of  
Rochford  
dies.

Some time this Year died *William Zulestein, Earl*  
*of Rochford*, Son of *Frederick of Nassau*, Lord of  
*Zulestein*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Wil-*  
*liam Killigrew*, Knight, some time Vice-Chamber-  
lain to *Queen Catherine*, *Charles II's* *Domager*. This  
*Frederick*, a Colonel of Foot, was kill'd valiantly  
Fighting against the *French* at *Verdam*, October 12.  
1702. being the Natural Son of *Frederick Henry*  
Prince of *Orange*, Grand-Father to *King William*;  
by whom he was created Baron of *Enfield* in  
*Middlesex*, Viscount *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and Earl  
of *Rochford* in *Essex* on the 10<sup>th</sup> of *February* 1695.  
He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son  
the Lord *Tunbridge*, who on several memorable  
Occasions has given distinguishing Proofs of his  
Bravery.

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I  
w

T H E  
APPENDIX  
TO THE  
ANNALS  
O F  
*Queen ANNE's Reign;*  
*Year the Seventh.*

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Numb. I.

*The PREAMBLE of the Petition of the Council  
of State of the United Provinces for the Charges  
of the Year 1709. call'd the State of the War,  
presented to the States General on the 20th of  
November, (N. S.) 1708.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

**I**T was anciently one of the Fundamental  
Laws and chief Maxims of the Govern-  
ment of the *Netherlands*, even before they  
came into the Houses of *Burgundy* and  
*Austria*, that no Taxes or Subsidies could  
be imposed or raised, without the unanimous  
Concurrence and Consent of the Lords States of  
A a. the

the respective Provinces. Hence undoubtedly it came to pass, that when any Necessity required their Consent for raising Money, Application was made to them by Prayer and Petition; for the Demesns and certain other fix'd Subsidies, (which were to be apply'd for the security of the Country, and maintaining some Garrisons on the Frontiers, where they had something to Fear from the turbulent and unquiet Temper of the *French*, as also a Body of National Cavalry, which grew some time after more numerous, to be in a readiness against all unforeseen Accidents) being not sufficient to defray those Charges, when War, or the Service of their Country requir'd extraordinary Expences, they were obliged to petition for the necessary Supplies, which were granted. The Council of State, erected by the Emperor *Charles* the V. was appointed amongst other things, to form that Petition in his absence from the Country; and notwithstanding through the Abdication of the Regency of *Philip* the II. of *Spain*, and their Union by the Authority of the States, the Republick receiv'd great Alterations in its Form and Constitution, yet the Business of the Petition was left to the Council of State, which was, as formerly, appointed for directing and managing the Affairs relating to the Common State, their Defence, Preservation and Union. The Consent on the said Petitions has been granted in different ways, for a short or longer time, according to the nature of Affairs, and the Circumstances of Times; but it has been generally for a Year, since the Republick has been settled, when the Affairs for which the Consent aforesaid was desired, allow'd that Limitation; and this Method has been yearly continued, without Interruption, since the year 1593, to this time.

Therefore, High and Mighty Lords, this Year drawing to an end, the Council of State following the ancient Custom and Order, have found themselves oblig'd to take into consideration, what shall be necessary and requisite in the Year 1709, for the Support, Security and Welfare of the State, that they might present, in a due time, their General

' neral Petition to your High Mightinesses, and  
 ' desire the Consent of the Lords States of the re-  
 ' spective Provinces thereunto; and especially con-  
 ' sidering, That the States with their High Allies,  
 ' are still engag'd in an expensive War against the  
 ' Crown of *France* and her Adherents; That the  
 ' Necessaries for carrying on this War as it ought  
 ' to be, and bringing it to a good and wish'd for  
 ' Conclusion, are so extensive, and attended with  
 ' many Difficulties, that by reason of the difficult  
 ' Operations of this Campaign, tho' hitherto suc-  
 ' cessful, the Troops of the State have suffered very  
 ' much; and that several other things, without which  
 ' the War cannot be continued, have been either  
 ' spent, or very much diminish'd; and lastly, con-  
 ' sidering, that in order to redress and re-establish all  
 ' these things, Time, which is so precious in War,  
 ' ought to be husbanded and manag'd with the ut-  
 ' most Care.

' The Means for procuring the Security and  
 ' Welfare of the State, may be consider'd in respect  
 ' to Affairs at Home and Abroad; and the Council  
 ' of State has chosen the latter for the Subject Mat-  
 ' ter of their Considerations; seeing the Republick  
 ' is still engag'd in a War, and namely, in regard  
 ' to the Forces, first by Land, and then by Sea; ac-  
 ' cording to the usual custom, First, they have  
 ' considered how far the Affairs have been carried  
 ' to the Advantage of your High Mightinesses and  
 ' your Allies in this War, and especially the last  
 ' Campaign, and by what Efforts, and the manner  
 ' thereof. 2d, The present Condition of the Ene-  
 ' my; from whence it will appear, in the 3d place,  
 ' with what Vigour, Care and Efforts the War  
 ' ought to be continu'd in the Year 1709. 4thly,  
 ' They have consider'd that these Efforts ought to  
 ' be made with all possible Zeal and Diligence.  
 ' 5thly, With Alacrity, Vigour and Firmness; and  
 ' 6thly, with the universal and unanimous Con-  
 ' currence of the respective Provinces; from whence  
 ' it shall be concluded, that upon these Grounds we  
 ' may soon expect, with the Blessing of God, a  
 ' good and lasting Peace. To these Considerations,  
 ' shall be added, a particular Detail of the Ordinary  
 ' and Extraordinary State of the War for the next  
 ' Year,

Year, and in particular, of Sea Affairs, with their importance in several Respects, for the Advantage of the State.

As to the first Point, it is to be observed, That after the Decease of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, the Duke of *Anjou* was introduc'd as his Successor, with the sudden breaking the Treaty that had been solemnly made some time before to prevent it: That thereby, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, with all their States and Dominions, became united: That the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, confederated themselves with them, and by these means the *French* Troops took Possession of all the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, and the chief Fortresses of the Countries of *Liege* and *Cologne*, to the East-side of the *Rhine*: That consequently nothing was heard on the Frontiers of the State, but great Preparations of War, and Motions of Troops, tho' they were outwardly covered with specious Embassies for adjusting all things in a friendly way, with no other real design, as the Event has justify'd, than to blind the Allies, if possible, in respect to those Preparations of War. By these means your High Mightinesses were necessitated to prepare your selves against the Dangers you were threatned with, as much as it lay in your Power, and take every where Precautions suitable to the Fears you had from the formidable united Power of the Enemy. The Frontiers of the State being of large Extent, and therefore having many Forts and Fortresses, it was necessary to put them in a good posture of defence in all Parts, not knowing which way the Storm should first happen to fall. It was by the same reason found necessary to augment the Forces both by Sea and Land; and notwithstanding a greater Body of the latter was kept on Foot, after the Treaty of *Reswick*, than after the Conclusion of the preceding Wars; yet it was of an absolute necessity considerably to augment them by Recruits, new Levies, and taking Foreign Troops into Pay. The War being kindled and begun on all sides, and the Enemy sparing neither Men nor Money, to render their Armies more numerous, either by fair or forcible Means, than in the former Wars,



Wars, your High Mightinesses were thereby obliged to make a farther Augmentation of your own, by taking more Foreign Troops, and augmenting your National Cavalry and otherwise, and to cause a good number of Troops to act on the West-side of the *Maeze*: And that they might do the Service expected from them, to erect large Magazines on the Frontiers for their Subsistence in the Winter, and supply them with all Necessaries for the Operations of War in the Field: And lastly, to repair from time to time, the loss of the Men and Horses. You were at the same time obliged to promise and pay great Subsidies to several Princes, for the performance of the Capitulation made with them, to take their Troops, or else to bring them over to the Party of your High Mightinesses and your Allies, and divert, by their Arms, those of the Enemy to other Parts. To support these great and excessive Charges, the State was obliged to borrow considerable Sums, and impose on the good Inhabitants thereof, extraordinary Taxes; tho' by the Calamities of War, they have from time to time receiv'd great Losses, and that the Means of their Subsistence are much lessen'd: But seeing, as it has been mentioned, there was no other way to get out of these Dangers, your High Mightinesses, according to your high Wisdom, thought it more glorious to bear patiently those Charges, how great soever they were, than by avoiding the same, expose the Republick to an universal and lasting Subjection.

It was by these means that God Almighty was pleased, out of his infinite Goodness, to bless with Success the Arms of your High Mightinesses and your Allies, sufficiently every Year since the beginning of this War, tho' sometimes more in one Year, and in one Part, than in others, by reason of several Accidents that are unavoidable in War. The Enemy were removed at a great distance from most of the Frontiers of the State: The *Lower Rhine*, the *Maeze*, the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, and the Country of *Liege*, as far as to the *Sambre*, were deliver'd from French Garrisons, and a good part of the *Spanish Netherlands* reduced to the Obedience of the Allies: The States and Coun-

tries of the High Allies along and about the *Danube*, have been freed from the Invasions of the Enemy: The greatest part of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and several considerable Places in *Valencia* and *Andalusia*, were possess'd and maintain'd: *Lombardy* and *Italy* have been restor'd to their Lawful Princes and Sovereigns: The Town and Castle of *Suza* were recover'd, and thereby a Door opened into *Savoy*, *Dauphiné* and *Lyonnois*, and even into *Burgundy*: And to come nearer to the Events of this Campaign; it is to be observed, that notwithstanding the same could not be opened in *Piedmont*, but very late, because the bad Weather has continued there much longer than usually; and that the Passes in the high Mountains of the *Alps*, which are passable in the fine Season of the Summer, have, for a long time remained covered with Snow; yet notwithstanding these difficulties, the Success of the Operations of War, on that side, have by their Rapidity recompensed the casual loss of a good part of the Summer, and proved answerable to the Dexterity and Bravery with which they were managed. The Confederate Troops under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*, to conceal their true design from the Enemy, having by their unsuspected Passage, with some Cavalry and Cannon, drawn upon Sledges by Mules, through the Mount *Cenis*, and Little *St. Bernard*, alarmed the *French* for the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and obliged them to send most of their Troops for covering the Provinces of the *Tarantaise* and *Morienne*, and securing Fort *Barraux* between *Chambery* and *Grenoble*, made a sudden Countermarch towards the Forts of *La Perouse* and *St. Louis*, in the Valley of *St. Martin*, which they possess'd, and afterwards forc'd *Exilles* to surrender, tho' by its situation on a high and steep Rock, it seem'd to be impregnable; and that no Artillery could be brought thither, but by the strength of Men, and the help of new invented Machines. This Success was followed with the taking of the regular and well provided Fortrefs of *Fenestrelles*, and by the Conquest of that Place and *Exilles*, they have taken from *France* the two Keys she had to penetrate into *Italy*, which all their Kings since *Charles* the

the 8th to the present, have always, and as it were by Succession, had in view; and on the contrary, the Duke of Savoy has opened a way into France.

The Island of *Sardinia* in the *Mediterranean Sea*, has been conquer'd; a Kingdom of great Extent, and so fertile, that it has formerly serv'd, not only for a Granary for the whole Country of *Italy*, but proved also a Subject Matter of Contention, and Envy, first between the two most powerful Nations, bordering on the *Mediterranean Sea*, and afterwards between the two nearest Trading Republicks. Out of that Kingdom may be supply'd the scarcity of Corn in *Catalonia*, for the Subsistence of the Troops; which Corn must have been otherwise transported thither with great Charge from the *Milaneze*. That Country abounding with Horses, tho' of a little size, will afford an easy opportunity for remounting the Cavalry in *Catalonia*; besides several other Advantages, which the Bay of *Cagliari* affords to Navigation in the *Streights*, as it was experienc'd in time of need, by the Fleet of the State; when it was sent in the time of the first War with France, to the Assistance of *Sicily*, which made a good use of that Bay.

The Island of *Minorca*, and its chief Fortress and Port of *Mahon*, have been reduced to the Obedience of King *Charles*, with a quick and unexpected Success; for tho' that Fortress is very well built, and was provided with all Necessaries for a long time, and a good Garrison, and cover'd besides with Lines, Towers, and little Forts, yet that Place was conquer'd in 24 Hours, without any loss that deserves to be mention'd, and thereby were acquir'd several other Advantages, in relation to *Catalonia* and *Italy*, with a safe and good Harbour for the Ships of the Allies.

But above all we are to consider the Operations of this Campaign in the *Netherlands*; the Glory and Advantages the Arms of the Allies have acquir'd thereby, and the fruitless Stratagems and Machinations of the Enemy, to hinder the same: For, notwithstanding the French, after the unsuccessful Expedition against *Scotland*, of which we shall speak more at large, when we come to Sea

Affairs, appear'd in the Field with a very numerous Army, and through several unavoidable Accidents, prevented the Army of the Allies about *Soignies*, and made themselves Masters, by secret Intelligence, of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and of the Neighbouring Forts of *Plassendael*, and the Red-House, by Force of Arms, rendering thereby the Communication between the *Scheld* and the *Lys*, and the Frontiers of the State very difficult; yet their Treacherous Intelligence upon the Castle of *Antwerp*, tho' well laid and contrived, was disappointed by the Vigilance of the Allies: their Project of besieging *Oudenarde* prevented, and the Enemy were so vigorously attack'd, the 11th of July last, about that Place, that they were defeated, and forced to abandon the Field of Battle, with great loss, and retire behind the Canal of *Bruges*. The Lines of *Comines*, which, till that time, had cover'd the *French Flanders*, and other Countries behind the same, were forced. The County of *Artois*, the Country about *Dunkirk*, and the Frontiers of *Picardy* brought under Contribution; and all the Designs of the Enemy upon *Dendermond* and the *Dutch Flanders* (except the Land of *Cadfont*;) being by these means disappointed and prevented, the Allies undertook the Siege of *Lille*, and a numerous Train of Artillery, with all other Necessaries, was brought thither by Land, notwithstanding the various Enterprizes of the Enemy to prevent it. That Siege has been, however, very difficult and bloody, by reason of the vigorous defence of a numerous Garrison, consisting of choice Troops; as also upon account of the Natural and Artificial Strength of the Place; the repeated, tho' always fruitless, Efforts of the Enemy to relieve that Town, or by their Enterprizes upon *Brussels*, which they publish'd themselves, and their secret Conspiracies in *Antwerp* and *Aeth*, in order to oblige the Allies to abandon that Siege; as also because of the frequent Attempts they made, tho' unsuccessfully, to disturb the Convoys, and in particular at *Wynendale*, where the design of the Enemy, tho' they had a great Superiority of Forces, was disappointed in a most glorious manner, by an inferior number of the Allies; to which must be added the difficulties

difficulties occasioned by their possessing the Banks  
 of the *Scheld*, and the Canal of *Bruges*; the inter-  
 rupting of Correspondence; the cutting of Banks;  
 the making of Inundations; and the great number  
 of Flat bottom'd Boats, to cut off all Communica-  
 tion from the Sea side, with the Armies employed  
 in the Siege of *Lille*. However, notwithstanding  
 these and other difficulties, that Place has been  
 oblig'd, after a Siege of 2 Months from the open-  
 ing of the Trenches, to yield to the Valour of the  
 Troops of your High-Mightinesses, and those of  
 your Allies, and to submit to them, with hopes  
 that the Castle will soon be oblig'd to do the like.  
 By this Conquest is broke the Chain and Barrier  
 of the strong and well fortify'd Places, which  
*France* has had for a long time, from the Sea to  
*Namur*, to cover her Ancient Territories, and the  
 Allies have open'd a way to penetrate thereinto.  
 Thus has been reduc'd a City, which, through her  
 Largeness, Opulency and Riches, her Manu-  
 factures and Commerce for Exchange of Money,  
 between *France* and the North, had render'd her-  
 self so famous: And with that Town, there has  
 been at the same time acquired a considerable Part  
 of a Province of the *French Flanders*, which having  
 been formerly yielded by *France*, together with the  
 Province of *Artois*, to the House of *Austria*, by the  
 Treaties of *Madrid* and *Cambray*, as the Price of  
 the Victory of *Pavia*, was afterwards restor'd to  
 that Crown, by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*.  
 And when the War is remov'd at some distance  
 from that City, the Income thereof being man-  
 aged with due Oeconomy and Care, will contri-  
 bute very much to the Advantage of the Com-  
 mon Cause.

However, *High and Mighty Lords*, notwithstanding  
 the great Efforts that have been made hereto-  
 fore, these great Successes and Advantages were  
 not obtain'd without a world of Difficulties, and  
 much Blood and Treasure, because of the great  
 Power of the Enemy, and the Resistance they  
 have made. The *Lower Rhine* and the *Maese*  
 could not be rescued, but by the bloody Siege of  
*Keyserwaert*, and several others, both difficult and  
 expensive, along those two Rivers; while, at the  
 same

same time these Provinces found themselves in  
 great dangers on the side of *Nimeguen, Hulst, Ma-*  
*stricht* and *Antwerp*. The Affairs of *Germany*,  
 where the Enemy, by several great Enterprizes,  
 had spread every where the Terrour of their  
 Arms, could not be restored, but by the sharp Fight  
 at *Schellemburg*, and the Bloody, though Glorious  
 Battle of *Blenheim*. The good Turn the Affairs  
 of *Italy* and *Piedmont* have taken, has cost a World  
 of Trouble, Blood and Money: The Principality  
 of *Catalonia*, and in particular, its Capital City  
 could not be acquired, but by a long and Active  
 Siege, and maintain'd by a vigorous Defence.  
 And to render the last Campaign in the *Nether-*  
*lands* successful, it was found necessary, not only  
 to send into the Field all the Troops that could be  
 spar'd from the Garrisons, and to cause a whole  
 Army of *German* Troops to march that way; but  
 also to have a Reinforcement of several Battalions  
 from *England*. And yet, notwithstanding all these  
 Measures, they found it very difficult to succeed,  
 which does undeniably confirm what has been said  
 of the Siege of *Lille*; from which it is certain,  
 and beyond Contradiction, That if the Great Ef-  
 forts that have been mentioned, had not been  
 made on this side, those great Advantages could  
 not have been obtained over the Enemy.

The Conjunction of the Crowns of *France* and  
*Spain*, which continues still, is to be consider'd in  
 the second Place, and the State and Condition of  
 both. This Conjunction and Union sheweth,  
 that all the Reasoning and Arguments that are  
 sometimes deduced from the difference of Climate,  
 Temper, Inclination, Customs, and Manner of  
 Living of these two Nations, to prove their Natu-  
 ral Antipathy, signify nothing at all, when the  
 Necessity of Affairs, or the Constitution of the  
 Government require the contrary, and make an  
 Alteration in their private and publick Interests,  
 as it has been formerly observ'd; for those two  
 Crowns, have more than once, strictly Confede-  
 rated themselves. As to what concerns their pre-  
 sent State, and in the first place, that of *France*,  
 it is true, that since the beginning of this War,  
 she has been restrain'd within narrow Limits, by

the successive Conquests of the Allies; yet without mentioning in this Place the Advantages that Crown has by her Constitution and Form of Government, and her great *Resources* (which ought well to be consider'd) of *Men*, by reason of the vast Number of her Subjects, and of *Money*, through their great Trade, and export of the Merchandizes, of their Growth and Manufacture, the Contributions they raise, and the Profits they make by their Privateering; and above all, by their Navigation and Trade to the *Spanish West-Indies*, (which will be more largely discuss'd) it is to be observ'd, that *France* is still in possession of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, the *Upper Rhine*, from *Hunlinghen* to the River *Queich*, and of *Brisac* and *Kehl*, (which serve her on that side as a Bulwark, and give a continual Allarm, to two of the most considerable Circles of the Empire) as also of *Triers* and the *Mozelle*, as far as *Traerbach*: And those Conquests enable her to draw great Advantages in Money, or things worth Money, from the Neighbouring Territories of the Allies. *Spain*, which was heretofore in the Grand Alliance, continues in her Party, except *Catalonia*, and some Fortresses in *Valencia* and *Andalusia*, and with *Spain*, the *Indies*; the Island of *Sicily*, the Provinces of *Namur* and *Luxemburgh*, and part of *Mainault* and *Flanders*, of which States no particular mention shall be made, the same having been sufficiently done heretofore, except the *Indies*, which having been only consider'd in general Terms, deserve a more serious and particular Discussion, because of their importance, in respect to *Spain* and *France*. With the *Indies* are to be understood the South and North part of *America*, with the most considerable Parts of the *Antilles*, that are still in the possession of *Spain*: And, it is certain, that that Crown, which in it self was not very considerable, owes to the *Indies*, and in particular to their Conquests in *America*, the Grandure and Lustre she attain'd to; and if she had kept to herself the vast Treasures of that Country, 'tis very probable she would have conquer'd all her Neighbours, and perhaps dictate Laws to all the Kingdoms and States of Europe. This will be no matter of surprize and wonder,

wonder, if we consider, (without entering into a particular Detail of the Riches of that Country) that it appears upon creditable Proofs, that during the whole Course of the 16th Century, they have brought every Year from thence into *Spain*, no less than 50 Millions (of Florins) in Gold and Silver, besides Jewels and other Rich Goods and Merchandizes. It was upon that Consideration, that the Princes, who filled the Throne of *Spain* during that time, were so careful and Jealous of their Dominions in those Parts. *Philip II.* after the Revolution of *Portugal*, having discover'd a design of the Inhabitants of these Provinces, to open a way directly to trade in the *Indies*, endeavour'd with all imaginable care to divert that Project, and in order thereto conniv'd at their Trade with *Spain*, which in several respects was very Profitable and Advantageous to them: And the same Prince, having upon his Death thought fit to give the *Netherlands* to his Eldest Daughter, excluded them in express Terms, from the Navigation and Commerce of the *Indies*. His Son and Successor did not follow his Example; for having rashly and inconsiderately forbid the Trade between the Inhabitants of these Provinces and his Kingdoms, the High Regency of the said Provinces and their Subjects, were thereby encouraged and animated to fit out formidable Fleets to infest the *Spanish* Coasts, and attack their Fleets in their return from the *Indies*, in order to bring as much as it lay in their Power, those Treasures into this Country; and the Success of their Enterprizes was so good and so quick, that 4 Years after that Prohibition, the Commerce with the *West Indies* was settled, and they penetrated into *America*, even as far as *Peru* and other Parts along the Coasts of the South Sea, through the negligence of the *Spaniards* in not providing their Places, the Dissatisfaction of the *Crioles* and *Mulattoes*, and the ignorance of Military Art amongst that People; and such Advantages were obtain'd thereby, and such a Trade settled, that it would not be difficult to prove, that the State was never more flourishing, nor enjoy'd more Riches than at that time, whereof the Circumstances might have been better managed than they



they were afterwards; and Spain was by these means, and their own Mismanagement, brought into a great Confusion, as to their Finances, and so to the Terms of the Treaty of Munster.

France having had an Eye upon the Spanish Colonies in America, even during the Life of Charles II. King of Spain, got an information of their Condition, and sent for that purpose, in the Year 1680. a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of the Count d'Estrees, who took a view of their Harbours and Roads, sounded the depth thereof, and observed their Forts and Avenues; and having thereby discovered the Negligence of the Spaniards, for the security of their Colonies, they improv'd it to their Advantage, and got a great Profit by the plundering of Vera Cruz, and other Places, by a handful of Buchaneers and other Pyrates; and lastly, in the late War by their Enterprize upon Carthagena. King Charles II. being dead, the French by their secret Intrigues with the Duke of Anjou, under pretence of an Agreement, whereby the French Guinea Company at St. Malo was to supply the Spanish-Colonies with Negroes, and some other Pretences, carry'd their Point so far, that the Trade and Navigation to the Spanish West-Indies was granted to the Subjects of France; and the English, and the Subjects of this Republick excluded from the same. The Galleons and Flotillas were fetch'd and convoy'd by French Men of War, and brought into France, or into the Spanish Ports nearest to that Kingdom, as it has been seen lately, in regard of a Fleet from New Spain, which put into Passage, under a French Convoy, and was immediately conducted from thence to Brest. By these means, and the private Ships continually sent from France into the South Sea, great Treasures, even greater than some imagine, have been from time to time brought into France, whereby that Crown has been effectually supported in this War. It follows from thence, that it is highly necessary to take suitable Measures against it, and consider with the utmost care, which way, and by what means, our Ancestors had so great a Success in America, and in the Attempts they made upon the Spanish Fleets in their return from thence,

thence, to see whether it will be possible, by taking the same Measures, to put a stop to Navigation and Commerce so advantageous to France.

Having thus plainly demonstrated, that all the Advantages gain'd over the Enemy, could not be obtained any other way, than by the great Efforts that have been made; and that they are still formidable, and use all possible means to get over all these Difficulties; and keep possession of their own Territories, and, of those they have usurped; it is, in the third Place, the Opinion of the Council of State, that the Forces both by Sea and Land, and other means, hitherto employed by your High Mightinesses, are to be continued for the Year ensuing, nay, even augmented, if it be possible, in order to make the utmost Efforts for bringing this War to a good and speedy conclusion. Above all things, these Preparations must not be lessen'd, because your High Mightinesses would be thereby disabled, not only from prosecuting your Conquests and Victories, but also unable to preserve the Advantages already obtained, and so would dwindle into a Defensive War, which, as it was formerly observed, is slightly carried on by those who make it, and increases the Courage of the other Party, and at last produces a sort of Peace; which, in its Consequences ought to be esteem'd no less dangerous than War it self, especially for a State like this, whereof the Subsistence is, for the most part, grounded on Commerce, Navigation, Fishery and Manufactures.

But in the fourth Place, it is highly necessary, that these Efforts be made with all possible Zeal, Alacrity and Dispatch; which Necessity is justify'd, both by Reason and Experience in this, and the preceding Wars with France. This will appear the better, if the Constitution of a Monarchical Government, where Orders may be given and executed with diligence, is duly considered; as also the Temper of that Nation, their Vigilance and usual Activity; and on the other hand, the Constitution of the Regency of this State, and the Delays, with which the Consent of the Provinces

Provinces on things resolved, is granted; the Extent and Circumstances of the Necessaries for the next Campaign, which require a great deal of Time, and the short Interval there is now, according to the present way of making War, between the end of one Campaign, and the beginning of another, are so many Reasons, which undeniably shew the indispensable Necessity of using all imaginable Zeal and Dispatch, in the Preparations for the next Campaign. Experience confirms this Truth, in a most certain and evident manner; and it were to be wish'd, that the Events of the preceding Wars, and even in this, had not given any instance of Delays and Negligence of some of the Allies, in providing what their Welfare and Preservation required from them; that their Countries and Dominions had not thereby been expos'd to the Invasion of the Enemies heavy Contributions, and even Burnings, and other Devastations: That their Towns and Fortresses had not been forced and conquered: That before their Troops took the Field, the means of their subsistence had not been cut off from them, and such Camps taken by the Enemy, as secured their own Frontiers, and hinder'd them from being attack'd. 'Tis to these Reasons, that the loss of *Cambray*, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Mons*, and several other Places, which in the former Wars yielded to *France*, is to be attributed; and notwithstanding the Enemy have not been able to get any Success by these means in the *Netherlands*, during the present War, yet it must be own'd, that they have not been prevented; and that generally speaking, they have been as soon, and sometimes sooner in the Field, than the Armies of the Allies. The Enemy being now actually busy in recovering their Forces, and Orders being already given, (according to certain Information) to the Intendants of the respective Provinces of *France*, to get in a readiness their respective number of Men, for having their Armies compleat and ready to act in the beginning of the Spring: It is of an absolute necessity, on the part of the Allies, to use all possible Dispatch and Application, without any loss of time, for preparing every thing, in

in order to take the Field betimes, and before the Enemy, for prosecuting the Advantages already obtained.

In the fifth Place, the War must be carried on with Vigour, Courage, Constancy, and Resolution. It is to these Virtues, that this Republick owes its Establishment; for our Ancestors had nothing so much at Heart, as to secure their Liberties with Courage, Patience, and Constancy, notwithstanding all the Difficulties, Obstacles, and Calamities they had to struggle with in the Prosecution of their great and noble Design. The War of Forty Years, which they carried on before there was any Truce with *Spain*, does sufficiently manifest this Truth; and to be fully convinc'd thereof, it is enough to consider the Circumstances and extraordinary Accidents that happen'd in that War. We are not to forget the Devices, Motto's, and Emblems with which the Provinces, Cities, and Commonalties exhorted each other to Courage and Constancy, and to carry on the War with Vigour and Patience; nay, to give their All, rather than give by Force, the *Tenth Penny* demanded by *Spain*, and suffer any Encroachment on their Rights and Privileges. The Object or End of this present War, is not less considerable than it was at that time, seeing the Preservation of the State, our Religion, Liberties, and all that is valuable and dear in the World, are concerned therein: And those dear Pledges acquired with the Blood and Treasure of our Ancestors, and left unto us by them, cannot be preserved too carefully, nor defended and maintained with too much Constancy and Firmness. That Courage and Resolution is, next to the Blessing of God, the only Cause of the Advantages obtained in the present War, and a right use ought to be made thereof with the like Vigour and Constancy. The levelling of the Lines of *Comines*, and the Conquest of *Lille*, which has ensued thereupon, give an opportunity to the Allies, as it has been already observed, to penetrate into the Heart of *France*, and a good reason to hope to see in a short time a good and secure Peace, for which this War was undertaken;

but

but 'tis altogether impossible to obtain this great End, unless the War is prosecuted with the same Vigour, wherewith it begun. And indeed, *High and Mighty Lords*, things are gone too far to grow remiss at this time; for such a Remissness would be as much inconsistent with Prudence, Wisdom and State-Policy, as with the Reasons of War, and the Practice and Maxims of the wisest Nations; and above all, this could never agree with the Gratitude due to the Almighty, or the Advantages already obtain'd. The Countries and Towns conquer'd, especially those in *Flanders*, which cost so much Blood and Treasure, would be thereby in the utmost danger of being recover'd by the Enemies; who, by their great Power, if not oppos'd by a sufficient number of Forces, provided in a due time with all Necessaries for their Subsistence and Operations, would find it very easy to attack those Places; because their many Frontier Towns would afford them the Necessaries for such Enterprizes: And if that Design was not prevented and hindered, through Remissness, or lessening the Efforts, that in the beginning of this War, and the Prosecution thereof were thought necessary, there would be certainly no way either to answer for that Loss, or to retrieve it.

VII. Now, *High and Mighty Lords*, there are good Grounds to hope, with the Blessing of God, that the State and their Allies, prosecuting the War with a sufficient Force, Zeal, Firmness and unanimous Concurrence, and making a right use of the Advantages already obtain'd, will shortly bring the Enemy to the Terms of a good and sure Peace. That Surety and Certainty is absolutely necessary; because it is in vain for a People to propose to themselves, the Advantages and Comforts of Peace and Tranquility, unless they have at the same time, reason to expect to enjoy the same with Security. And notwithstanding the War is carry'd on for the sake of Peace, and that therefore Arms, how justly soever they have been taken up, ought to be laid down, as soon as convenient, wise, and equitable Conditions are offer'd; yet the utmost Care is to be taken, that

the Conclusion of a War may not prove the Beginning of a new One, and the End of Troubles the Rise and Occasion of new Difficulties. Your High Mightinesses are now for the third time engaged in War with a Crown, which has shew'd, by many Instances, that amongst other Maxims, she holds this, that a Peace must serve as the Foundation of greater Designs for the future; which prefers her own Interest and Convenience to Treaties and Engagements, and looks upon the Performance of a solemn Word and Promises, as a Virtue only becoming Subjects, and has no other Rule, than what she thinks her Advantage and Interest. The Treaties that have been from time to time made with *France*, confirm beyond Contradiction, the Truth of this Assertion; and to be convinced thereof, there is no need to call to mind the Ancient Times, but only to cast the Eyes on the Consequences of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, and the *Pyrenees*. By the former, *France* obtained the *Savoy* and *Alsace*, with the Fortresses of *Brisac* and *Philipsburgh*, which extended her Frontiers to the *Rhine*, and gave her an Entrance into the Heart of the Empire: And by the latter Treaty, she acquir'd a great part of *Luxembourg*, the Country between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, with two Thirds of *Artois*, whereby she became formidable in the *Netherlands*; but yet this being not enough to satisfy her Designs, she disturb'd the Emperor on the side of *Hungary*; *Spain*, by means of the War she had with *Portugal*; and the *Netherlands*, upon certain pretended Rights of Devolution. The considerable part of those Provinces yielded to that Crown by the Treaty of *Aix-La-Chapelle*, did but augment her Desires to get the rest, and therefore that Treaty continued hardly 4 Years. The Treaties of *Nimeguen* were sufficiently broke almost as soon as they were concluded, by many Usurpations, under the Name of Dependencies of the Places yielded by those Treaties and Reunions thereunto, whereby they got a great part of the *Roman Empire*. Notwithstanding, that by and after the Treaty of *Reswick*, safe Measures, as Men thought, were taken for confirming the same, and pre-

preventing the New Troubles, which were fore-  
 seen and apprehended from the Death of the  
 King of Spain, Charles II. of Glorious Memory; yet  
 upon the Death of that Prince, that Treaty, and those  
 Measures were suddenly broken, upon pretence  
 of surprizing Distinctions; so that it evidently  
 follows from these Instances, that the Security of  
 a Peace to be made, is not to be expected from  
 solemn Treaties alone, tho' corroborated under  
 Hand and Seal, between such a Power as France,  
 which has all along manifested, that she has no-  
 thing in view, but to enlarge her Territories  
 and Dominions, and a Republick as this, which  
 owing her Liberty and Independency to God,  
 is obliged to defend the same with Constancy,  
 Virtue and Bravery, according to the glorious  
 Example of our Ancestors. The Memory of  
 this War, and the Animosities conceived before,  
 are not immediately to be extinguished by a  
 Treaty of Peace, and especially with France,  
 which along time since, and especially since the  
 Treaty of Munster, has look'd upon this State  
 as the chief Obstacle to their ambitious Designs  
 upon the Netherlands; and therefore grounded  
 the Pretence of the War, which began in the  
 Year 1672, on the Measures Your High Might-  
 nesses had taken in the Year 1669, for the Se-  
 curity of the said Provinces; and have, since  
 the Death of the late King of Spain, look'd upon  
 this State as one of the greatest Opposers to the  
 Designs they had of Uniting and Consolidating  
 the Crowns of France and Spain. There is be-  
 sides to be considered, the Difference of Reli-  
 gion, and the Design of France to extirpate that  
 which your High Mightinesses hold for the  
 True One; and lastly, the troublesome and  
 unquiet Temper of the French Nation, which  
 for two Centuries past, has made other People  
 afraid of their Neighbourhood. All these Consi-  
 derations shew, that no other Peace but a sure  
 one, is to be admitted: We do not mean, how-  
 ever, such a Peace, which is rather to be fancied  
 in the Imagination of Men, than to be expected  
 in this World, considering the continual Vicif-  
 situde of humane Things; and that God Al-

mighty, in his infinite Wisdom, has thought fit to cover future things with Darkness, to expose the Folly of Men, who carry their Care and Fears further than they ought; but such a Peace which may be made with all possible Prudence and Precaution, as was the Truce of Twelve Years, which our Ancestors concluded with *Spain*; That is, in concert, and with the Concurrence of the High Allies, that may remove the Enemy at a distance from the Frontiers of the State, secure a good Barrier, whereby this State may after the Conclusion of the War, remain flanked, and covered by Sea and Land by their Friends and Allies, which, as well as your High Mightinesses, are engag'd in the present War. Therefore the Council of State presents to your High Mightinesses their general Petition, &c.

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Numb. II.

**The Order of BATTLE** of the Confederate Army, commanded by his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, Her Britannick Majesty's Captain-General, and his Excellency the Velt-Mareschal D'AUVERGERQUE, in the Camp of St. RENELLE, May 29. 1708.

**Generals.** Duke of Wirtemberg. Count de Tilly. Prince of Friseland.

**Lieuts. Gen.** Dompere. East-Friseland. Albemarle. Heuckelom. Prince of Holstein-Beck. Oxenstierna. Withers. Orkney. Bulau. Roffe. Wood. Lumley.

**Majors-Gen.** Arblone. Prince d'Auvergne. Laleck. Hesse. Homberg. Schuartzel. Weck. Soutland. Murray. Lander. Meredith. Argile. Webb. Bothmar. Schulembourg. Palmes. Cadogan.

Brigadiers.	Squad.	Battal.	Regiments Names.
Stairs	4	1	D'Aubignii. Spanish.
	3		Royal British } Dragoons
	3		Royal Irish }
	3		Westerloer. Spanish
Kellum	3		Lumley
	3		Palmes
	2		Cadogan
	2		Wood
Sibourg	2		Schomberg
	2	1	Orrery
Evans		1	Anhalt-Zerz
		1	Coscrits
		1	Evans
	4		Bothmar
Pearz	2		Voight
	2		Frichappel
	2		Pens
	2		Schulenberg
	2		Leib Regiment
Chandlos	4		Bulau's Dragoons
	2		Opdam
	2		Chandlos
	4		Vandernast

B b 3

Brigadiers

Brigadiers.	Squad.	Battal.	Regiments Names.
		1	British Guards
		1	Royal British
Temple		1	Temple
		1	How
		1	Royal British
North		1	Lalo
		1	Preston
		1	North
		1	Argile
Primrose		1	Primrose
		1	Godfrey
		1	Webb
Sabin		1	Sabin's Fusiliers
		1	Meredith
		1	Ingoldsby
		1	Gore
		1	Melville
Gouvain		1	Du Leur
		1	Reek
		1	Gouvain
		1	Rantzau
		1	Heyden
		1	Pr. Albrecht
		1	Idsinga
		1	Brikotter
		1	Hirtzell
		1	Fagel
Rank		1	Zoutland
		1	Rank
		2	Sturler
		2	May
Naf. Vandenberg		1	Naf. Vandenberg
		1	Palland
		1	Oxenstierne
		1	Fourniere
Wertmuller		1	Cambrie
		1	Prince Royal
		1	Albemarle
		1	Tulhardine
Wassnacr		1	Hebron
		1	Collier
		3	Dutch Guards

Brigadiers.

*Brigadiers.*

*Regiments Names.*

<i>Brigadiers.</i>	<i>Squad</i>	<i>Regiment</i>
	1	Oldenberg
	1	Boiffette
Boiffette	1	Damp
	2	Prince Charles
	2	Danish Guards
Slippenbach	4	Guards Dragoons
Smerttau	4	Smerttau's Dragoons
	4	Carabineers
Mau. de Nassau	2	Life Guards
	2	Blue Guards
	2	Damp
	2	Erbach
Posern	1	Prince d'Auvergne
	2	Driesberg
	2	Sgrave
Rechteren	2	Rechteren
	2	Baldwin
	1	Wittinghoff
Baldwin	1	Oyes
	2	Tilly
	2	Murray
Plettenbourg	2	Albemarle
	2	Slangenber
	2	Wirtemberg ols.
	2	Bruckdorf
	2	Smerttau
Bruckdorf	2	M. G. Rantzau
	2	Leib Regiment
	2	Wirtemberg ols Dragoons

<i>Brigadiers.</i>	<i>Squad.</i>	<i>Battal.</i>	<i>Regiments Names.</i>
	1	1	East-Friesland
Starkenberg	2	2	Athlone
	2	2	Eck
Prince Wirtemberg	3	3	Hesse Hombourg
	3	3	Vinnenger
Grovestein	2	2	Prince Wirtemberg
	2	2	Hanerben
	2	2	Craling
	2	2	Grovenstein
	2	2	La Leck
	2	2	Freisland-Guards
	2	2	Freisland Body-Guards
	2	2	Beockdorf
Dewitz	2	2	Duke of Wirtemberg
	2	2	Dewitz
	2	2	Lieutenant General Rantzau
	2	2	Wirtemberg ols Dragoons

*First Line* 59 Battalions, 94 Squadrons.

*Second Line* 53 Battalions, 86 Squadrons.

*Total* 112 Battalions, 180 Squadrons.

*Artillery, English,* 45 Cannon  
*Artillery, Dutch,* 64 Cannon.

The Order of Battle of the French Army, commanded by his Highness the Duke of BURGUNDY, at the Camp of Soignies, May 26. 1706.

First Line.

The Duke of BURGUNDY.

Generals. The Duke of Vendôme, The Marechal de Malignon.

Lieuts-General. Albergotti, Du Roisel, Birkenfeld, Guiche, Artagnan, Souffernon, Rohan, Gassion.

Majors-General. Camille, Ruffey, Zamiga, Grimaldi, Palavicini, Villiers, Apelter, Bouzou.

Brigadiers.	Squad	Regiments Names.
	1	Mestre de Camp Gen.
Pezeux	2	Bellabre
	3	Pezeux
Villars	4	The Queen
	5	Lefpue
Montmin	6	King's Household
Beauveau	7	Gens d'Armes
	8	Burgundy
Vidame	9	St. Agnan
	10	Fontaine
	11	Druffot
	12	Rozon
Selve	13	Picardie
	14	Boulois
Arpajou	15	Piemont
	16	Chartres
Du Barail	17	The King
	18	Poitou
Mouchy	19	Lorraine
	20	Charost
La Marck	21	La Marck
	22	Gondrin
Albergotti	23	Royal Italian
	24	Louvigny
Monpezat	25	French Guards
	26	Swiss Guards

Brigadiers.

Brigadiers.	Squad.	Battal.	Regiments Names.
	1	1	Volskerke
	2	2	Prince of Cologne
Stokemberg	4	4	Alface
	1	1	Dauphin
De Benil	1	1	Fitzgerald
	1	1	Montroux
	1	1	Idelandes
Isenghien	3	3	Royal
	1	1	Isenghien
	2	2	Bourbonnois
Nangis	2	2	Mortemar
	1	1	Obrun
	2	2	Peanes
Pionzac	1	1	Vanarne
	3	3	Royal Rouffillon
Duras	2	2	Villeroi
	3	3	Duras
Livry	2	2	Orleans
	2	2	La Motte
	2	2	Livry
Nil	2	2	Desmarets
	2	2	Forfac
	2	2	Courcillon
	2	2	Rozel
Cloys	2	2	Cloys
	2	2	Letang
	2	2	Rouvroy
Danlezy	2	2	Verneville
	3	3	Danlezy
	3	3	Toulouse
	3	3	Col. General
	6	6	Carabiniers
Aquaviva	3	3	Rohan
	2	2	Aquaviva
	3	3	St. Chaumont
Notaff	3	3	The King
	2	2	Notaff

# *The Appendix.*

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*Second Line.*  
*Lieuts-General.* Cheladet, Toulangeon, Grimaldy,  
 Capres, Puysegur, Goezbriant,  
 Magnac.  
*Majors-General.* D'Evreux, d'Elstrade, *the Chevalier*  
 de Luxembourg, Fitzgerald, Vil-  
 liers, de Dreux, Coignies.

<i>Brigadiers.</i>	<i>Squad.</i>	<i>Battal.</i>	<i>Regiments Names.</i>
	2	1	Egmont
Mimure	2		Matignon
	3		Dauph. Foreign
	2		Belacueil
D'oblestein	2		Doblestein
	2		Harcourt
	2		Labreteche
	2		Marcillac
Barentin	2		Cayeux
	2		Barantin
	3		Dauphin
	2		Perche
Sebret	2		Spart
	1		Daigny
	2		Vendosme
Beaudovin	1		Beaufleur
	2		Royal Marine
St. Pierre	2		St. Vallier
	2		Niffe
	1		St. Second
Rhingrave	1		Rhingrave
	1		Tilly
	3		Villars
Phiffer	3		Phiffer
Buiffon	3		Greder
May	3		Maye
Grenu	3		Surbec
Brandelé	3		Brandelé
	2		Guyen
Arlin	2		Aginois
	2		Provence
Courcère	1		Courjeres
	1		Nassau.

*Briga-*

<i>Brigadiers.</i>	<i>Squad.</i>	<i>Battal.</i>	<i>Regiments Names.</i>
	1	2	Conde
Montmarancy	1	1	Wentmel
		1	Latrne
		2	La Fere
Grimaldy	1	1	Grimaldy
		1	Panthia
Beringhen	2		Dumaine
	2		Beringhen
	2		Cerisy
Lacatoire	2		Roye
	2		Lacatoire
	2		Tarneau
Acofta	2		Acofta
	2		Poen
	2		St. Phial
Chanfleur	2		Cactapo
	2		Chanfleur
	2		Arcau
Mortany	2		Sancastre
	2		Dalfo
	3		Royal Foreign

*Body*



# The Appendix.

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## Body of Reserve.

**Lieut-General.** Biron, Chamecrault.

**Majors-General.** Puiguiou, Seneterre:

Brigadiers.	Squad.	Battal.	Regiments Names.
Pourriere	1	1	Vallé
	3		Pourriere
	3		Royal Piemont
Uzes	2		Gréte
	2		Uzes
La Motte		3	The Queen
		2	Croy
Croy		2	Royal Rouffillon
	2		Cano
Cano	2		Bellefond
	3		Condé

Royal Artillery }  
Bombardiers } Encamp at the Quarter General.  
Hussars }

Nugent	2	1	Nugent
	2		La Tour
	2		Ligonday
Montendre		2	Germon Grenadier
			Bearn
	2		Biron
Krk emberg	2		Braque
	3		Royal German
Pasteur	2		Pasteur
	2		Richebourg

First Line	103 Squadrons	62 Battalions
Second Line	57 Squadrons	51 Battalions
Reserve	37 Squadrons	11 Battalions

197

124

Numab.

## Numb. III.

*Several Letters relating to the Battle of Oudenarde.**The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the States-General.**High and Mighty Lords,*

I Give my self the Honour of Congratulating Your High-Mightinesses upon the good Success, with which it has pleas'd the good God to bless the Arms of the High-Allies. The Lords, the Deputies and the Field-Mareschal, will impart to Your High-Mightinesses all the Particulars that are, at present, known. The Pursuit of the Enemy being not yet over, we cannot give an exact List of the Prisoners, whose Number is very great, nor of the Loss on our Side. I am, with true Affection and Respect,

*Your High-Mightinesses very humble,*

*From the Camp  
at Audenarde,  
July 12. 1708.*

*And very obedient Servant,**The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.**Their High-Mightinesses Answer,*

S I R,

THE complete Victory obtain'd near Oudenarde, by the Army of the High-Allies, under the wise and brave Conduct of your Highness, has fill'd us with Joy. Victory, which is us'd to attend upon you, has not fail'd to follow you on that great Occasion, and has plac'd new Laurels on your Head, which will be no less bright than the former. We bless God, from the Bottom of our Hearts, for so great and happy a Success, and hope, through his Mercy and Assistance, that the same will be attended with advantageous Consequences. We thank your Highness for having imparted

imparted the same to us, in your Letter of the 12th instant. Our Deputies, and our Velt-Mareschal, have acquainted us with the Particulars thereof, and it is with a most particular Satisfaction that we congratulate you on the new Glory you have gain'd in that memorable Day, which increases the Satisfaction we receive from that Victory itself. We pray God to bless more and more your Designs, and are, and always will be, with the greatest Esteem and truly, &c.

Hague, July 14. 1708.

The States Field-Deputies L E T T E R.

High and Mighty Lords,

BY reason of the Shortness of Time, we could only let Your High-Mightinesses know, yesterday, That we engag'd the Enemy about 4 in the Afternoon. Wherefore, we give our selves the Honour of sending Your High-Mightinesses farther Advice, That our Army having march'd, on Sunday Night, from *Asche*, took the Rout of *Lessines*, in order to pass the *Dender* at that Place, without Opposition from the Enemy, whom we had prevented by a sudden March; and arriving there on Tuesday Evening. we understood, That the Enemy were march'd from *Alost* towards *Gavre*, where they caus'd Bridges to be made, in order to pass the *Scheld*; which made us believe they design'd to post themselves upon the Height of *Audenarde*, and hinder us from passing the *Scheld*: And tho' our Army was very much fatigu'd by the foregoing March, yet we resolv'd to proceed on our March yesterday, and, if possible, to prevent the Enemy. We detach'd, therefore, 16 Battalions, in the Night, to take Post on t'other side the *Scheld*, near *Audenarde*, and to lay the Bridges necessary for our Passage. Yesterday Morning, about 9, we receiv'd Advice, That the Enemy had pass'd the *Scheld*, and were marching towards *Audenarde*, which made us hasten our March as much as possible, for fear our Detachment, that was sent over, should be defeated, and our selves prevented in our Design of passing the *Scheld*: But

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by that time the Enemy were come near *Audenarde*, they saw we had already taken Post over the *Scheld*, which made 'em resolve to strike off to the Right; but to cover their March against ours, they thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges, and into a Village upon the *Scheld*, below *Audenarde*. About Three in the Afternoon, as soon as our Foot began to come up, it was judg'd advisable to attack the Village, and thereby oblige the Enemy to go no farther, but stop their March. This Attack was made with so much Vigour and Success, that the Enemy were immediately driven out of the Village, our Men falling upon them with their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Muskets, and not firing a Piece; so that they presently threw down their Arms, and a whole Brigade together, with the Brigadier, surrender'd Prisoners. The few Horse that had pass'd with the Detachment, attack'd likewise the *French* Squadrons posted behind the Village, with so much Success, that they were put into Disorder and push'd, our Men taking from them 8 or 10 Standards, and some Horses. Hereupon, the Enemy were forc'd to face about to us, and form themselves about 4 a-Clock, when most of our Foot being over, and form'd, the general Engagement began first on the Right, and afterwards on the Left Wing. The Fight was properly between the Foot, and was obstinate; but our Men got Ground, and drove the Enemy from one Hedge to another, till Night put an End to the Combat. The Horse, who, by reason of the broken Ground, could no act, were detach'd to the Right and Left Wing, and advanc'd so far, that they attack'd the Enemy in Flank and Rear, which when they perceiv'd, they fell, in the Night, into the utmost Confusion; and part of them retir'd, with the Bagage and Artillery, towards *Ghent* and *Deynse*; another Part towards the Road of *Courtray*, and; according to Computation, 6 or 7000 surrender'd themselves Prisoners, with 3 or 400 Officers at their Head; among whom are several Dukes and General Officers. Had not the Night come to their Assistance, we believe they would have sav'd very little of their Army; We therefore congratulate Your High-

Mighti-

“ Mightiness upon this Complete Victory, which  
 “ God Almighty has so graciously vouchsafed, and  
 “ which gives us an Opportunity, with this victorious  
 “ Army, and that of Prince *Eugene*, who was present  
 “ at this Action, to extend the Frontiers farther,  
 “ and bring the Enemy to Reason. Each General  
 “ made so good a Disposition, and every Regiment  
 “ attack’d the Enemy so well, and with so much In-  
 “ trepidity, that it was impossible for any one to  
 “ signalize himself in a particular Manner. Our  
 “ Loss, God be thanked, is so small, that there is  
 “ nor, as we know of, one Regiment out of a Con-  
 “ dition to make the rest of the Campaign. Among  
 “ the Horse our Loss is nothing at all: Nor do we  
 “ yet know, that we have lost any Head-Officer of  
 “ the State. With which,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

*Audenarde,*

July 12. 1708.

*Sign’d,*

*Ferd. van Collen. G. van Reffum tot  
 Hardenbroek. S. van Gossinga.  
 Count of Rechteren. B. van Wel-  
 velde. Adr. van Borsselle tot Gel-  
 dermafsen.*

P. S. We thought, considering the Importance of  
 this Affair, we should not do amiss, in sending this  
 to Your High-Mightinesses, by the Head Officer  
 Cook, who may have the Honour of informing  
 Your High-Mightinesses of more Particulars.

*Monsieur d’Auverquerque’s LETTER to the Lord  
 Register. Fagel.*

“ ON Monday last at 7 a Clock, we broke up (as  
 “ I have already had the Honour to acquaint  
 “ your Lordship) with the Army, from *Herfelingen*  
 “ near *Enghien*. We march’d the whole Night, and,  
 “ the next Day, pass’d the *Dender* at and above  
 “ *Leffines*. Yesterday Morning we march’d again  
 “ from *Leffines* towards *Audenarde*, where we arriv’d  
 “ about Noon. We had receiv’d Intelligence, that  
 “ the Enemy broke up on Tuesday, from the Neigh-  
 “ bourhood

‘bourhood of *Alost*, and were encamp’d at *Gavre*, and that they also pass’d the *Scheld* yesterday at that Place; which indeed we found to be true, perceiving, upon our Arrival at *Audenarde*, the Enemy upon a full March towards *Tournay*. We laid the Bridges over the *Scheld* in their Sight, and our Troops pass’d the River, with an unspeakable Speed and Courage. About two a Clock, the greatest Part of our Army had pass’d, with which the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* form’d the Right Wing near *Braan-Castle*, about half a League from the Town, and began to engage the Enemy in a Battle.

‘In the mean time, I march’d likewise, with the Troops of the States, which compos’d the Left Wing, in order to attack the Enemy, which I did about five a Clock, having been oblig’d to make a great Round to come at ’em; and God has been pleas’d so to bless the Arms of the High Allies, that we have entirely beaten the Enemy, and forc’d ’em to retire in great Confusion; some towards *Courtray*, and others towards *Ghent*.

‘I give my self the Honour to congratulate their High Mightinesses upon this important Victory. We shall endeavour all we can to make our Advantage of it. The Enemy will have much ado to bring their Army into the Field again this Year, in a good Condition. The Loss of the Slain on their side is very considerable, besides a good Number of Officers (some of whom of Distinction) and common Soldiers Prisoners. We have also taken several Colours and Standards, of which I will send their High-Mightinesses a List by the next Courier.

‘The Bravery and wise Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, cannot be enough commended; nor the Zeal and Courage of the other Generals of the State, who did all which their Duty and Regard for the Service requir’d of ’em. All the Officers and Troops, without Distinction, did all that could be expected from brave Men and good Soldiers. We sent out a Body of Horse and Foot this Morning, to pursue the Run-away Enemy, and scatter ’em yet more; but

but they were got too far off by Favour of the Night. I remain

*Your Lordships humble*

*From the Camp of  
Audenarde,  
July 12. 1708.*

*Sign'd, And obedient Servant,*

*Auverquerque*

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**Numb. IV.**

*A List of the French Officers taken at the  
Battle near Audenarde, July 11. 1708.  
made by Order of Monsieur Geldermal-  
sen, one of the States Deputies.*

**M**onsieur de Biron, Lieutenant-General. Monsieur Ruffey, Major-General, with Monsieur Peket, his Aid de Camp. Monsieur de la Vierue, Brigadier-General, and Quarter-Master, General of Horse. Monsieur de Fitzgerald, Major-General. Monsieur Phisfer, Brigadier of Foot. The Baron de Courriere, Brigadier of Foot. Monsieur de Crouy, Brigadier of Foot. The Chevalier de Pourriere, Brigadier. The General of Dragoons. Of the Regiment of Mestre de Camp General of Dragoons; Captains, Monsieur la Motte. The Marquis de Meuille. Monsieur de la Vaux. Monsieur de la Combe. Lieutenants, Monsieur Keyterque. Monsieur Saconiere, reform'd. Monsieur Bouton, ad id. Cornets, Monsieur de Fontaine. Monsieur Roussillon. Monsieur de Borde. Quarter-Masters, Monsieur du Gas. Monsieur Socquet. Of the Regiment of Dragoons of Belabre, Colonel, Monsieur Belabre. Major, Monsieur Bauvieux. Captains, Monsieur la Genetto. Monsieur Parfournue. Monsieur de l'Oulle. Monsieur Chateau Gacy. Monsieur la Lande. Monsieur la Forge. Monsieur Mailac. Monsieur la Coste. The Chevalier de Bombervilliez, reform'd. Lieutenants, de Seire, du Chenie, Desganant, Parfournue,

*Vilqua*; *Chevalier d'Anval*, *Merrat*, *l'Auriol*, *la Prerie*; *Cornets*, *Maillac*, *Fontenille*, *Rubert*, *Desardiere*, *Gontau*, *Lansallut*, *Rigollet*, *la Montagne*; *Quarter-Masters*, *St. Martiu*, *Belait*, *Vernet*, *Beaulieu*, *Delustet*, *la Fertee*, *l'Angeuil*, *le Fort*; *Horse Grenadiers of the King's Household*; *Quarter Master*, *Chevalier du Cros*, *de Caros* *Sergeant*, *du Plessis* *Brigadier*, *Beranger*, *Granadier de la Bruiere* *ad id*, *du Ry* *ad id*, *Marie*, *Gauber*, *Auger*, *l'Escosse*, *Gerain*, *Vidie*, *Boiron*, *Farinot*, *la Brange Drum*; *King's Life Guards*; *Ensign*, *Marquis de Chapiteau*, *St. Forin*, *Brigadier of the Company of Harcourt*, *Mombrin*, *Brigadier of the Company of Noailles*; *Guards*, *Messieurs la Grandiere*, *Valabrie*, *Largee*, *Folie*, *Feraut*, *de Lille*, *de Vissacq*, *van Acker*, *Poinboeuf*, *Gamain*, *l'Ompre*, *la Garrenne*, *du Craute*, *Bedout*, *Cola*, *Chulat*, *Bouche*, *wounded in the Village Calvas* *ad id*. *Of the Company of Harcourt*; *Breinvillie*, *Cresein*, *Davos*, *Chatric*, *Lorrais*, *la Donne*; *Of the Company of Boufflers*; *Guards*, *Farragon*, *du Bouchet*, *du Mont*. *Of the Company of Villeroy*; *Guards*, *de Ponincourt*, *St. Mars* *Chaplain*, *l'Haute* *Surgeon*, *Kings Musqueteers*: *Fournebu* *of the first Company*. *Tartanac* *ad id*. *Gen's d'Armes of the King's Guard*; *de Meaux*, *Karaf* *Trumpet*, *Gendarmerie*; *The Marquis d'Ille*, *Brigadier General*, and *Captain of Berry's Light-Horse*. *The Marquis Mauny* *Captain and Colonel*. *The Marquis de Septville* *Cornet and Colonel*. *The Marquis de Charnitez* *Cornet and Colonel*. *The Marquis de Cresy* *Ensign and Colonel*, *The Chevalier de Ligne* *Ensign and Colonel*. *The Marquis de Grave* *Cornet and Colonel*. *Marambac* *Aid of the Major and Colonel*. *Quarter-Master*, *de Rafinet*, and *Captain*; *Bonto*, *St. Paul*, *Arnan*, *Dordelue*, *Boignerin*, *Serril*, *la Teur*, *Goffinty*; *Brigadiers*, *Charpentier*, *Verdain*, *de Baugier*, *de Croisais*, *le Gandra*, *Bouges*, *de Febvre*, *Monvoughe*, *Raumont*, *l'Escos*. *Scotch Gens d'Armes*; *la Bart*. *English Gens d'Arms*, *le Blanc*, *Bureau*, *Gens d'Armes of Bourgogne*, *Bernanoe*, *Bilot*, *Vaudrin*, *Gen's d'Armes of Flanders*, *Besacq*; *Queen's Gens d'Armes*, *Chabau*, *Malandre*, *Filibert*, *Tenant*, *la Rosche*, *Duplain*, *Rougeville*, *Ouf*, *Vildebien*, *Valjan*. *Queen's Light Horse*, *Deformaux*, *St. Louis*, *Brunet*, *Chabot*, *Lot*, *de la Motte*, *Bartaux*, *Ferdinand*, *du Poisel*. *Dau-phin's*



phin's Gens d'Armes; Boulfer, la Vergne, Cronge, Danjau, Caviljo, la Lange the Father, la Motte, Capon, Huitmille, Roger, de Rosche. Dauphin's Light Horse; Bertonville, Mullesent, Caille, Tartar, de Ranime, Bernard, Pointjeu, Bartellemy, Bellefontaine, le Mer, de Benne. The Chevalier de Conflans, la Neufville, de Mauger. Burgundy's Gens d'Armes; Naville. Anjou's Gens d'Armes; Barbie, Chevalier; Anjou's Light Horse; Monchie, Sourdaye, la Cotte, le Grand, Neveu. Berry's Gens d'Armes; la Cotte, Beaulieu, Devel, Nantoy, Dujary, Gorbier, Cattan, Genat, Depraf, Coccagne, du Bares, Bonnet, Binbos. Berry's Light Horse; du Pagny, Poncee, Tulenne, Sirrejaecq, Poulez, Roaul, d'Oudin, Duban, la Chapiliere, Granval, Beaulieu, Goder, Bienfait. Orleans's Gens d'Armes; la Metterie, Duran, Artan, du Clos Rassignau, du Fey, de Vitue, de Salbon, Rosen, le Brun, Tuan, le Danois. Orleans's Light Horse; Bassau, de Fer, le Vauriere, Bettancour, Montournois, Tourtier, Mondron, Chevillier, d'Erfort, Moisek. Dauphin's Foreign Horse; Major Granban. Captains, Houdetot, la Feuillet, Dambly, de Lille, Dogny, Grulet, Captain and Aid Major. Lieutenant, St. Pantaly, Cornet, du Charme. Quarter-Masters, Fontibus, du Plessey, Loubier, St. Marc. Regiment of Horse of Burgundy. Colonels, the Marquis de Charost, d'Ausiprie. Captains, de Forqueville, de Spille, Cauchy, wounded. The Marquis de Chattelet. Lieutenants, la Hocqueliere, Montagnac, Salneure, Froidour, Baljon, Poul, Villelongue, Curly. Quarter-Masters, Taslin, la Combe, la Pierrer, Massan. Of the Regiment of Horse of St. Agnan; Colonel, the Duc de St. Agnan. Captains, Marfillac, de Mourbe, la Motte, du Cnistre. Lieutenants, Senevoy, Beaume, Vignol; and Aid-Major; Cornets, Danvattes, Tibo; Quarter-Masters, de Fontaine, la Cour, la Garique, wounded. Of the Regiment of Horse of Droubout, Colonel, Droubout; Major, wander Cruys; Captains, the Baron de Mulbacq Prouart, the Chevalier de Risbourg, Arts, Barragan, Aid-Major; Lieutenants, Fouruir, wounded, Valintre, du Rons, Gavrel, Barquin; Cornets, de Hut, du Plessy, Gausin, Malcorp, Tigau; Quarter-Masters, Schiefer, Mauvre. Of the Regiment of Horse of Danlory; Major, de Lumiere, wounded; Captains, du Cauray, de Sandiano; Lieutenants, Riancour, Cham-

*valon, Villabon, reform'd, wounded; Cornet, du Jarly; Quarter-Masters, Herbin, de la Perge, du Jarly, Gilpin, Valenciens, de Belair, wounded. Royal Regiment of Horse, Cravattes; Colonel, Melon; Captains, the Count de Cabanes, Boisville, Desfurre, wounded, la Luminade; Lieutenants, Lonnee, Didie, du Cros, wounded; Cornets, Sainleger, Giljar, Rocqueloire; Quarter-Masters, Grandcour, Beaulieu, Portier. Queen's Regiment of Dragoons; Colonel, the Chevalier de l'Onville; Captains, le Marquis d'Alanbon, St. Quentin, the Chevalier Pannal, du Bousquet; Lieutenants, Desson, Rapsacour, Burrain; Cornets, Benjamin le Champ, Bissar, Japeu; Quarter-Masters, Kamie, Belfontaine, St. Francois. Of the Regiment of Horse of St. Phal, Ligonday du Varnay, Aid-Major. Of the Royal Regiment of Foreign Horse; Cornet, de Noyan. Of the Regiment of Horse of Cano; Quarter-Master, Philip Bouchie. Of the Regiment of Horse of Courfillon; Cornet, Abrenan. Of the Regiment of Horse of Duras; Major de Maujon. Of the Regiment of Dragoons of Pouriere; Lieutenant, Chappuy. Of the Regiment of Hussars of Rosky; Colonel de Mouy; Aid-Major, Gandlath; Captains, Palasqui, reform'd, Bofi; Lieutenants, Ormesch, Chemequy; Cornets, Restalsch, Feurijanos, wounded, Saboniclos, wounded. Of the Regiment of Foot of Picardie; Major, Chataubourgh; Captain, Pepin, wounded; Lieutenant, du Vivie; Sub-Lieutenants, la Clanay, l'Ortier, wounded, Quegan, wounded, la Serf, wounded. Of the Regiment of Foot of Boulonnois; Captains, Rancourt, Beurvy, Larnac, Sulay, reform'd, l'Anglade, Radin; Lieutenants, Marenau, Menguin. Of the Regiment of Foot of Piemont; Captains, the Chevalier de l'Attall, Brade, wounded, Longueval, the Chevalier de Chezelet, wounded, Dondas, wounded; Lieutenants, St. Andiol, St. Martin; Sub-Lieutenants, Relignac, Monrasge, de Barle. Of the Regiment of Foot of Chartre; Captains, Coulet, Guiot, St. Ernoul, de Bresee, Neuvecour, le Bceuf, wounded; Lieutenants, Duothois, la Riviere; Sub-Lieutenant, la Bonte, wounded. Of the King's Regiment of Foot; Captains, la Chevalerie, Artigalouve, Ribert, St. Julien, Beaulieu, Dalman, Dufey, Duasseaux, Vassan; Lieutenants, the Chevalier d'Alman, Vautanlieu, wounded, la*

*La Priverie, Marasc, Criete, the Chevalier de Plos, Glais, Foublebon, the Chevalier de Maigrin; Sub-Lieutenants, Seller, Ducluset. Of the Regiment of Poitou; Captains, Fontaines, Carbonnel, de Juvy, de la Miroye, Dessemar, la Conty, Montigny, Dessex, Chevan, Boide, Fautie, Dampiere, Fontenel, Villelongue; Lieutenants, Deslogier, Montargue, Rochefort, Liaucourt, Hesbert, Fermont, Roufion, Mauren; Sub-Lieutenants, Jouval, the Chevalier d'Avos, the Chevalier Hesbert, le Bart, Bretagne. Of the Regiment of Lorraine; Colonel Cambron; Captains, Bonnemuy, wounded, St. Amant, Dansel, Darset, Chapuyset, Diverney, de Lille, Chanvalon, Vajart, Persein, des Pallier, reform'd; Lieutenants, la Couture, Ligonnie, Culin, Brisas; Sub-Lieutenants, Transmontagne, Ligonnie, wounded, du Forr, Potras, la Beyrie, wounded. Of the Regiment of Foot of Guienne; Captain Gerpuy; Lieutenant la Coste; Sub-Lieutenant Dupuis. Of the Regiment of Gondrain; Captain Campagnol; Sub-Lieutenant, des Plas. Of the Royal Italian Regiment; Captain Cesaree; Lieutenant, Naya; Sub-Lieutenant, Trente. Of the Regiment of l'Ouvigny; Captain, St. Michel; Lieutenants, Darhel, Fresinet, Darman; Sub-Lieutenants, St. Mare, la Sellis. Of the Regiment of Foot of Deslande; Capt. Mailly; Lieut. le Cadet; Sub-Lieut. Pitarr. Of the Regiment of Foot of Mortemar; Capt. Verfeille; Sub-Lieutenant, de Crose. Of the Regiment of Foot of Perche; Captains, la Vallere, Beaufort, l'Authoin, Modiscieux; Lieutenants, Mondessain, du Vallot, du Pois; Sub-Lieutenants, Fredy, St. Conne, Surgeon-Major. Of the Regiment of Foot of Spar; Captains, Lauder, wounded, Sluys, Seppervoelt, le Clair, de Bris, Groubol, Rouvernois, Schack; Lieutenants, Ladau, Vipach, Scheutlauer, Havens le Cadet, Bionville, Krabbenthum, van Ongre, Sulau, wounded, Kapple, Groot, wounded, Bague, Demsie, Anderton, Sintinon, Martiny. Of the Regiment of Vendosme; Captains, du Goulais, Poitonnier, Dännaftary, Fortin, Rocques; Lieutenants, Rousac, Danjan, Fenerer; Sub-Lieutenants, le Fevre, Chansiergies, Dardancourt, de Lions, Buiffy. Of the Regiment of Boufters; Captains, Seconda, St. Germain, Ranbert, Mongain, Hubert, la Ronville, Gauthier, Mannin, la Lanne, Magloire, Davanfe, the Chevalier de Buiffiere, Piltie, and Aid-Major; Fontenel du Vigne, wounded. Bourman-*  
*sel,*

*fel, wounded; Lieutenants, Channasin, Portal Canin, Daudanfort, Bauvais, Pomar; Sub-Lieutenants, Cabane, Lestagnol, de Greve, Cabane le Cadet, Jacquet. Of the Regiment of Foot of St. Second; Sub-Lieutenant, Mr. Drac. Of the Royal Regiment of Marines; Captains St. George, du Hamel, Petit, and Aid-Major; Lieutenants, du Meny, Mondevis, Labadie, du Ruau, Montegue; Sub-Lieutenants, Monseguier, Lasar. Of the Regiment of Foot of Vallier; Lieutenant Poite. Of the Regiment of Gassion; Lieutenants Dandvian, St. Martin, Roos, Ducasse; Sub-Lieutenants, Cassébon. Of the Regiment of Foot of la Marck; Colonel Frichard; Captains, the Baron de Fumel, Grémer, reform'd, Haleu, Dolstein, Fridberg, wounded, Knopflin wounded; Lieutenants, de Baran, Souvettie, Sauler, reform'd; du Cossin, de Fosse wounded, de Fosse le Cadet, Pax le Cadet; Ensign Giesen. Of the Regiment of Foot of Ryngrave; Colonels, a la Suite, Nuper, Arquisia; Captains, Futuanus, Dutrips, Bakfen, van Datsel, wounded; Lieutenants, Fournier, Ramafel, Vernier, Stals; Sub-Lieutenants, Devuil, Lekkingum, Cantignay Aid-Major. Of the Count de Tilly's Regiment of Foot; Captains, the Baron de Soye, Moreauys, Potessie mortally wounded; Lieutenants, Loreut, de Royda, Augem reform'd, Juxnard ad id. Sub-Lieutenants, Brint, Brustledem, Hequet wounded. Regiment of Villars, Swiss; Lieutenant-Colonel Griovel; Captains, Manuël wounded, Steyger, Losger, Seinder; Lieutenant Steiger; Sub-Lieutenants, Vilmain, Tribalais; Ensigns, Milequo, Coeters desires to continue with Captain Manuel, wounded, Warceville, Roussillon, Rouaur, Firger, Vilmain le Cadet, du Bar, Adjutant Cadets, Engel, Firger, Griovel. Of the Regiment of Foot of Phiffer; Captains-Lieutenants, Perie, Baurquard, Felber, Becq; Lieutenants, Lusser, Seiliger, Baurquard; Sub-Lieutenants, Biunan, Megnet, Stuls, Sleiniger; Ensign Belroche. Of the Swiss Regiment of Foot of Greder; Major Baron, Captain Wismer; Captain-Lieutenants, Bis, Bordier; Sub-Lieutenant, Kadoers; Ensign Bacher. Of the Swiss Regiment of Foot of Surbeck; Captain-Lieutenant Plojart; Lieutenant Seyber. Of the Swiss Regiment of Foot of Brend, Captain Salme. Of the Regiment of Foot of Courriere; Captains, de Corti, veste, Almiron, Dagnate, Termonde, reform'd, Gonverdie.*

*werdis*, Aid-Major; Lieutenant *Vervaux*, reform'd; Ensign *Vervier*. Of the Regiment of Foot of Nassau; Captains, *Conlchon*, *Delfort*; Lieut. *Tonnelin*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Vivaria*, *van Hoven*. Of the Queen's Regiment of Foot, Captain *d'Assigne*. Of the Royal Regiment of *Neuffillon*; Captain *Cuvorde*, *Mars*, *Dotres*, *du Vioier*, *de Chofal*, Capt. reform'd *For-Charles*, wounded, *Bosoms*, *Filiu*, *Baille*, *Patritica*; Lieutenants, *la Croix*, *Casals*, *Fontales*, *Bedanson*, *Canvaude*, *de Rosier*. Of the Regiment of *Soldre*; Captains, *Danniens*, *Duvidarvil*, *de la Bossiere*, *de Sigalon*, *de Spagne*, *de Gouve*, *de Beauregard*, *de Sublet*, *de Mulet*, *de Cadefne*, *de Pigard*, *de Morienne*, *de Neuville*; Lieutenants, *Brugeres*, *Dugontour*, *de Sabus*, *la Fivier*, the Chevalier *Beauregard*, *Badet*, *Petimus*, *du Rjeva*; Sub-Lieutenants, *du Laurier*, *Chopin*, *Mauger*, *Dupree*, *Abercrommi*, *le Cas*, the Chevalier *de Labron* Aid de Camp to Monsieur *de Natas*. Of the Dragoons of *Cologne*, *Bis Fresue*, Aid de Camp to the Marquis *de Coigny*, General of the Dragoons; *Betval* Adjutant to the same. *Boillier*, Captain of Grenadiers in the Second Battalion of the Regiment of *Provence*. *Puyant*, Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Solre*. N. B. Besides about 7000 Common Soldiers, Prisoners.

Done at Audenaerde, July 17. 1708.

A LIST of the Kettle Drums, Standards, and Colours, taken by the Left Wing; and the Regiments Names that took them.

THE *Hussars* 1 pair of Kettle-Drums, 3 Standards; *Athlone* 1 pair of Kettle-Drums, 2 Standards; *Prince d'Auvergne* 1 Colours; *Smith's Swissers* 1 Colours; *Guards Dragoons*, 1 Kettle-Drum, 1 Standards; *Sgravenmoer* 2 Standards, 2 Colours; *Horse-Guards* 5 Standards; *Feniger* 3 Standards, 6 Colours; *Dopff's Dragoons*, 4 Colours; *Prince of Wirtemberg* 2 Standards, 1 Colours; *Eastfriseland* 1 Standard, 1 Colours; *Hesse-Homburgh*, 1 pair of Kettle-Drums; *Dompne*, 1 pair of Kettle-Drums, 2 Standards; *Baldwin* 1 Standard; *Nassau-Woudenburg* 1 Colours; *Eck* 3 Standards, 3 Colours; *Hebrun* 1 Colours; *Prince Royal* 1 Standard; *Oyen* 1 pair

1 pair of Kettle-Drums, 1 Standard; *Orange Life-Guards* 1 Colours; *Fagel* 2 Standards, 1 Colours; *Vander Reeck* 1 Standard; *Wittinghof* 1 Standard; *May* 1 Standard, 1 Colours; *Tilly* 1 Standard, 1 Colours. In all 5 pair, and 1 single Kettle-Drum; 34 Standards; and 25 Colours.

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### Numb. V.

#### ARTICLES of the Capitulation demanded by Major De Labene, in the English Troops, and Commander of the Castle of Ghent.

I. THAT the *English Magazine* shall go out with the Garrison. *Granted, Three Pieces of Canon, but nothing out of the Magazine, except Ammunition for 12 Shots each Piece.*

II. That the Garrison shall go out with Arms and Baggage, and with all the Marks of Honour, to be conducted to the nearest Garrison belonging to the High-Allies, with a sufficient Guard, and by the shortest Way. *Granted, to be conducted to the Sas-Van-Ghent, by Water.*

III. That the Commander of the Castle shall remain within the said Castle till *Tuesday* next, with his Garrison; and that he shall deliver up the *Antwerp-Gate*, next *Monday*, in the Afternoon, to *Monsieur de Chemerault*, Lieutenant-General in his Most Christian Majesty's Armies. *He shall deliver up the Gate on Sunday the 8th instant, at 8 a-Clock in the Morning.*

IV. That during that Time, no Hostility shall be committed, either from the City against the Castle, or from the Castle against the City. *Granted.*

V. That all the Women belonging to the *English Army*, that are at present in the City of *Ghent*, shall go out with the Garrison, with their Moveables and Baggage, without any Molestation. *Granted.*

VI. That, during that Time, no Batteries shall be rais'd on either side, neither in the City, not in the Castle. *Granted.*

VII. That all Officers belonging to the Garrison of the said Castle, that have either Moveables or Baggage in the City of Ghent, shall have the same restored to them; nor shall the same be detained upon any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, upon the Word of Honour of the Commander.*

VIII. That Carriages shall be furnish'd to the said Officers, either by Land or by Water, they paying the usual Prices. *Granted, Boats to be conducted to the Sas-van-Ghent, paying for the same.*

IX. That the Services which the City of Ghent is used to pay, shall be paid to the said Commander of the Castle, and to the Officers of his Garrison. *Granted.*

X. And in case the said Commander of the Castle be relieved between this and Monday next, before Noon, the said Capitulation to be void. *Granted, till the 8th instant, at 9 a-Clock in the Morning, in case the Confederate Army should come to relieve him within the limited Time.*

Done and Granted at Ghent this Friday, the  
6th of July, 1708. at Nine a Clock in  
the Evening;

Sign'd,

*Chemercault.  
De-Labene.*

*At a Consultation of Officers, held in the Castle of Ghent, on Friday, the 6th of July 1708, Major Lewis de Labene being Commander in Chief, it was agreed upon, that the said Castle was not tenable twenty four Hours, in Case of an Attack; and having receiv'd two Summons from the Enemy the Day before, with Assurances of their losing no time to attack us, and being likewise inform'd, that they were preparing every thing for that purpose, we thought it proper to come to a Capitulation: The Reasons why we judg'd it not tenable, are as follows :*

1. *THE Strength of the Enemy, which we were inform'd, consisted of 6000 Men, the same Day they made themselves Masters of the Town,*

‘ Town, and the next Day they receiv’d a Rein-  
 ‘ forcement of 10 Battalions, and a strong Body of  
 ‘ Horse, wherewith we found our selves quite sur-  
 ‘ rounded, and, by that means, deprived of all Hopes  
 ‘ of being reliev’d, having, at the same time, re-  
 ‘ ceiv’d Advice, that their whole Army was within  
 ‘ two Leagues of the Town, and so posted, that it  
 ‘ would be impossible for our Army to help us.

2. ‘ Our Number of Men consisted of *Recruits*  
 ‘ and *weak sickly Men*, just come from the Hospital.

3. ‘ There being a *large old Breach* already made,  
 ‘ which, for a considerable Space, had not so much  
 ‘ as a Palisade to secure it.

4. ‘ The *Moat* in that Place being *fordable*, and  
 ‘ the Enemy having a Conveniency of coming close  
 ‘ to the Moat, just over against the Breach, with-  
 ‘ out Discovery.

5. ‘ Our Cannon being in a manner useless for  
 ‘ want of Necessaries thereunto belonging, *Mr. Jones*,  
 ‘ the Store-Keeper being out of the Way, and also  
 ‘ the Gunners, notwithstanding they had Lodging  
 ‘ for ’em in the Castle.

6. ‘ The *vast Number of Women and Children*,  
 ‘ which amounted to upwards of 900, and, at the  
 ‘ same time, the *Scarcity of Provisions*, by which we  
 ‘ were reduc’d to some Extremity; and having  
 ‘ taken all these Things into Consideration, we  
 ‘ thought it proper to comply with these Terms,  
 ‘ believing, that in case we were not reliev’d by  
 ‘ the Time limited in the Capitulation, we could  
 ‘ not hope for any at all.



Numb. VI.

*A Letter from the Prince of Nassau and Orange, about the Surrender of the Town of Lille.*

*From the Camp before Lille, Oct. 23. 1708.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

WE had been busie since the 21st instant, in the Morning, in making a new Breach on the left Face of the Bastion of the right Attack, and, at the same time, on the Flank, and Part of the Courtine of the said Bastion: And the Galleries having been made, in the Night, on the Ditch, before the Breaches of the respective Attacks, the one entire, and the other above half; so that the rest of the Works might have been perfected last Night, the Enemy beat a Parley yesterday about Four in the Afternoon; whereupon Hostages were exchanged on both sides.

This Day, in the Forenoon, the Capitulation was agreed upon, whereby the Ravelin before Magdalen-Gate, and that Gate, are to be deliver'd at Noon to our Troops. The Cavalry, which entred into the City during the Siege, will go out to morrow, and the Garrison, except the said Horse, are to enter the Citadel.

I take the Liberty to refer my self to the other Particulars, which Messieurs the Field-Deputies will have the Honour to write to your High-Mightinesses; having thought it my Duty to send Express to your High-Mightinesses, my Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Deutz, with this Letter.

I heartily congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this glorious Conquest, gain'd by your Arms, and those of your High-Allies, after so long a Siege.

I am, &c.

*J. W. F. Prince of Nassau and Orange.*

*The Conditions and Articles proposed for Surrendring the Town of Lille, into the Hands of the Allies.*

I. **T**HERE shall be six Days allow'd, counting from the Day on which the Capitulation shall be sign'd, to give the Duke of Burgundy Advice of the Condition of the Town, in order to receive the Honour of his Commands, and expect the Succours which may be hoped for from him: And in case the Succours do not arrive before the six Days are expired, the Town shall be given up to the Allies, and the Garrison shall retire into the Citadel. During the six Days above mentioned, no Act of Hostility shall be done on either side, either by Batteries, Trenches, or any other kind of Work. To the end that no Disorder may arise among the Troops of either side, the Troops of the Allies shall possess only the Gate of the first Outwork of the *Magdalen-Gate*, and the Garrison shall preserve the Gate of the Half-moon, and that of the Town called *Magdalen-Gate*; and the Troops of the Allies shall not enter into the Town, before the Garrison be entirely withdrawn into the Citadel, which shall be on the Day and Hour agreed upon.

Granted three Days for the Garrison's marching out of the Town and entering into the Citadel, which three Days shall expire at 12 of the Clock at Noon of the 25th of October, that convenient time may be allowed for relieving of Posts; and there shall be no Act of Hostility between the Town and Citadel, till October the 26th. The *Magdalen-Gate* shall be surrendred on the 23d in the Afternoon, and it shall not be permitted to any of the Confederate Troops whatsoever to enter into the Town; and for that purpose there shall be under the Arch of the said Gate, a Barrier, which shall separate the Troops of the Allies from those of the Garrison.

II That all Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others, whether French or Strangers, of what Condition or Quality soever, who are Sick or Wounded, whether in the Hospitals or Private or Publick Houses, shall be transported to *Douay*, with Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Persons who have been appointed to take care of them; and that the Allies shall furnish them with Boats, and  
other

other proper Carriages, with necessary Convoys and Pass-ports, in order to conduct them, their Servants, and Equipages, with Safety, and by the nearest Way.

*Granted, provided that the Enemy be at the Expence of the Transportation.*

III. That such of the Sick and Wounded, as are not in a Condition to be transported, shall remain in the said Town, and in the same Lodgings which they possess at present, till they are entirely recovered, and be furnished according to their Quality, with Provisions and Medicines, at the Expence of the Allies; and after their Recovery, to be provided with Pass-ports and Carriages, in order to be transported to *Douay* in safety, and by the nearest Way.

*Granted, provided it be at their own Expence.*

IV. That no Sick or Wounded Officer be arrested for Debts, or under any Pretence whatsoever; but that Security shall be given for the Payment of such Debts as shall be proved lawfully due.

*Granted, provided the Creditors be satisfied with their Security.*

V. That all Contracts and Obligations made by the Citizens of the said Town, shall be punctually executed according to their Form and Tenor; as also all such as have been made with the Magistrates of the said Town.

*Granted, As far forth as it concerns private Men.*

VI. That the Horses and Equipages belonging to the Officers, Commanders in the Place, the Troops of the Garrison, Commissaries of War, Engineers, Officers of Artillery, Directors and Commissaries for Provisions, and others, shall be conducted to *Douay*, or to *Tournay* in Safety, and by the nearest Way, under a Guard, the Day before the Garrison marches into the Citadel; and that no one, on any Pretence whatsoever, shall be permitted to search, stop, or do any kind of Damage to the Equipages, or to those who conduct them.

*Granted, That they march out on the same Day that the Garrison enters the Citadel.*

VII. That it be permitted to the Officers who are on the Military Establishment of the said Town, to retire to *Douay* with their Families, Effects and

Equipages, and that they be furnished at their own Expence with necessary Carriages for the transporting all that belongs to them, with a Convoy or Pass-port, to conduct them in Safety, and by the nearest Way.

*Granted.*

VIII. That it be allowed to send to *Douay*, the Detachments of Carabineers, and the Cavalry on Horseback, with Arms and Baggage; and all the Officers of the said Detachments, who have entered the Town since the Siege, with such a Convoy as is necessary for their Safety, and by the nearest Way.

*Granted.*

IX. That all the Wives, Children, Families of the Officers, Soldiers, and others of the Troops of *France*, of what Quality or Character soever, be permitted to retire to *Douay*, with their Effects, and be conducted thither by the nearest Way, with a sufficient Convoy.

*Granted.*

X. That no Officer of the Garrison, of what Character soever, or Troops of the said Garrison, shall be molested, or be accountable for having endamaged, burned or demolished any Houses in the Suburbs, or within the Town.

*Granted, Provided that there was no Engagement given for the Reparation of such Damages.*

XI. That no Horses shall be seized, which have been taken during the War, or bought by the Officers or Citizens.

*Granted.*

XII. That the Prisoners taken on either side, be exchanged Man for Man, according to their Quality.

*All the Prisoners Taken by the Garrison, shall be restored; and in return, all those who have been Taken by the Besiegers shall be also released.*

XIII. That the Officers of the Government of the Sovereign *Bailliage* of *Lille*, be preserved and maintain'd in the Inheritance and Exercise of their Offices, with the Appointments, Pay, and Augmentation of Pay, Rights, Privileges, Exemptions, Profits and Emoluments that are allotted to them by Edicts and Ordinances, in the form and manner that they have enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed them, as shall also their Deputies who serve under them.

*Such*

## *The Appendix.*

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*Such Offices as are found to be necessary, shall be maintained, and Regard shall be had to the Merit of those who are in Possession of them.*

XIV. That the Hostages given on each side, for the Execution of the present Capitulation, be restored reciprocally after the intire Execution of it.

*Granted.*

XV. That the Sieurs *Buissere* and *le Roi*, Commissaries of War, and Inspectors of the Hospitals, continue with the Sick and Wounded, to take care of them, and conduct them to *Douay*, with their Effects and Equipages; That the Sieur *de Vander Tinden*, Receiver of the Contributions and Pass-ports, be allowed to retire to *Douay* or *Tournay*, with his Family, Domesticks, and Effects; and that a Pass-port or Convoy be given them to conduct them in Safety, and by the nearest Way.

*Granted.*

XVI. That the Sieur *Bajot*, Director of the Posts, and his Clerks, be permitted to retire to *Douay* or *Tournay*, with a Convoy or Pass-port for their Safety, by the nearest Way.

*Granted.*

XVII. That the Officers and Domesticks of his Highness the Elector of *Cologne*, have leave to go out of the said City with their Families and Effects, in order to join his Electoral Highness, with a Convoy, to conduct them in Safety to *Douay*, by the nearest Way.

*Granted.*

XVIII. That all the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said Town, as well *French*, as others, whether Traders or not, of both Sexes, of what Quality and Condition soever, be at Liberty, either to continue there, or go from thence within three Months with their Families and Effects, to what Place soever they please, without Molestation; and that in order thereunto, they shall have all necessary Safeguards and Pass-ports *gratis*.

*Granted, and limited to six Weeks.*

XIX. That when the Capitulation shall be sign'd, it be permitted to send an Officer Express to the Duke of *Burgundy*, with an Account of it; and that the said Officer shall have a Pass-port, both to

W go to the Duke of Burgundy, and to return to the Citadel of Lille.

Granted for to morrow the 24th of October.

### ARTICLES demanded by the Besiegers.

**T**HERE shall be left in the Town Hostages, or other Security, for the Payment of Debts, that have been there contracted by his Most Christian Majesty ; and the said Hostages shall remain there till the Debts are quite discharged.

A Commissary of War shall be left as an Hostage.

The Keys of the Magazines, both of Victuals and Ammunition, shall be delivered into the Hands of such as shall be deputed for that purpose, to whom all the Mines shall be faithfully discovered.

This shall be justly executed ; and it will be convenient that there be but two or three Persons deputed for this Purpose, to avoid Confusion from a greater Number.

As it has been granted, that such as will may go out of Lille to France, it is reciprocally expected, that those of Lille, who have any Effects or Demands in France, may draw them from thence, not only without any Molestation or Hindrance ; but on the contrary, shall have all needful Help and Assistance thereunto.

Granted, When they shall have proved that such Effects do lawfully belong to them.

As it has been allowed to the Garrison to remain in the Town, till the 25th of October ; the Besiegers shall, in the mean time, send in Commissaries, to whom the Magazines of Victuals and Ammunition shall be faithfully discovered.

Granted, as above.

Done at Lille, October 23. 1708.

Signed,

Eugene of Savoy.

M<sup>r</sup>. Duc de Boufflers.

*The Capitulation of the City and Castellany of Lille, about Religion, Civil Government, and Administration of Justice, is, in Substance, as follows:*

I. That the Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman Religion shall be preserved entire in the said City, Castellany, and Dependencies; and that the Clergy shall be maintain'd in all the Churches, wherein the Exercise of the said Religion is perform'd at present; nor shall any other be publickly exercised there.

*Granted, Provided that when there shall be a Garrison of different Religions, convenient Places shall be assign'd them for the Exercise of Religion.*

II. That the Council of Trent receiv'd in the said City and Castellany, under the Limitations and Restrictions of the Princes Sovereigns of the Country, and their Councils, shall be observ'd as it has been hitherto.

*Granted, on the same Foot as the same was done before the Year 1667.*

III. That all Benefices as shall become vacant, shall be fill'd, as the same was practis'd before the Year 1667.

IV. That the Monks and Friars of all Convents may remain there, unless by their Behaviour they give the Government a just Cause to act otherwise.

V. That the said City and Castellany shall be govern'd by the States, represented by the Four Lords High-Justices of the Castellany, or their Bailiffs, provided they pay the Subsidies, as before the Year 1667.

VI. That the Ways and Means for raising Subsidies and Taxes, shall be the same as they were at that Time.

VII. That the States of the City and Castellany, their Deputies, &c. shall be Judges of the said Subsidies, Taxes, and Impositions, as the same was practis'd before the Year 1667.

VIII. That the Assembly of the said Deputies in common, and every Member in particular, and of the Officers, shall be continued with the same Number of Persons, as before the Year 1667.

IX.

IX. That the States of the City and Castelan-ny, &c. shall be maintain'd in their Rights and ancient Customs, as before the Year 1667.

X. That the Forfeiture of Estate shall not take Place for any Crime whatsoever, not even for High-Treason, as before the Year 1667.

XI. That the Inhabitants of the said City and Castelan-ny shall not be call'd away from their ordinary Judicature, but shall be summon'd or arraign'd before their natural Judges, inhabiting the said City and Castelan-ny, as before the Year 1667.

XII. That the Clergy and Nobility shall not be taxed, but with their own Consent; and that they shall be maintain'd in all the Honours, Rights, Titles, Privileges, Franchises, and Exemptions, which they enjoy'd both in the City and Country, before the Year 1667.

XIII. That the Inhabitants shall be exempted from the Duty of Free-Tenure, and Fines of Alienation, or new Purchase, as they were before the said Year.

XIV. That in the said City and Castelan-ny, no other Officers of Justice shall be establish'd, besides those who were there of Old.

XV. That the Four Lords or Justices of the Castelan-ny, shall be maintain'd in their Rights, as before the Year 1667.

XVI. That as to the Offices of Counsellors, Pensionaries, Attorneys, Syndics of the said City and Castelan-ny, Trustees, Recorders, &c. the Nature of the said Offices shall be examin'd.

XVII. That as to the Offices of Judges of Governments and Bailiwicks purchased with the Right of Reversion and Inheritance of his most Christian Majesty, &c. the Nature thereof shall also be particularly examin'd.

XVIII. That the Redemption of Rents and other feudal Tenures by Corporations and private Persons, as also the Alienation of small Demesnes, shall be preserv'd to those who purchas'd the same.

XIX. That the Sentences and Judgments of the Magistrates, Bailiffs, Governments, Bailiwicks, and other Judicatories of the Country in Civil Matters, shall be executed, until the Sovereign think fit to establish a Superior Court.

XX.



**XX.** That the Treaties made between their Majesties, the most Christian, and the Catholick King, and the Allies, for the Articles that concern private Persons, shall be perform'd according to their Form and Tenor.

**XXI.** That the Edicts, Declarations, Letters Patents, and Decrees of the Council of his Most Christian Majesty, in favour of the Country, shall be put in Execution by the first Officer of Justice, who shall be required thereunto, provided the same be done according to Law.

**XXII.** That the Rents due, either by the said States in Common, or by the City and Castellany in particular, shall continue to be paid, so far forth as the Debts contracted affect the City, Colleges, or private Persons.

**XXIII.** That the States shall continue raising the Impositions, and current Taxes, provided they have demanded and obtain'd Grants for the same.

**XXIV.** That the Necessity of Affairs having occasion'd the raising of Duties upon Merchandize and Goods, by virtue of a Grant of the 9th of May, 1699. which have been found to be very burdensome to the Publick, and very prejudicial to Trade; it is desired that the said new Duty be taken off, which will be examined.

**XXV.** That all Debts contracted before, or during the Siege, shall be paid, on Condition that the same regard the City, Colleges, or private Persons.

**XXVI.** That the Accompts of the States in Common, shall be deliver'd and stated before them and their Deputies; but that for the future, what was practis'd in that Matter, before the Year 1667, shall be observ'd.

**XXVII.** That the said City and Castellany, in consideration of the great Charges they have born, and of the entire Ruin of the Goods of the Country, both by the Incampment of the Two Armies during the Three last Years, and by the heavy Contributions they have paid, on the account of the War, shall be exempted and eased of Aids and Subsidies by the Sovereign, as far forth as the same shall be judg'd reasonable.

XXVIII. That the Monies of publick Funds shall neither be rais'd nor alienated.

XXIX. That the Papers and Accompts of the several Colleges, shall remain intire.

XXX. That all Ecclesiasticks and Laicks shall peaceably enjoy their Goods, moveable and immoveable, &c.

XXXI. That all Bells, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and all other Metals, either wrought or unwrought, shall remain in the Hands of their Possessors, provided they give a Gratification to the Officers of the Ordnance.

XXXII. That the Hospitals of the said City and Castelany, founded by the Soverigns of the Country, shall be preserv'd for the Burghers and Inhabitants.

XXXIII. That the Funds assign'd for the Payment of Rents before the City was invested, shall be deducted from the Subsidy.

XXXIV. That in Times of Peace, the Inhabitants of the said City and Castelany shall be permitted to send their Children to the Universities of France, to take their Degrees.

XXXV. That the Inhabitants of the said City and Castelany, having Part of their Estates in *Flanders, Artois, Tournes, Cambresis*, and other Neighbouring Provinces, in case the Estates of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces, who are in the said City and Castelany, should be declar'd forfeited by the Sovereign, it were to be fear'd that the same should be done with respect to those of the said City and Castelany, the Sovereign is therefore most humbly besought to declare, That there will be no Forfeiture of Estate, &c. *This Article will be favourably recommended to their High-Mightinesses, our Masters.*

XXXVI. That the same shall be observ'd, with respect to the Subjects of other Princes and States, with whom his Majesty may for the future, be in War. *This Article will also be recommended to their High-Mightinesses.*

XXXVII. That the said Country shall be intirely discharg'd of the Contributions they may owe. *Denied.*

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII. That the Inhabitants shall be dealt with according to Equity, as to what they have furnish'd to the Confederate Army, in Corn, Cattle or otherwise.

XXXIX. That Winter-Quarters shall be regulated according to the Reason and Exigency of War, with regard to the Good of the Subjects.

XL. That the Troops, who shall pass through the open Towns, Villages, and Parishes of the Castellany, shall be there entertain'd, as in the other Countries subject to the Allies.

XLI. That, for the Security of the Country, a Field-Provost shall be establish'd in the said Castellany.

XLII. That the Materials and Goods for Manufactories, which came from the Towns and open Country subject to his Catholick Majesty, his Allies, or *France*, shall be permitted freely to enter the said Country, without paying any Duty for Importation or Exportation to the Sovereign, as the said Country has enjoy'd the same, under the Government of *France*, according to the Tariff of 1671. *This Affair requiring a nice Examination, shall afterwards be consider'd.*

XLIII. That the Inhabitants of the said City and Castellany, shall be permitted to export their Manufactures and Goods without paying any Duties. *As above.*

XLIV. That the Importation of Foreign Manufactures shall not be allow'd in the said Country, but on the same Foot as it is at *Antwerp*. *As above.*

XLV. That as for other Goods and Merchandizes, no other Duty, either of Importation or Exportation, shall be laid upon them, but such as were laid on the same, when the Country was subject to his Catholick Majesty, in 1667.

XLVI. That the Bonds, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and other Debts contracted before and during the Siege, shall be paid, &c.

XLVII. That no other Species, either of Gold or Silver, shall be allow'd to be current, but such as are so in the City of *Antwerp*.

XLVIII. That the Inhabitants of the said City and Castellany, shall be permitted to go and Trade into

into the same Countries, as the other Subjects of the Allies.

XLIX. That the Magistracy of the City of *Lille*, shall consist of the same Number of Persons as before the Year 1667.

L. That the Renewing of the said Magistracy shall be made annually, on All-Saints Days. *As above.*

LI. That such of the said Commissaries as shall remain in *Lille*, and have Patents from his Most Christian Majesty, shall continue, during their Lives, in their Offices, as was practised in 1667. when the Country was conquer'd by his said Majesty. *This shall be examin'd.*

LII. That the present Magistrates shall be continued in their Employments, till the ordinary Time be expired.

*Granted, till the ordinary Term of All-Saints.*

LIII. That such as are not Natives of the said Country, and who shall not be qualify'd, according to the Customs and Privileges of the said City, shall not be admitted into the Magistracy.

LIV. That the Corporations and Commonalties of Artificers and Traders, and the Watermen of the said City, shall be preserv'd and maintain'd, provided the same be conformable to their Privileges before the Year 1667.

LV. That no Manufacturers, Workmen, or Artificers, shall be transported elsewhere by Force.

LVI. That the Barbers and Peruke-makers shall be maintain'd in the Purchase of their Employments, under the Jurisdiction and Government of the Magistrates. *This shall be examin'd.*

LVII. That the Exchange, in which the Merchants usually meet, shall not be put to any other Use, upon what Pretence soever.

LVIII. That the Property of the Town House shall be preserv'd to the said City, in the same form and manner as it is enjoy'd at present.

LIX. That the Treaty for the Enlargement of the City, concluded between his most Christian Majesty, and the Magistrates, shall be maintain'd and executed, according to its Form and Tenor.

LX. That the Property in the Cannon and Warlike Stores, with the Arsenal, and all its Appurtenances

nances belonging to the City shall be preserv'd to them, unless the Sovereign had rather purchase the same, by Paying to the City the Value of the said Artillery, and Warlike Stores.

LXI. That the Quartering of Soldiers shall be adjusted with the Magistrates, upon reasonable Terms.

LXII. That as for the Fortifications of the City, Gates, and Bridges, and the keeping them in Repair, the same shall be practis'd as was done under the most Catholick King. *This shall be examin'd.*

LXIII. That the Houses and Goods of the Burghers and Inhabitants shall not be search'd, but by Authority of the Magistrates.

LXIV. That the Mount Piety erected in this City, by Bartholomew Masarel, with all the Effects belonging to it, shall be maintain'd and preserv'd.

LXV. That the Mount Piety settled in the said City by Authority of the Archdukes, shall remain subject to the Creditors thereof, with the Moneys, and all that belongs to the same.

LXVI. That the Officers of the Judges in Eyre, establish'd in the said City, at the Place call'd *la Motte-Madame, &c.* shall be maintain'd in their Rights and Priveleges. *This shall be examin'd.*

LXVII. That the Mint-House shall be preserv'd in the said City, in order to Coin there Money, with the Stamp of the Sovereign.

LXVIII. That all those who have taken Sanctuary in this City, and Foreigners, shall be allow'd to continue in it, provided they behave themselves well.

LXIX. That such of the said Inhabitants, Ecclesiasticks Officers of the King's Troops, Commissaries, and Comptrollers of War, and even Foreigners, who shall be willing to retire, shall be allow'd so to do within six Months.

LXX. That those who are gone out of the said City, upon Account of the Siege, or any other Reason, shall be permitted to come again into it, within a Year, with their Families and Effects.

LXXI. That the Gentlemen, or other Heads, Fathers or Sons of Families, who are in his most Christian Majesty's Service, shall be allowed to return

turn within six Months, nor shall their Goods or Effects be seized or attach'd.

LXXII. That all Acts of Hostility committed before and during the Siege by the Inhabitants of the said City and Castellany, shall be buried in Oblivion, and pardon'd, and that the Prisoners of what Quality soever, shall be set free, without paying any Ransom.

LXXIII. That the future Governors of the said City shall be *Roman Catholicks*, and oblig'd to Swear and take the usual Oath.

*Denied, as to what concerns Religion.*

LXXIV. That the Sovereign shall swear the Observation of the Rights, Customs, and Privileges of the said States, City and Castellany, as has been practis'd by the Princes, Sovereigns of this Country.

*Done and concluded in the Assembly of the States of the said City and Castellany, the 22.d of Oct. 1708. N. S.*

Sign'd,

*Ferdinand van Collen.  
Hiberren. F. van Rossem tot Hardenbroeck  
S. V. Goslinga.  
Count de Rechteren.  
Welvelde.  
Ad. van Borselen tot Geldermalsen.*

## Numb. VII.

*The Prince of Orange and Nassau's Letter to the States General, with the Capitulation of the Citadel of Lille.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*  
 'ALL the Lodgments before the Citadel being joyn'd, and every thing ready to make a Descent into the Cover'd Way, and perfect the Batteries on the Left, to make Breaches; the Enc-

my beat, yesterday, a Parley, at Seven in the Morning: And Hostages being given, Prince Eugene went; with those of the *French* to the Abbey of *Los*; but the Capitulation was not sign'd, till this day at Four in the Afternoon: And I thought it my Duty to send it by Major *Thilo*, my Adjutant General. I most humbly Congratulate Your High Mightinesses on this new Conquest, which is so much the more considerable, because the Enemy have been oblig'd to surrender in a Season of the Year so far advanc'd; and that we have not on our Part fired a Gun, and have lost very few Men. I pray God to bless more and more the Arms of Your High Mightinesses, and those of your Allies; so that after a Series of glorious and happy Successes, there may result from thence a firm and lasting Peace; and that the Lustre and Glory, which this State has attain'd to by the particular Favour of the Almighty, under the most wise Government of Your High Mightinesses, may be long preserv'd. I am, &c.

*Sign'd,*

*From the Camp before  
Lille, December 9.*

*J. W. Frisb, Prince of  
Orange and Nassau.*

*Articles propos'd for the Surrendring the Citadel of  
Lille to the Allies.*

**I**THat a Gate of the said Citadel shall be deliver'd up to the Troops of the Allies, the 11th of the present Month of *December*, at Ten a Clock, in the Morning, in case the said Citadel be not succour'd between this and that time: And it shall be the King's Gate, which is that of the Attack, where a Guard of the Troops of the Garrison shall be plac'd, separated from that of the Allies by a Barrier fix'd in the middle of the Arch of the said Gate, to hinder the Mixture of the Troops, and the Disorder that might happen between them. And none of the Allies Troops whatever shall go into the said Citadel; during which time no Act of Hostility, nor Works on either Side, shall be continu'd, between the Besieged and Besiegers. The Gate shall be deliver'd up, the 9th, two Hours after

*ter the Capitulation is sign'd on both sides, and the Barrier for Separation fix'd on the side of the Arch next the Citadel.*

II. That the Chappel of the said Citadel shall not be put to any other Use, and shall serve only for the Exercise of the Catholick and Apostolick Romish Religion. *Granted.*

III. That the Marechal de Boufflers, the Chevalier de Luxembourg, Lieutenant-General of the Province, and Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, Monsieur de Vauban, Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, the Marquis de Fuxeliere, first Lieutenant-General of the Artillery of France, and Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, Messieurs de Tournin, Valocy, the Marquis de Raves, Permenangle, Serville, and the Marquis de Leuesquin, Majors-General, the Brigadiers, with all the Staff-Officers of the Town and Citadel, all the Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others of all the Troops, as well French as Foreigners, and the Companies of Invalids, all the Officers of Artillery, Engineers, all those employ'd in the Works, and others, whosoever, that are in the said Citadel, for his most Christian Majesty's Service, without excepting any one, whether nam'd or not, shall go out, the 13th instant, at 9 in the Morning, thro' the Dauphin-Gate, with Arms, Baggage, and Horses, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both ends, and Ammunition for 20 Charges each, and Colours display'd, 12 Pieces of Cannon of great Bore, and 4 Mortars, chosen by the Besieged, with their Carriages, and Arms, and Ammunition for Twelve Charges each, to repair all together to Donay, by the shortest Way, and in one or two Days, at the Choice of the Besieged; Nor shall they be oblig'd to take another Route, under any Pretence whatsoever; and a sufficient Guard shall be given them on the part of the Allies, as well for the Security of the Garrison, as for that of the Equipages. They shall go out, the 10th instant, provided with Ammunition for 10 Charges each, and 6 Pieces of Cannon, 3 Twelve-Pounders, and 3 Eight-Pounders. The rest of the Artillery is granted, except that it shall be permitted to arrest Messieurs de Tournin, de Maillebois, and de St. Martin, for the Security of the Payment of the Debts contracted,



contracted, for his most Christian Majesty's Service, in the Town of Lille.

IV. That for carrying the said 12 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, the Equipages, Troops, Sick and Wounded, as also for mounting the Officers of the said Garrison, the Allies shall furnish, at their own Expence, 100 Draught-Horses, with their Harnesses, 200 Saddle-Horses, with their Saddles and Bridles, 100 Waggon, each drawn by 4 Horses, and the necessary Boats, with a sufficient Number of Watermen and Horses to conduct the said Boats to Douay, by the Canal; for which Boats the Allies shall likewise allow a sufficient Guard, for the Security of the Sick, Wounded, and Equipages, or other Effects, with which they shall be laden; and, That they shall be all furnish'd by the Allies, the 12th instant, in the Morning, to the end they may be laden time enough for the Whole to set out with the Garrison, and arrive with them at Douay; and for want of Boats, or in case the River is not navigable, the said Allies shall furnish a sufficient Number of Waggon, to supply that Defect. *We will furnish the necessary Boats for transporting the Artillery granted, as also for the Sick, Wounded, and Baggage.*

V. That all the Sick and Wounded, who remain'd in the Town of Lille, and who shall be in a Condition to go out with the Garrison of the Citadel, may do so at the same time; and, That they shall likewise be furnish'd with Boats and Watermen, or other Carriages, to transport them to Douay, at the Charge of the Allies, and by the shortest Way. *Granted, upon the Foot of the Capitulation made with the Town.*

VI. That such of the Sick and Wounded, as are at present, in the said Citadel, and shall not be able to undergo the Journey at the same time that the Garrison marches out, shall be carry'd into the Town of Lille, by Carriages and other Conveniences, which the Besiegers shall furnish, before the Citadel is evacuated; and, That the Allies shall allow the Officers, Soldiers, and Dragoons, convenient Lodgings in the said Town, with Beds, Provisions, and Medicines, at the Expence of the said Allies, till they are perfectly cur'd, in the same manner as they use to be entertain'd and kept in his

his Most Christian Majesty's Hospitals; as well as the Physicians, Surgeons, and other Persons, who shall be employ'd in taking Care of them; and as fast as the Sick and Wounded shall be fit to be transported, they shall be furnish'd with Passports, Boats, and Watermen to be conducted, in Safety, by the Canal, from *Lille* to *Douay*, with the Surgeons, and others, which shall be sent before, to take Care of them in the Way. *Granted at the Expence of the Besieged, except Lodging, which shall be found them.*

VII. That the Beds and Furnitures of the Hospitals, which have serv'd the Sick and Wounded, during the Siege of the said Citadel, shall be restor'd to the Magistrates of the Town of *Lille*, or to the Undertakers to whom they belong. *Granted.*

VIII. That the *Sieur de St. Martin*, Commissary of the Orders, the *Sieurs Ricy* and *de la Lande*, Commissaries of War, the Treasurer of the Extraordinary of War, the Commissaries of Provisions, the Chaplain of the Citadel, the Chaplains, Director, and Surgeons of the Hospitals, and generally all that are employ'd, and Workmen, with all Persons dwelling in the said Citadel, whether nam'd or not, shall have the Benefit of this Capitulation, and go out, with the Garrison, by the same Way, to *Douay*; Nor shall they be arrested, under any Pretence whatsoever, nor their Equipages, Papers, and Effectes, whatsoever, in the Citadel, or Town of *Lille*, seized in regard the *Sieur de Buisseres*, Commissary of War, who was accepted for an Hostage by the Capitulation agreed upon for the Town, is sufficient Security for the Debts contracted for the King's Service, before and during the Sieges of the said Town and Citadel of *Lille*, till they are paid in full; to hasten which, the said *Sieur de St. Martin* shall go and sollicite the speedy Remittance of the necessary Sums, giving his Parole, as formerly he did to the Magistrates of the said Town of *Lille*, to appear at all Times, and as often as he shall be requir'd, to make out the Debts which regard only the Sieges of the said Town and Citadel, the Passports being provided him for that End. *Granted, except what relates to Messieurs de Tournin, de Maillebois, and de St. Martin, who shall remain as Hostages for the general Payments of the Debts contracted for*

for the Service of his most Christian Majesty in the Town of Lille.

IX. That no Officer or other Person, to whom the Burghers of the Town of *Lille* have lent Money, or advanc'd Goods, shall be arrested. *The same Hostages shall answer for the Debts that shall be proved to be lawfully due.*

X. That all the Moveables and Effects, belonging to the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, which remain'd in the Town of *Lille*, shall be taken out of the same, to be transported to *Douay*; and he shall be furnish'd, paying the Boats and other necessary Carriages, with a Pass-port, and a sufficient Guard, to conduct them thither in Safety. And in case they can't all be carry'd the same day that the Garrison marches out, Time shall be allow'd, sufficient to transport them with the necessary Carriages and Passports. *Granted.*

XI. That the Staff-Officers of the Town and Citadel, those of the Troops of the Garrison, as also the Engineers, Workmen, and all others without Exception, that are in the Citadel, may likewise withdraw their Moveables and Effects, which they may still have left in the Town of *Lille*; for which end they shall be allow'd to send their Domesticks into the Town, to load, and get them carry'd to *Douay*, in the same Waggons or Boats which shall be furnish'd by the Allies for the Equipages of the Garrison of the Citadel; and in case they want sufficient Carriages, they may leave them in the said Town of *Lille*, till they have an Opportunity of sending them to *Douay* or *Tournay*, which they will, with Pass-ports, which shall be given 'em gratis by the Allies, to conduct them thither in safety. *Granted, as above.*

XII. That the Allies shall furnish the Besieged with Ten cover'd Waggons, which shall go into the Citadel, before the Troops march out, and shall go out at the same time as the Garrison, to be conducted with it to *Douay*; Nor shall the Allies take Cognizance of what they are loaded with, nor view them, under any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, Two cover'd Waggons.*

XIII. That no Pretence of Indemnity for the Horses that have been taken, or Houses demolish'd

or damag'd within or about the Citadel, shall be brought against the Besieged; nor for the Boats that have been broken or bruis'd during the Siege, *Granted, as to the Horses taken from the Besiegers, and in case there be no previous Engagement, or Payment for the Horses demolish'd.*

XIV. That the Prisoners made during this Siege shall be restored on both sides; and that those which are in the Confederate Army, or in the Town, shall be sent back into the Citadel, before the Garrison goes out; and that the others, which are farther off, shall be sent to Douay in 10 Days, to reckon from this Day, with the necessary Passports for their going thither in Safety, by the nearest Way. *Granted, for such as were made between the Besiegers and Besieged.*

XV. That none of the said Garrison, without excepting any Person, shall be arrested or molested, upon any Account whatever; and all the said Garrison shall be conducted, *bona fide*, and all entire, with all Officers and others, to Douay, by the shortest Way, according to the foregoing Articles. *Granted, upon the Foot of the Third and Eighth Articles.*

XVI. That the Allies shall not take any Soldier or Dragoon out of the Ranks, during their March, under any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, provided the Deserters be deliver'd up; otherwise it shall be lawful to take them out of the Ranks, promising, however, to prevent all the Disorder that might happen, and to do Justice upon the spot.*

XVII. That it be permitted to take out of the said Citadel, sufficient Provisions for the Subsistence of the Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others of the Garrison, for 3 Days, to begin from the Day that they go out of the said Citadel. *Granted for two Days, including the Day on which the Garrison marches out.*

XVIII. That the Hostages that shall be sent on either side, for the Security of the Performance of this Capitulation, shall be mutually restor'd, after the entire Execution of the same, and the Arrival of the Garrison at Douay. *Granted.*

SUPPLEMENT on the Part of the  
ALLIES.

I. *THE Besiegers will send their Commissaries of Provisions and Ammunition into the Citadel, to morrow, the 9th instant, to whom the Besieged shall, bona fide, deliver up the Magazines, without squandering any, upon pain of making good the same, in case of Discovery.*

II. *That all the Debts which have been contracted for his most Christian Majesty's Service, as well by Order of the Governor, Intendant, Commissaries of War, those of Provisions, and Treasurer, as by the Officers of his said Majesty's Troops, and other private Persons, shall be paid at Lille, together with the Damage caus'd by the demolishing of Houses and Buildings in the said Town, for the Defence thereof, during the Siege, for the Payment of which, they have engaged themselves; as also the Price and Value of all that has been carried into the Citadel, belonging to the Town, and to private Persons; and that to secure the Payment of the said Debts, Hostages shall be left, in the Choice of the High-Allies, who shall remain in the said Town, till the same shall be entirely paid. Messieurs de Tournin, de Maillebois, and de St. Martin, shall remain as Hostages.*

III. *It having been stipulated in the last Article but one, of the Capitulation with the Town, That the Subjects of either side might withdraw their Effects, it shall be allow'd the Inhabitants of Lille, and of the Castelay, bona fide, to withdraw their Effects, without Delay, out of the Towns of France, of what sort soever they be.*

Sign'd,

Eugene of Savoy.

The Maref. Duke de Boufflers.

## Numb. VIII.

*Several Letters relating to the SIEGE of  
BRUSSELS, and Passage of the  
Scheld.**I. A Letter to the States General, from their Deputies  
in Brussels.**High and Mighty Lords,*

WE had the Honour to receive this Morning your High Mightinesses secret Resolution of the 25th, by which we see, with great Satisfaction, that your High Mightinesses have approv'd what we have done here for the Good of the Common Cause. We shall not fail to assist in using all necessary Means for the Preservation of this Place.

'Tis a singular Pleasure to us, to be able to inform your High Mightinesses by this Letter, that the Enemy, without having gain'd an Inch of Ground, began at 9 last Night to attack the Counterscarp with great Fury, between the Gates of *Louvain* and *Namur* : The Fire was terrible on both sides, and lasted till 5 in the Morning ; during which time, the Enemy made 9 Attacks, and at length lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Counterscarp. But about 6 a Clock, our Men made a Sally from the Cover'd-Way, Sword in Hand, with such Success, that the Enemy were beaten out of their Works on the Counterscarp, which were levell'd.

We cannot sufficiently commend the Bravery of the Troops of this Garrison, especially those of the State, tho' all in general did their Duty very well : But seeing this Garrison is already much fatigu'd, and will not be able to resist long the vigorous Attacks, which in all Appearance the Enemy will renew ; we have earnestly solicited the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies with the Army, not to defer a Moment to succour this Place ; without which, however brave our Men  
(are,

are, they cannot very long sustain the furious Attacks of the Enemy.

Brussels, Nov. 27.

We are, &c.

A Second Letter from the same Deputies.

High and Mighty Lords,

WE hope your High Mightinesses have received the Letter, by which we had yesterday the Honour to communicate to you the furious Attacks made by the Enemy the Night between the 26th and 27th on the Counterscarp of this City. After we had yesterday again dispos'd all things as well as possible, for resisting the Enemy's Attacks; because our Spies reported unanimously, that in the Night, the Enemy would not only make a general Assault, but would also fire with burning Bullets, to excite the Burghers to Sedition; we observ'd about 12 at Night, that the Enemy's Army was in Motion; and soon after that, they were retiring toward *Namur*, with such Precipitation, that they left behind them 12 Cannon and 4 Mortars, which are fallen into our Hands.

We cannot sufficiently commend the Courage and Conduct of the Generals *Pascal*, *Murray*, and *Wrangel*; nor set too great a Value on the Proofs of both, given by the Colonels *Egelin*, and *Lescherraine*, who happening to be here without their Regiments, yet offer'd themselves to be employ'd by us in the Defence of the City: And we hope your High Mightinesses will be pleas'd to consider, on Occasion, the Services done by these Officers.

The States of *Brabant* have shewn, on this Occasion, as in many others, their Zeal for King *Charles*, and his Allies; having never been backward to supply us with the Money we needed for this Service; so that we had no Necessity to make use of the State's Credit, or our own: In this the said States have merited highly,

We congratulate your High Mightinesses on the Preservation of this important Post, by which *Antwerp*, and the Frontiers of our Republick are secur'd,

secur'd, and the Towns of *Louvain*, *Mechlen*, and *Lier* sav'd.

Our Secretary, whom we send Express, will inform your High Mightinesses of the Particulars more at large; to which we refer, because we are streighten'd in Time; being extremely joyful that it has pleas'd the Almighty, for the Good of the State, to bless the Resolution we had taken, to assist in the Defence of this Place to Extremity.

*We are, &c.*

*Brussels*, Nov. 28.

J. van de Bergh.

Baron van Reede,  
Lord of Renswoude.

P. S. We forgot to mention, that during the Siege, M. *Decker*, first Burgomaster of this City, acquitted himself in his Station with all Zeal and Diligence.

*A Letter to the States General, from M. Pascal, Commandant of Brussels.*

*My Lords,*

YOUR High Mightinesses will not be displeas'd, that I have the Honour to inform you, that his Electoral Highness has broke up the Siege of *Brussels*, leaving behind him 12 Pieces of Cannon, 2 Mortars, and 3 Waggon Loads of Powder. From the 26th to the 27th, he had caus'd his Batteries to be made; and about Ten at Night he began to attack the Cover'd-Way, with all imaginable Vigour; but was repuls'd in all his Attacks by my Garrison, who stood them with inexpressible Firmness. The rest I refer to the Bearer. The Enemy have lost an infinite Number of Men, and have left me all their wounded, which, I am told, amount to above 800. I shall have the Honour to send your High Mightinesses a List, as soon as I have leisure to take an exact one. I hope your High Mightinesses will permit me to have the Honour to congratulate you on this happy Occurrence. I had the good Fortune to have in this Affair two Seconds, Major General *Murray*, and Baron *Wranghel*, who did all that could be expected from two Persons

of



of so great Experience and Valour as they are : I was also seconded by the Valour of the whole Garrison, and even by the Colonels *Egelin* and *Lescheraine*, tho' they were not of this Garrison. I shall have the Honour to inform your High Mightinesses, at leisure, of the Bravery of all the Commanders of the Regiments of this Garrison, which is inexpressible ; and of all the Officers, who were in this Service, of all Nations. All this good Success is owing to the Courage and Resolution, which the Lords Deputies of your High Mightinesses shew'd on this Occasion ; and their Presence gave such a Firmness and Confidence to the Burghers, as cannot be too much prais'd ; no more than can the Zeal, Activity, and Readiness of their Burgomasters, to execute whatever was requir'd of them for the Service of the Common Cause.

I hope the Lord will always bless the Arms of the High Allies, and that your High Mightinesses will permit me to have the Honour to assure them how much, and with what Respect I am

*My Lords,*

*Your High Mightinesses most*

Brussels, Nov. 28.

*humble and most obedient*

*and most submissive Servant*

P A S C A L E.

*A Letter to the States General, from the Lords the Deputies with the Army.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

AFTER we had receiv'd certain Advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was march'd towards *Brussels*, at the Head of some of the Enemy's Troops to besiege that Place ; it was resolv'd to force the Passage of the *Schelde*, and to march that Way, To that End, 100 Squadrons, and 50 Battalions, under the Duke of *Marlborough* ; and 50 Squadrons, with 19 Battalions, under Prince *Eugene*, march'd the 25th Instant, to attempt to pass that River in 3 or 4 several Places. Which, by

the Blessing of God, succeeded so well, that this Morning the Duke of *Marlborough* pass'd at *Kerkboven*, between Seven and Eight a Clock, without firing a Shot, or losing a Man; as did also the Body under the Count *de Lottum*, in the same Manner, at *Asperen*; the Enemy having drawn off all their Troops along the *Schelde*, from *Ghent* to *Tournay*, and abandon'd their Posts. All the Troops have joyn'd here, except some which are sent back to the Citadel of *Lille*. To Morrow, at Day-break, we shall continue our March towards *Brussels*; and we hope the Effect will be, that we shall be able, by the Blessing of God, to send you an Account of the Deliverance of that Place.

*We are, &c.*

*Audenarde, Nov. 27.*

*F. van Collen.*

*S. van Gossinga.*

*Count de Rechteren.*

*A Letter from the Count de Tilly to their High Mightinesses.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

THE 23d and 24th, we sent our Artillery and Baggage from the Camp at *Rousselaer* to *Menin*; and the 25th we march'd with the Army towards *Haerlebeeck*, whither our Cavalry, who according to the Dispositions made, were to follow us, could not reach till the 26th, at Seven in the Morning; because the Roads at this Season, are impracticable.

However, we renew'd our March that Afternoon at Four a Clock, without causing any Wagons or Carriages to follow us, and kept moving forwards all the Night, that we might arrive this Morning before Day, at the *Schelde*, and attempt to pass it.

The Dispositions were settled in this Manner: That Prince *Eugene*, who put himself on the March yesterday with a Body of Troops, should attempt to pass at *Escanasse*; the Duke of *Marlborough* and I, with the Troops of the State, at *Kerkboven*; and the Count *de Lottum*, at *Gavre*.

*We*

‘ We all arriv’d this Morning at the Places and Time agreed; and we laid our Bridges at *Kerkhoven*, and caus’d a great Body of our Troops to pass over, before the Enemy had Notice of it: Then we march’d directly to the Post which the Enemy had at *Derchem*. In the mean while, the Count *de Lottum* made himself Master likewise of the Post of *Gavre*, without Resistance. But Prince *Eugene* finding the Passage at *Escanaffe* too difficult, and having Intelligence that we were Masters of the River at *Kerkhoven*, he immediately caus’d his Troops to march thither, and there came over also.

‘ This done, we march’d in Conjunction towards the Enemy’s Intrenchments before *Audenarde*; but we could only get up with their Rearguard, because they had retir’d with great Precipitation, flying towards *Gramont*: They had sent away their Cannon the Day before; and of 16 Squadrons and 19 Battallions which they had in the Intrenchments, we took about 500 Prisoners, and kill’d about 100. To Morrow we shall continue our March towards *Brussels*, &c.

From the Camp before *Audenarde*, Nov. 27.

The Count de Tilly.

P. S. The greatest Part of the Enemy’s Baggage and Equipages are become our Booty.

## Numb. IX.

*A Letter from the Field Deputies to the States General about the Surrender of Ghent.*

High and Mighty Lords,  
 ‘ THE Capitulation with the Garrison of *Ghent*, was sign’d yesterday, according to the inclos’d Copy, which we have the Honour to send to your High Mightinesses by the Commissary *Vleertman*

*Vleertman.* Those of the City have likewise deliver'd their Articles relating to the Publick; which would have been regulated to Day, had we not consider'd, that the Lords, your High-Mightinesses Deputies at *Brussels*, whose Commission has a particular Relation to this Affair, ought necessarily to be present; and we expect them hourly. In the mean time, pursuant to the Capitulation, the Garrison have put into our Hands the *St. Peter's* Gate of the City, and the Gate of Succours of the Castle. My Lord Duke has sent to summon those of *Bruges*, but the Trumpet is not yet return'd; yet we do not believe they will wait the Approach of the Troops: So that we hope, by the first Post, to congratulate your High-Mightinesses on the Reduction of that City, as we have the Honour to do most humbly on the Regaining of this Place. We are &c.

*From the Camp  
before Ghent  
Dec. 31. 1708.*

*Goslinga.  
Rechteren.  
Welvoelde  
Geldermalsen.*

*The Capitulation mention'd in the foregoing Letter was as follows:*

I. **T**HAT the *Roman Catholick Religion* shall be preserved in its full and free Exercise, without Innovation. *Granted.*

II. That the present Capitulation shall affect only the two Crowns; and that the Clergy and Magistracy of *Ghent*, shall distinctly treat for themselves. *Granted.*

III. That a Gate of the said Town shall be deliver'd to the Troops of the Allies, on the 31st of this Instant *December*, at 10 in the Morning; unless between this and that Day the Town shall be reliev'd. The Gate to be then deliver'd, shall be the Gate at the Attack of *St. Peter*, as also the Port of Succours of the Citadels, at which shall be posted some Troops of the present Garrison, separated from those of the Allies by Barriers, in the middle of the Arch, under those Gates, in order, to prevent the mixture

mixture of the Troops, and the Disorder which may probably happen thereupon. *Granted.*

IV. That all Persons in the Service of the two Crowns, of what Character or Condition soever, without Exception, whether nam'd or not, in this Capitulation, shall go out of this Town on the Second of January, 1709. at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, at the Gate of Courtray, with Arms, Equipage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both Ends, with Ammunition for 20 Charges, Colours flying, and 10 Pieces of Cannon lately brought from France, four Patterero's with their Carriages, and Ammunition for 12 Charges of each Peice, for Tournay by the nearest Way in four or five Days, marching or halting at the Choice of the Besieged, without being oblig'd, on any pretence whatsoever, to a quicker March than the besieged shall approve of, with regard to the Season, and the Roads; and that the Besiegers shall allow them a sufficient Convoy, for the safety, both of the Garrison and their Equipage. *Granted, except that there shall be allowed but 12 Charges for the Garrison, and 6 Pieces of the Cannon lately come from France, with Ammunition for 12 Charges.*

V. That for the Transportation of the said 10 Pieces of Cannon, Patterero's, Ammunition, and Equipage, as well as of the Sick and Wounded to Tournay, the Allies shall provide a sufficient Number of Boats and Boatmen: To which Boats there shall be a sufficient Guard allow'd by the Allies, for the Safety of the Sick. In case the River Scheld shall not be Navigable, a sufficient Number of Land-Carriages shall be ready on the 31st Instant, that the Besieged may have time to load the said Carriages, so as to march out with the whole Garrison, and arrive at Tournay at the same Time. *Granted, for the Artillery mention'd in the foregoing Article; as also for the Equipage, at the Charge of the Besiegers; and as for a sufficient Number of Boats, the Besieged may immediately have enough of them in the Town of Ghent.*

VI. That the Sick and Wounded, who are in the Town and Castle of Ghent, and shall be in a condition to bear being remov'd, shall be furnish'd in the same manner with Boats, Boatmen; and Carriages, sufficient to convoy them to Tournay, by the nearest

*nearest Way, at the Expence of the Allies. Granted, at the Expence of the Besieged.*

VII. That the Sick and Wounded, who cannot be remov'd at the time of the March of the Troops, shall be allow'd to remain in *Ghent*, and be supplied with proper Food, Lodging, and Medicines at the Charge of the Allies, according to the manner in which they are taken care of in the Hospitals of his most Christian Majesty. And when they shall be able to bear Travelling, Boats with Passports, shall be provided for them, in order to their being transported to *Tournay*, by the nearest Way. *Granted in the same manner with the foregoing Article.*

VIII. That no Effects, Papers, or Equipage belonging to any Persons whatsoever, employ'd in the Service of the Two Kings, shall be seiz'd on any Pretence whatsoever; but that on the contrary, sufficient Carriages shall be provided for the Effects and Families of such Persons, at the Charge of the Allies, to transport them to *Tournay*, by the nearest Way. Provided, That the *Sieur de Bonnot*, Commissary of War, and the *Sieur de Misilly*, Pay-master of the Troops of his most Christian Majesty, shall remain in *Ghent* as Hostages, for the Payment of all Debts justly contracted, during the Siege, for the Service of the Two Kings, till these Debts are wholly discharg'd. *Granted, Provided that the same Hostages shall be responsible for all Debts contracted since the French have had the Possession of the Town.*

IX. That the Allies shall supply the Besieged with Ten cover'd Waggon, which shall march out at the same time with the Garrison, without being examin'd upon any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, for six cover'd Waggon.*

X. That there shall be no Satisfaction expected from the Besieged for any Damage occasioned by the Siege. *Granted, except in Cases where there shall appear some Previous Agreement to the contrary.*

XI. That no Persons whatsoever, who belong to the Garrison of the Two Kings, shall be arrested on any Pretence or Reason whatsoever. *Granted, Provided they pay or give satisfactory Security to their Creditors for their Debts.*

XII. That the Prisoners taken out of the Garrison, as well as the Garrison of the Red-Fort, who  
were

were detach'd from this Garrison, shall be restor'd on each side; that those who are in the Army of the Allies, shall be sent into the Town, before the Garrison marches out of it; and those of the Allies who are in the Town, shall immediately be sent back to their Army. *Granted.*

XIII. That the Allies shall not take any Soldier out of the Ranks as they March out, on any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, except Deserters.*

XIV. That the Garrison shall carry out of Ghent Forrage and necessary Provisions sufficient for their Subsistence for Five Days. *Granted.*

XV. That the Hostages on each side for the Execution of this Capitulation, shall be set at Liberty as soon as these Articles are perform'd, and the Garrison is arriv'd at Tournay. *Granted.*

XVI. That all the Women, Children, and Families of any belonging to the Troops of the Two Crowns, shall be permitted to retire to Tournay with their Effects. *Granted, at their own Charge.*

XVII. All the Inhabitants of Ghent shall have Liberty to retire with their Effects into the Dominions of the Two Crowns. *Granted, provided they go within Three Months.*

XVII. That the Allies shall allow the Wives of the Soldiers, who are in the Town, six Months time to retire out of it; and after the Expiration of that Term, to go to such Places in the Territories of the Two Crowns as they shall think fit. *Granted, as in the foregoing Article.*

The Besiegers shall send Commissaries to Morrow, the 31st, into the Town of Ghent, to whom all Keys of Stores of Provisions and Ammunitions, as well as exact Accounts of Forage, shall be faithfully deliver'd under necessary Guards, that nothing may be lost. *Granted.*

Sign'd at the Camp of Meerlebech, this 30th Day of December, at 11 a-Clock in the Morning.

*The Prince and Duke  
of Marlborough.*

*Le Comte de la Motte.*

*Ferdinand van Collen Houdancourt.*

*S. van Gossinga.*

*Le Comte de Rechteren.*

*B. van Welvelde.*

*Adr. van Borsselle tot Geldermalsen.*

*The*

## The Capitulation with the Garrison of Ghent.

I. **T**HAT the Catholick Apostolick Romish Religion shall be preserv'd as it is at present, and in the usual Form, in all the Churches, and other Places of the City, District, and Diocese of *Ghent*. *Granted.*

II. That the Council of *Trent*, as it is at present receiv'd in the said Town and Diocese, under the Limitations and Restrictions of the Sovereign Princes of the Country, shall be observ'd therein, as hitherto. *Granted.*

III. That the present Bishop and his Successors, the Bishoprick, Diocese, the Church, and Chapter of the Cathedral, together with all the other Churches, Abbeys, Priories, Hospitals, &c. and, in short, all religious Cloisters for both Sexes, shall be, now and hereafter, maintain'd in all their Preheminences, Jurisdictions, Privileges, Immunities, &c. *Granted.*

IV. That the said City of *Ghent*, with its District, shall be preserv'd in all their Preheminences, Privileges, Customs, Freedoms, &c. as they have hitherto been. *Granted, upon the Foot of their Privileges during the Reign of King Charles II.*

V. That the Great Bailiff, Under Bailiff, and Magistrates of the Town, with their Pensionaries, Secretaries, Treasurers, Deputies, and, in general, all the Officers hitherto appointed for the Management of Polity and Justice, &c. shall remain in their Offices, Jurisdictions, Functions, and Rights. *Granted, that all Offices establish'd during the Reign of King Charles II. shall be maintain'd; and that the Persons, which at present possess the same, shall be continu'd or alter'd, as shall be found most convenient for the Service of King Charles III.*

VI. That the present Magistrates shall be continued in their Employments till they shall be reimburs'd their Loans, according to the Tenor of the publick Letters and Act of Mortgage, hitherto observ'd. *Granted, that all Loans shall be maintain'd; as also all hereditary Offices and Places for Life, as they were in the Reign of King Charles II. and since, till the Town was last taken by the Enemy.*

VII. That



VII. That all other States, Offices, Rights, and remains, mortgag'd by his Catholick Majesty, within the said Town, shall remain to the Owners and Mortgagees; the same also of the Bailiwick of Middelbourg. *Granted, as above, to the Day that the French took the Town last.*

VIII. That all Bonds, Acts, Dispositions, and debts, that have been hitherto made, for the Service, shall be fully perform'd, and take Place. *Granted, as above, and no farther.*

IX. That all Provostships, Assemblies, and Communities, as also all Gentlemen, and other Burghers, or Inhabitants of the Town, Bailiwick, and Castellany, shall enjoy, as of old, their Goods, Privileges, Rights, Actions, Possessions, &c. and be taken, with their Families, into the Sovereign's Protection. *Granted, upon the Foot of the fifth Article.*

X. That the Mortars, Cannon, and Ammunition, together with the Arsenal, and all that depends on the same, belonging to the Town, shall remain in their Possession and Power. *Granted.*

XI. That the Guard of Burghers, with their Appendancies and Dependencies, shall be maintain'd as formerly. *Granted.*

XII. That the Mount of Piety, erected in the City, with all the Moveables, Gold, Silver, and other Effects, shall be maintain'd, &c. *Granted.*

XIII. That the Means and Incomes, as well of the Town, as of the Province, Castellany, and Communities, shall not be apply'd to any other Use than the Payment of the Debts, Charges, and Rents, according to their primitive Design, and remain as Fruits of their Mortgages. *Granted, so far as it concerns the City and Inhabitants, to the Enemy's last taking the same.*

XIV. That all the Bells, Copper, Tin, Lead, and all other wrought and unwrought Metals, shall remain to the City, Churches, Cloisters, &c. without their being oblig'd to redeem them. *Granted.*

XV. That the Council of *Flanders* shall remain, and its Residence continue in the City, with the Advocates, Proctors, and other Officers, as is now done. *Granted.*

XVI. That

XVI. That no other Officers of Justice shall be appointed in the City, Bailiwick, Castellany, &c. but what were there of old. *Granted upon the old Foot.*

XVII. That the City, as first Member of the Body of the State of the Province of *Flanders*, shall remain and be maintained in all Honours, Prerogatives, Preheminences, &c. as in the Reign of his late Majesty King *Charles II.* and his Predecessors, Earls of *Flanders*. *Granted.*

XVIII. That the Deputies of the said Body, Ecclesiasticks, and others, of the Districts of *Brugs* and the *Vry*, which are at present in *Ghent*, may freely remain therein, without Hindrance, or retire with their Servants, Domesticks, &c. *Granted.*

XIX. That all Refugees and Foreigners, of what Nation or Condition soever, which are settled in the Town, may remain there, with their Wives, Children, &c. or retire within the Term of 6 Months. *Granted.*

XX. That all the Burghers, that fled with their Effects, out of the Town, by reason of the Siege, or are now absent upon other Occasions, may return within Three Months, without any other Act or Passport; and that they may, in the mean time, freely dispose of their Effects, &c. *Granted, except for those who are retir'd into the Enemy's Country, who must have Passports, &c.*

XXI. 'Tis earnestly desir'd, That the Castle may be so attack'd, as that the Town and Inhabitants may not be damag'd thereby. *Granted.*

XXII. That the Merchandizing, Traffick, and Trade of the Town and Province may be encourag'd as much as possible, as well with Respect to their own Manufactures, as to the Rights of Exportation. *Granted upon the old Foot.*

XXIII. That no Contributions shall be exacted of the Bailiwick and Castellany for the Time they were under the Two Crowns, in Consideration of the Losses and Damages they have sustain'd. *Granted for the City and Bailiwick.*

XXIV. That all Offences and Acts of Hostility, that have been done, during the War, and the Siege, shall be buried in Oblivion, as if the same had

had never happen'd. *Granted, for the Time since the City was taken last.*

XXV. That the Sovereign shall swear to the observing the Rights, Customs, and Privileges of the said States of the Province, Town and Castellany, as has been done by the other Sovereigns of the Country and Earldom of *Flanders*. *Granted, upon the Foot it was done to the Time of King Charles II. of glorious Memory, and with the Approbation of King Charles III.*

XXVI. Lastly, 'tis desir'd, upon the repeated Instances of the Creditors, That the general Commandants, Intendants, and Commissaries of the Troops of the Two Crowns, may leave Hostages for the Security of the important Debts they have contracted there; and that the Hostages may remain in the Town, till the same are fully satisfied. *Granted, for the Satisfaction of the Creditors, by the Capitulation made with the Garrison,*

*Sign'd,*

	Prince and Duke of Marlborough.
<i>Done in the Army</i>	<i>Ferd. van Collen.</i>
<i>before Ghent,</i>	<i>S. van Gossinga.</i>
<i>Jan. 1. 1709.</i>	<i>Count of Rechteren.</i>
	<i>B. van Welvelde.</i>
	<i>Adr. van Borsele tot Geldermalsen.</i>
<i>A. X. Thriest d'Auchem.</i>	

*The States General's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough about the Surrender of Ghent.*

S I R,  
**N**O News could be more acceptable to us, at this time, than the Advice your Highness has given us in your Letter of the last of December, of the Reduction of Ghent. When we consider the Situation and Largeness of that Place, its numerous Garrison, the hard Season of the Year, the Fatigues the Troops had already undergone in this extraordinary long and difficult Campaign; these things seem'd not to permit us to expect so soon that happy Success. We praise the Lord of Hosts, who on this Occasion has heard our  
 F f Prayers,

Prayers, and granted more than we could hope for, and continues his Blessings on the Arms of the Allies, under your Conduct. We rejoyce likewise with all our Hearts, to see you bringing to an End, this glorious and difficult Campaign, by the Conquest of so Important a Place as that which you have now reduced by your Valour, and hope that *Bruges* will have the same Fate. If so many repeated Blows are not capable to oblige the Enemies to make an end of this War by a Peace, in which all the Allies may find their Security, according to their Alliance, we hope, that in the Year which we are now beginning, you will obtain over them new Advantages, which will still encrease your Glory, and force the Enemy to lay down their Arms to the Satisfaction of the High-Allies. We conclude with these Wishes, and are truly, and with the greatest Esteem, &c.

## Numb. X.

ARTICLES of Capitulation made with Sir John Leake, Kt. Admiral of her Britannick Majesty's Fleet, and Commander in Chief of the Confederate Fleet in the Mediterranean; by which the Illustrious and Magnificent City of Calari, the Head, Key, and Strength of this most faithful Kingdom of Sardinia, delivers it self up to his Catholick Majesty Charles III. of Austria, their lawful King and Governor, whom God preserve, the said City, Castle, with the rest of the said Kingdom; the Magistrates at this time being Francesco Liguideo, Don Ignatio Carta, Salvador Rodaigues, and Drogo Cossu; given at Calari, August 13. 1708.

I. THAT the said illustrious City, the rest of this Kingdom, and its Appurtenances, shall have maintained and preserved to them all the Privileges, which the most August Majesty of Charles V. Emperor, and Charles II. have granted to them, and likewise their Acts of Councils and Decrees of their Courts,

Courts, with the rest of their Judicatures, which have from time to time been granted, and they have enjoy'd.

To this Article it is answered and agreed to, provided they cause immediately to be embarked on Board the English Transports in Port; such a Quantity of Corn as can possibly be had, for the Service of his Catholick Majesty in Catalonia, his Majesty promising to pay for the same.

And the said City trusting to the Favours they have received, and hope by their Merit to deserve, from his Excellency General Leake, humbly begs he should be pleased to supplicate his Catholick Majesty Charles III. whom God preserve, the following Condescensions, for the entire Comfort and Satisfaction of this City and Kingdom.

II. That all the Ministers of Justice be changed, and that those which shall be new named, be Natives of this Kingdom, and to continue for three Years only, and be obliged to account for their Intermissions.

III. That the Customs and other Profits of Trade, which properly concern the City, shall be only in the Councils Hands, and without Appeal.

IV. That his Majesty would be pleased to honour this City, to procure the Liberty of the Marquis de Villa Clara, of Don Salvador Lochy, Don James Sabin, and Alexo Ferreli, who are now Prisoners in France.

To all the rest of the Articles his Excellency Admiral Leake, promises to intercede with his Catholick Majesty, that they may obtain what is contained in them.

Signed,

Francisco Liguído, Concellor.  
Mr. Ignatio Carta, Conc.  
Salvador Rodaigues, Conc.  
Roderigo Liluc, Conc.  
Eusebio Cofsu, Conc.

*Articles of Capitulation which his Excellency the Marquis of Jamaica, Count of Villa Lonzo, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, and Captain-General of the Kingdom of Sardinia, hath concluded with his Excellency Admiral Leake; given at Calari the 13th of August, 1708. N. S.*

I. **T**HAT the Garrison is to march out of one of the Ports of the said City of *Calari*, with loaded Arms, flying Colours, Drums beating, March lighted, Ball in Mouth, and are to have 12 Shots of Powder and Ball each, the Garrison having Liberty to take their Wives, Children, and Baggage with them. *Granted, but can have no Effect, the Garrison having taken on.*

II. That they shall have 8 Pieces of Cannon, with that number of Charges of Powder and Ball for each, with all the usual Utensils mounted on their Carriages. *Not Granted.*

III. That it be permitted to his Excellency the Viceroy, Marquis of *Jamaica*, with the Garrison, to march to *Allguer*, to defend that Place; and for that End, they are to have Ships and other Necessaries to carry them, and the other Things mentioned in the preceding Articles. *Not Granted.*

IV. That all the aforesaid Particulars shall be carried safely to the Place of *Allguer*. *Referred to the former Article.*

V. That the Conquerors are to subsist and furnish them with necessary Provisions at their Expence. *Referred to the same Answer.*

VI. That the City shall not be plundered, nor any Person that remains therein molested, leaving to every one the free Enjoyment of their Goods, and Liberty to every one freely to go in the space of 6 Months; and that all Persons, of what Quality, Degree, or Condition soever, may securely go within the said space of time. *Granted, excepting the Subjects of France.*

VII. That no sort of Person within the Place, shall be molested or ill used, either in Person or Goods, for any thing they have done in executing faithfully their Office and Trust. *Granted, excepting the Subjects of France.*

VIII.

VIII. That at the same time the Garrison marches out, those of the Conquerors shall begin to march in.  
*Granted.*

IX. That all the Baggage and Retinue of his Excellency the Marquis of Jamaica, shall freely march out, without being visited or molested, and shall not be detain'd upon any Pretence whatsoever.  
*Granted.*

X. That in case the Place of Allguer be surrend'rd, when his Excellency the Marquis of Jamaica arrives there, all and every thing shall be granted, and continued to the said Marquis, which was agreed to when he marched out of this Capital, and also Embarkations with a free Pass-port to go to France or Spain, without that the said Marquis, or any of his Retinue, be arrested or detained in any of the Confederate Ports, which by chance they may be put into, and that upon no Motive or Pretence whatsoever. *For what relates to his March to Allguer, or any other Port, that is answered in the Third Article; and for the said Marquis of Jamaica being safely conducted with a free Pass-port to a Port either in France or Spain; it is agreed to Land him in Spain, and not in France, and shall be done either in the Grove of Valencia or Carthagene; and that the said Marquis and Retinue shall not be arrested or detained in any of the Confederate Ports on any Pretence.*

XI. That the said Marquis of Jamaica, and Retinue, of what Quality and Degree soever, shall be safely put on Board the Ships for their Transportation; and that by no means the Mob or Soldiers shall be suffered to insult or affront him in his Embarkation, and shall be civilly treated on Board till he comes to either of the Places where he is to land; and for that end he shall be allow'd a Guard, and Officers. *Granted.*

XII. That upon no Pretence the Marquis of Jamaica shall be obliged to march by Land, by reason of the Unwholesomeness of the Air, and Heats of this Kingdom, excepting what is mentioned in the Third Article. *Granted, excepting what is mentioned in the Third Article.*

XIII. That the said Marquis of Jamaica shall be permitted to embark with him his own Guards, and to carry with him a Galley now in Port. *Not Granted.*

XIV. and last Article. That the aforesaid Articles of Capitulation, above-expressed, shall be faithfully observed, without Prevarication, and shall not be infringed or broke, on any Pretence.

*Sign'd,*

*The Marquis of Jamaica*

## Numb. XI.

*On Occasion of the intended Invasion, the following Memorial was presented to the Swedish Regency at Stockholm, by Mr. Jackson, Her Majesty's Commissary there*

THE under-written Commissary of her Majesty of Great-Britain, at this Court, finds himself in Duty oblig'd, on Occasion of the French Resident, M. Campredon's, late Notification to represent to your Excellencies, and the Royal Chancery, that it is most evident, by the aforesaid Resident's Declaration, That his Master has form'd a Design and Conspiracy against her Majesty, my most Gracious Mistress's Royal Person and Government, in that the said M. Campredon has notified the King his Master's Resolution, to Set up and Assist, in an Hostile Manner, a Private and Obscure Person, to whom he gives the Title of King of Great-Britain, in Opposition to Her Majesty, my most Gracious Mistress's undoubted Right: And although I firmly trust, that Almighty God will continue henceforward to protect her Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, in the same Manner he has hitherto signally done, and cause all the unjust Attempts of her Enemies to terminate in their own Ruin and Destruction; Nevertheless, in Regard this Attempt of the French King is, in the highest Degree, directly contrary to the Treaties and Alliances betwixt Her Royal Majesty of Great-Britain and His Royal Majesty of Sweden; There-



Therefore Her Majesty, my most Gracious Queen, cannot expect less than that your Excellencies and the Royal Chancery should shew your Abhorrence of the notify'd unjust Design of the French King, and accordingly give his Resident such an Answer as your Excellencies and the Royal Chancery find agreeable to the Treaties subsisting between the Two Crowns of Great-Britain and Sweden: Whereby your Excellencies and the Royal Chancery will strengthen the sincere Amity and Friendship which Her Majesty, my most Gracious Queen, has, on all Occasions, given Proof of Her having for His Swedish Majesty's Royal Person. And it is further my Desire, that your Excellencies and the Royal Chancery will be pleas'd to favour me with such an Answer hereto, as I can not only transmit to my most Gracious Mistress, but may likewise serve for my own Justification, in having perform'd my humble Duty on this Occasion.

Stockholm, March 16.

1708.

B. JACKSON.

## Numb. XII.

### The 'Lord-Committee's Report concerning Gregg.

The House having appointed a Committee to examine William Gregg, who is a Prisoner in Newgate, has Resolved for High-Treason, and having also been pleased to refer to the same Committee several Papers; Lords Addressed to the House, had dress'd in the Humble Address of the House, been laid before Your Lordships by Her Majesty's Command, do humbly take Leave to inform the House, That the Effect of the several Papers refer'd to the Committee, is as follows: p. 361.

I. A Copy of Gregg's Letter, which was intercepted, dated the 28th of Nov. 1707. O. S. sent to Mr. Chamillard, inclosed in a Pacquet from Mareschal Tallard,

*M* Tallard, directed to Mr. Robineau, his Steward, at Paris.

In this, Gregg sends to Mr. Chamillard a Copy of the Queen's Letter, written with Her own Hand, to the Emperor.

In the same Letter, Gregg takes Notice of Two Letters sent by him to Mr. Chamillard, the One dated the 24th, the other the 28th of October last, which he understood Robineau had put into his Hands.

That perceiving by Robineau's Letter to his Master, that Mr. Chamillard desired to know the Marechal's Sentiments of Gregg, Gregg had himself written to him.

In Expectation of his Answer, Gregg flatter'd himself, that the Paper then sent was of that Importance, that there could be no longer doubt of the Devotedness of a *Scotishman* for France; not to speak of his Zeal, for the Service of his Prince, who had found Refuge there.

That the Lines under which he had drawn a Stroke, were the Thoughts of the Lord Treasurer, which he had added with his own Hand, to the first Draught of the Letter.

The same Letter contain'd some other News.

II. There was a Copy of a Letter, dated the 25th of November, O. S. in the same Pacquet, subscribed William Gregg; in which Notice is taken of what Robineau writes to Marechal Tallard concerning him, and that he himself had written to the Marechal, and desired Robineau to deliver the inclosed according to the Address, as being of great Consequence.

III. The Copy of a Letter from Marechal Tallard to Robineau, dated the 10th of December, N. S. in which Marechal Tallard says, That as to the Letters of which Robineau made mention in his of the 25th and 28th of November, that he had delivered them according to the Address. Marechal Tallard knew nothing of their Contents, but by the same Post which brought his Letters.

That he was oblig'd for the Offers, but could make no use of them while he was a Prisoner. When the Peace was made he would give Proof of his Acknowledgment to him who made the Offers, and would endeavour to engage the Person to whom

Whom the Letters were address'd to do the same. In the interim *Robineau* was to tell the Person to whom he deliver'd the Letters, for whom the *Mareschal* had the utmost Consideration, That he was much obliged to him for desiring to know his Thoughts, before he would determine what to do; That the Offers made did not suit with the present Time, at least, as to him, &c.

IV. An Original Letter of the 2d of December, 1707. to Mr. *Robineau*, from *Gregg*, to felicitate him for being deliver'd from an importunate Man, as would appear by *Mareschal Tallard's* Letter, unless his last to Mr. *Chamillard* had not made him determine otherwise.

V. A Copy of another Letter of *Gregg* to Mr. *Chamillard*, dated the 23d of December, O. S. which was also taken in *Mareschal Tallard's* Pacquet, in which he pretends to give Mr. *Chamillard* an Account of what pass'd in Parliament with the Queen's answer to the Address of the Two Houses, and his Excuse for not sending the Address it self.

VI. A Letter of *Robineau* to Mr. *Tallard*, 26th December, N. S. from *Paris*, (transcrib'd by *Gregg* in his own Hand) in which he says, he was going to *Versailles* to deliver the Answer with which he was charg'd; That he receiv'd every Post Letters from the same Person; and that he took Care to deliver them, according to the Address.

VII. Another of the 30th of December, 1707. N. S. That he had been to deliver, as Mr. *Tallard* had charg'd him, the Answer which was desired of Mr. *Tallard*.

VIII. Another Letter in *Gregg's* Hand, dated the 30th of December, 1707. found in *Gregg's* Closet, written to Mr. *Chamillard*, giving an Account of the Intention to send Mr. *Palmer* to *Savoy*, and to take several other German Courts in his way.

IX. A Confession of *Gregg*, delivered to the Lords of the Committee, and Signed by him.

On Thursday the 12th of this Instant February, the Committee appointed by your Lordships went to *Newgate*, in order to examine *William Gregg*.

They acquainted him with your Lordships Order, and told him, That as the Crime of which he stood Attainted,

Attainted, was of the most heinous Nature, so there were some Circumstances so extraordinary, which attended his Case, that the House of Lords thought it might be of Service to Her Majesty and the Kingdom, to have all the Beginning and Progress of his Treasonable Correspondence fully laid open; That Her Majesty, upon the Application of the House, had ordered all former Examinations and Papers, concerning him, to be laid before them.

They told him farther, That if he, by a true, ingenuous, and full Confession, would deserve it, he might have ground to hope the House of Lords might intercede in his Behalf for Mercy from Her Majesty, which otherwise he had no reason to look for.

He was also told, That being a Man of Understanding, he was not to expect to be asked Questions, but was to give an Account of himself, when, and how he became first Employed; when, and by what Instigation he was drawn in to Correspond with the Queen's Enemies; and how far it proceeded.

He said, That one Mr. Gregg, the late King's Resident at *Copenhagen*, was his Kinsman, and sent for him thither, and he continued with him about Three Years, till his Death, which happened about Two Months before the late King Died.

That Mr. *Vernon* was sent Envoy to *Denmark*, and took him, whom he found there, into his Service, in which he continued about Two Years and an Half, and then he was discharged, from his Service, by Mr. *Vernon*.

Mr. *Vernon* coming for *England* about his Private Affairs, while Gregg was in his Service, and staying here some time, in that Interval Gregg receiv'd some Letters from Mr. Secretary *Harley*, which gave him Occasion after to apply to him.

The 9th of *December*, 1704. Gregg came to *England*, and soon made Application to Mr. Secretary *Harley* for Employment; but was not recommended to him by any Body.

The 3d. of *January*, he saw him first at his Office, where he attended often.

The

The 5th of February, 1704-5. Mr. Jones, the Secretary's first Clerk, came to him, and told him the Secretary would speak with him. He attended on the Secretary the same Day, who ask'd him, if he would be willing to be employ'd in his own Country. Gregg said, he was willing to be sent upon any good Errand. Mr. Secretary told him, it was to give an Account of the Proceedings of the ensuing Parliament; which was to be held under the Duke of Argyle.

The 6th of February, he went to the Office, and Mr. Secretary told him, he should be dispatch'd in few Days.

To make some Tryal of him (as he suppos'd), Mr. Secretary ask'd him, if he could give an Account of the Court of Denmark. Gregg said, he was willing to do it as well as he could; and accordingly, in some time, he drew up a State of that Court, and it was not disapproved.

He attended daily, and on the 20th of April, Mr. Secretary Marley gave him a Note of 20 l. to be paid by his Steward in Scotland-Yard.

On the 23d of May, 1705. he was order'd to go for Scotland, and about a Week after set forwards on his Journey; When he was dispatch'd, a Note of 30 l. was given to him.


Mr. Secretary always amus'd him, with telling him, he should have Instructions for his Directions in Scotland; but, at last, order'd him to draw up some Queries himself, about the State of Affairs in Scotland, which he did, and they were approved.

Some of the Queries were, What were the Designs of the several Parties? What Correspondence between the Highlands and St. Germans? How affected to the House of Hannover, &c.

He was also ordered to form a Cypher of Letters, whereby to design the Great Men there.

The 2d of June, 1705. he arriv'd at Edinburgh, and wrote to Mr. Secretary the Thursday following, being order'd to direct all his Letters to Thomas Bateman in Scotland-Yard.

Mr. Secretary promis'd the Receipt of his Letters should be acknowledged; and he press'd often for it, to know if they came to Hand, fearing his Letters were intercepted; because he was suspected as

 a Spy in that Country; but tho' he wrote Thrice a Week, he never heard one Word from Mr. Secretary, or by his Order, during his whole Stay in that Country.

Being ask'd by the Lords, if he was Recommended to any Body in *Scotland*? He answered, No.

The 19th of *October* he arriv'd at *London*, and the next Day waited on Mr. Secretary, who thanked him for his Letters, and told him, he had nam'd him to the Queen, upon Occasion of a Paper he had sent; but *Gregg* said, he believ'd the Queen had never heard of his Name, till this last unhappy Accident.

On the 29th of *October* Mr. Secretary Ordered him 25 *l*.

He attended daily, and press'd much to be sent abroad, particularly to go with Mr. *Methuen* when he was sent to *Savoy*, but it was declin'd.

On New Years-Day, Mr. Secretary dropt a Word, which startled him much: He told him, he would fix him; which *Gregg* understood, was bringing him into his Office.

Upon this he presented a Petition, That he might not be in the Office, because the Salary was small, and being in Debt, he could not live on it.

He attended every Day. The Secretary enquired of him what he knew of Languages; He said, he knew some *French* and *German*, but knew *Latin* better than either.

The 16th of *April*, 1706. he was admitted into the Office, and a Note was given upon Mr. *Jones*, as for one of the Clerks; and Mr. Secretary told him, it was only to keep his Hand in Use, and that he would provide better for him.

The 16th of *May*, Copying a Letter sent to Mr. *Vernon*, that he was to consider of some body fit to be left behind, *Gregg* thought it to be intended in his Favour, and wrote to Mr. *Vernon* on that Occasion, desiring his Countenance.

But the 28th of *May*, Mr. Secretary writing word to Mr. *Vernon*, that he had Leave to come at his own time, but must leave some body behind; and this being wrote before any Answer could come from thence, *Gregg* saw nothing was meant for him in the former Letter.

*Gregg*

Gregg made Offers of Service to Mr. Pulteney when he was to go; but he said, he was provided.

Then he told Mr. Secretary his Mind was depressed by his Debts, and desired to be thrown abroad, and to go with Sir Philip Meadows; but that was refused, and Strahan was sent.

Then Mr. Secretary ask'd, What would make him easie; and he gave in a List of his Debts, amounting to about 35 l.

Since that, Mr. Secretary has ordered him, at several times, about 20 or 25 l. in the whole; the last Sum was 7 l. in October last, part of a Bill of 14 l. for which Debt he was press'd at that time.

Being ask'd by the Lords, if his Debts only made him so desirous to be gone? He said, At the rate the Business was manag'd in the Office, it was a perfect Drudgery.

Their Business seldom began till about 11 or 12 at Night, and they staid till Two or Three, or later, though, sometimes, not above Two Letters to dispatch; and he thought himself happiest who could get away soonest.

The Method was, First, the Letters were taken in Short-hand, afterwards wrote fair, then sent to Mr. Secretary's House to be signed, and after returned to the Office to be entred; so that they were obliged, sometimes, to stay till Four a Clock in the Morning.

He said, that in April last, when Hill, the Messenger, was sent to Turin, the Pacquet was left to him, though the youngest Clerk, to be made up, and deliver'd to the Messenger.

In that Pacquet there was a Letter to Sir John Norris, and another to Mr. Chetwind, most of the last Letter was in Cypher; Gregg Entred both those Letters. There was also another Letter to Sir Cloudesty Shovel, and Letters from the Lord-Treasurer. He put them all up in the Pacquet, and after gave them to Hill.

Being asked, if he knew by the Letters what the Design was? Gregg said, He understood Toulon was to be Besieged: He could not read the whole, but knew enough to find out that. He said, It was wrote in the Cypher of the other Office, by Mr.

Harley,

*Harley*, the Earl of *Sunderland* being sick at that time.

The Queens Letters *de Cachet* are made up before they are brought to the Office; but the Clerks are trusted to make up other Letters.

The Lords-Committees required him to give the whole Relation of his Correspondence, when it began, and how long it had been carried on.

*Gregg* said, The first Motive of his writing to *France*, was, in order to get Money, by obtaining a *Pais*; and that his first Letter was the 24th of *October* last.

From his first entring into the Office, he had always a great hand in perusing the *French Prisoners Letters*: That convenient Opportunity, and his Poverty, gave him the Temptation.

The *French Prisoners Letters* came under a general Cover, directed to *Mr. Lewis*. *Mareschal Tallard's Letters* are under a flying Seal; the Rest of them come always sealed, but are opened at the Office.

Generally, *Mr. Lewis* threw them down on the Table, and left the Perusing them to the Clerks, to *Mr. Mann* and *Gregg*; and since *Mr. Mann* left the Office, they have been trusted wholly to *Gregg*.

If *Gregg* observed any thing that he thought material, he made an Extract of it, and shew'd it to the Secretary or Under-Secretary. He mentioned a particular Extract he had made out of a Letter of *Mr. Chamillard's* to *Mareschal Tallard*.

Letters came from *Nottingham* every Post; sometimes 20 Letters came to them in a Day, from *France*; those came always sealed. From the time he came into the Office, these Letters were never perused either by the Secretary or Under-Secretary, which he is sure of; because they were sealed when he look'd on them. He cannot, for that reason, say, but *Mr. Lewis* might sometimes look in *Mareschal Tallard's Letter*, because that had a flying Seal; but the rest were left seal'd as they came by *Mr. Lewis* to the Clerks Perusal.

*Gregg* said, he had a Dispute with *Mr. Lewis* upon the account of these Letters; *Gregg* declaring, He thought it not to be a Business fit for the Under-Clerks to be trusted with.

Mr.



Mr. Secretary *Harley* wrote a Letter in Answer to one from Mr. *Ponchartrain*, thanking him for his Civility to one *Middleton*.

In Transcribing it, *Gregg* found it so ill turn'd, and the French so bad, that he acquainted the Secretary with it, at Eleven a-Clock at Night, in *October* last. This Letter was stop'd, and lay a Month in the Office; but after Mr. *Lewis* sent it away as it was wrote at first.

The rough Draught of the Queen's Letter to the Emperor, as it was altered by the Lord Treasurer, was left in the Publick Book of the Office, to be enter'd, the same Night it was to be sent away: There *Gregg* said, he found it and transcribed it, and any other Clerk of the Office might have done it as well as he.

All the Books in the Office lie in a Press, the Key is always in the Door, and not only the Clerks, but the Chamber-keepers may have Access.

All Letters, except those wrote to the Duke of *Marlborough*, are enter'd in the Books, but those are only copied in loose Sheets. *Gregg* said, he had copied many of those.

The Draught of the Queen's Letter to the Emperor was prepared by Mr. *Lewis*; it was then written in the Hand of Mr. *Thomas*, Mr. *Harley's* Domestick Clerk; the Addition was in the Lord-Treasurer's own Hand. Mr. *Mann* saw it as well as *Gregg*. *Mann* said to *Gregg*, That what was added by the Lord-Treasurer, was much the brightest part of the Letter.

*Gregg* said, he sent all his Letters to *France* under the Cover to Mr. *Robineau*: He own'd he sent the Copy of the Queen's Letter to Mr. *Chamillard*, the same Night the Queen's Letter was dispatch'd to the Emperor.

*Gregg* said farther, That the Letter in the Queen's own Hand was given to *Gregg* by Mr. Secretary himself about One a-Clock at Night; and he was solely intrusted to put it up in Sir *Philip Meadows's*, Pacquet after every Body had left the Office.

*Robineau*, in his Letter to *Gregg*, took Notice, That he had deliver'd his Letters to Mr. *Chamillard*, and that Mr. *Chamillard* sent to advise with *Mareschal Tallard* upon *Gregg's* Proposal.

Upon



Upon this, Gregg wrote a Letter to Mareschal Tallard, of which he said he had no Copy, but pretended to repeat the Words of the Letter to the Lords-Committees.

The Lords-Committees told Gregg, it would be expected by the House, that he should be very clear and particular in declaring by what Advice or Encouragement he first began such a Correspondence. He said, by none at all: He was tempted to it by the Devil, and the Hopes of getting Money.

He said, That upon hearing a French Perriwig-maker was committed to Newgate for High-Treason, he had desired to be admitted again to the Lords of the Cabinet-Council.

But he would not own that he knew the Man, but said, he had since heard his Name was *Valier* or *Clarke*, he was told so by a Gentlewoman, who came to see him since his Condemnation.

He said, he held no Correspondence in England, but only in sending the Common Letter of the Office, with other Printed News Papers, to some Gentlemen.

Gregg said, he had been long acquainted with one *Crookshanks*, who promised him, that if he would procure a French Pass, he should have Two Hundred Guinea's, and Gregg undertook to procure the Pass.

The first time he wrote to Mr. Chamillard, was the 24th of October last.

*Brown*, a Merchant, Father-in-Law to *Crookshanks*, and one *Bollinger*, a Merchant, were acquainted with this Agreement about the Pass, and they dined together at *Brown's* House, and *Brown* undertook for the Money, if the Pass could be procured.

Gregg said, he acquainted *Bollinger*, of his having sent a Copy of the Queen's Letter to Mr. Chamillard, at the *Cross-Keys* Tavern in Covent Garden, and shew'd him Extracts of Mareschal Tallard's and *Robineau's* Letters. He said also, That he read the Extracts of their Letters at another time in English to *Brown* and *Crookshanks*.

The Lords Committees asked him, To what End he told *Bollinger* of what he had done, in sending the Queen's Letter to Mr. Chamillard? He only said, it was downright Madness.

The Lords Committees ask'd him, if any Body came to him? He said, one Mr. *Arbuthnot* came to him, and no body else, and his business was to bring him Charity.

The Lords Committees ask'd Mr. *Gregg*, if he had no more to acquaint their Lordships with? He said, no. And being told by them that it concern'd him very much to consider of it: That the Lords observed, he had told them nothing but what he knew they had means in their hands to be fully informed of, without his saying any thing; and how hard it would be for the House of Lords to believe that he would venture upon such a Correspondence, without some Support or Encouragement. He persisted in it, that he had no more to say.

As the Lords Committees were risen up, and had called for the Keeper to take Mr. *Gregg* away, he took a brown Paper out of his Pocket, which was sealed up, and took out of it a Paper, which he said he had prepared against the Queen's Birth-day, and desired the Lords to read it. It purported to be a Petition to the House of Commons. He pretended he knew not how to get it delivered; because he concluded all the Papers sent by him would be deliver'd to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

The Lords finding the Paper to be addressed to the House of Commons, told him, it was not proper for them to receive it, and deliver'd it immediately back to him again.

The Lords Committees, as they went away, told *Gregg*, that if he would recollect himself, and set down in writing any thing that he thought might be for his own Service, or of Use to the Queen and her Government, he might send it to them, and the Keeper should have Directions to convey it safely.

The next Morning *Gregg* sent a Letter to the Lords Committees, which as soon as they had perused, they returned to him again by a Gentleman, with the following Message.

'The Lords of the Committee have ordered me to return this Paper to you, they being of Opinion, that it is not material to the Examination for which they were sent to you by the House.



The Lords Committees think themselves obliged to acquaint the House, that they did not observe *Gregg* to be under any Disorder or Terror from the Apprehension or Sense of his Danger.

The Indictment of *Gregg* for his treasonable Correspondence with her Majesties Enemies, was brought before the Lords Committees, which Indictment he confessed upon his Trial, and Judgment was thereupon given against him.

The Lords Committees do think it their Duty to acquaint the House, that they having been informed by means of the Keeper of *Newgate*, that one *William Gregg* had been formerly in *Newgate*, and indicted for counterfeiting the Coin of the Kingdom, and that it was talked amongst the Turn-keys in the Prison, that this was the same Man; they sent to search the Books in *Newgate*, and found there, that in May, 1697, *William Gregg* and *Elizabeth Gregg*, were indicted for counterfeiting the Coin. Thereupon they sent for Mr. *Tanner*, who has the Custody of those Records; he brought the Indictment before them, and it appeared that *Elizabeth Gregg* was found guilty and executed, but that *William Gregg* was acquitted; and that *Thomas Holloway* and *Simon Newport* were the Witnesses at the Trial, who as was said, are both dead since that time.

But one *Thomas Kinserley* and *James Biddle*, declaring, that they both knew that *Gregg*, who was then indicted, very well, and believed they should know him again if they saw him. The Lords Committees sent them severally to see *William Gregg*, now in *Newgate*, and they both of them did declare, that they believed and were confident, that the same Person now in *Newgate*, was the same *William Gregg* who was then indicted, and whose supposed Wife was then found Guilty, and Burnt, and they did both of them voluntarily make Oath to this Effect; and *James Biddle* swore, That after the Tryal, the Discourse in the Neighbourhood was, that *Elizabeth Gregg* took the whole matter upon her self at the Tryal.

Their two Affidavits are laid before your Lordships.

After one of these Persons had been to see *William Gregg*, *William Gregg* wrote a Letter, directed to the Lords of the Committee, in which he did very positively deny that he was the Person who had been tried for Coining in May 1697.

Their Lordships REPORT concerning Valiere, &c.

YOUR Lordships having been pleased to appoint this Committee to take into their Consideration several Examinations, Letters and Papers referred to them, and to direct them to reduce the same into such Method, as they should think most proper for the Service of the House; the Lords Committees have, in Obedience to your Lordships Order, endeavour'd to put the many Examinations and Papers, relating to *Alexander Valiere* and *John Bara*, into a natural and proper Method, and they do humbly lay the same before the House.

*Alexander Valiere*, of late Years commonly called *Valiere*; *John Clarke*, is a Native of France, and went over *Guerriers* into Ireland in the French Troops sent to assist King *Barbier*. *James*. He Deserted or was taken Prisoner about the time of the Battle of the *Boyne*. He was not taken into the Regiment, but was a Footman to Mr. *Doge* an Ensign in Captain *Rochefort's* Company in *Belcastel's* Regiment, where he continued about two Years, and then got a Discharge from his Master, but refused to list himself as a Soldier.

He came over into England, and served some time as a Drawer in a Tavern, and was afterwards a Servant to several Persons, and at last bound himself Apprentice to one *Guyon* a Perriwig-Maker; and when his time was out, worked a Journeyman in the City; and married a Midwife's Daughter behind the Exchange, and got his living by making of Perriwigs.

He was look'd upon to be a Papist, and his Discourse was generally for France, and that Interest; and he talked against the Government in so insolent and publick a manner, that for that reason, at *Jacob's* Coffee-House, one *Manteau* threw a Glass of Beer in his Face.

*Barbier* says, That on *May-Day* last, he met *Valiere* in the Street, who told him he had now got a better Trade than *Perriwig-Making*.

*Valiere.*

*Clarke* himself pretends, that during the Peace, he entred into some sort of Merchandizing, and that upon the breaking out of the War, having some Share in a Ship that was stop'd in France; upon that Account he applied to Mr. Secretary *Hedges* to get a Pass for *Holland*, but was refused.

One *Wilmot* of *Doflors-Commons* being employ'd to negotiate the Exchange of Mr. *D'Alegre*, *Galiffoniere*, and some other French Prisoners, made use of *Valiere* as an Interpreter, and afterwards *Valiere* gave some Account to the Secretaries, of a fraudulent Trade carried on between *Ireland* and *France*, by one *Hannam*, which might make Mr. Secretary *Harley* first think of employing him to get Intelligence.

Mr. *Harley* propos'd this to him in the Year 1705; *Valiere* said, He thought he might be able to procure Intelligence by the means of one *Bara*, who was then in *France*, and was acquainted with Mr. *Chateauneuf*, the Commissary at *Calais*.

In order to settle this Correspondence, Mr. *Harley* furnished him with 150 *l.* in about a Months time; out of which *Valiere* pretended he gave *Bara* 70 *l.* and made a Present to the Commissary.

*Valiere* says, All the Service *Bara* did, was to come over twice from *France*, first in a French Boat, with the News of the Prince of *Darmstadt's* being killed; and next in *Bland's* Boat, (which *Valiere* had sent to *Calais*) with the News of *Barcelona's* being taken.

*Bara* went back to *France* in 3 or 4 Days, in the same Boat with *Bland's* Boy, and carried from *Valiere* to *Chateauneuf* Satinette for a Bed, a Watch, Scarlet Stockings, and some Toys, which was the Present above-mentioned. In a short time after *Bara* came back to *England* again, and brought with him a French Man, who had been a Sea-Officer. *Valiere* acquainted Secretary *Harley* with this, who granted his Warrant for apprehending them both; but they made their Escape.

In the Spring following, *Valiere* saw *Bara* at *Deal*, when he was just come out of the Custody of a Messenger

Messenger, having been first apprehended by the Magistrates of *Dover*, for coming out of *France*. At that time he was inform'd *Bara* had a Pass from the Secretary of State, though he had before told Mr. *Harley* he knew Mr. *Bara* had 500 Livres given him in *France*, for Service to the King. *Valiere* said, he was sure this was Fact.

*John Bara* gives the following Account of him, *Bara*, self, and of his Transaction with *Valiere* and with Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

He says, he is a Native of *France*, and was Surgeon-Major to *Dubart*, during the late War, till the Two last Years, when he left him, upon a Dispute between them concerning a Prize.

At *Dunkirk* he had Opportunity of assisting several Officers and Soldiers in the *English* Service, who were Prisoners there, and they promised to help him in his Profession, if he would come into *England*; which he did as soon as the Peace was made. He became first acquainted with *Valiere*, by means of the Master of a Ship of *St. Valery*; and this Acquaintance was continued by one *Dormicour*'s coming into *England* from *Dunkirk*, upon account of Debts he ow'd, who was known to both of them. *Dormicour*, being about to return to *France*, told *Bara*, That *Valiere* propos'd to him the sending over the *Paris Gazette* sooner than by the way of *Holland*; which *Dormicour* had promis'd to do, if he might have leave on the other side. Afterwards *Valiere* made the same Proposal to *Bara*, who said he would do it, if he had Protection for his Person. *Valiere* said, he had a sufficient Authority for sending him to *France*, and produced a Paper sealed, with Mr. *Harley*'s Name to it; and *Valiere* went with *Bara* to the Secretary's Office, and procur'd a Pass for him to go *Holland*.

*Valiere* gave him a Note for 3 *l.* which he never received, and also a Hook and Chain for a Watch, which was to be a Token to one *Nerinx*, a Merchant at *Rotterdam*, to pay him 30 *l.* and the Money was answered accordingly.

From *Rotterdam* he got to *Dunkirk*, and from thence to *Calan*; between which Places he continued till *October*, 1705. at which time he had 30 *l.* more remitted him by *Nerinx*.

He wrote constantly to *Valiere* by the way of *Holland*, such News as he could pick up, till about the 4th of *October* he came over to *England* in a Boat he had bought, and brought with him a *Paris Gazette*, which he deliver'd to *Valiere*.

In 9 or 10 Days, *Valiere* sent him back to *Calais* in *Bland's* Boat, (who had been sent over by *Valiere*, with Two Packs of Wooll consigned to *Chateauneuf* while *Bara* was at *Calais*) but at this time *Bland* carried over no Goods, but only an open Letter to *Chateauneuf* for 17 Ankers of Brandy; they staid at *Calais* Three Weeks, and the Commissary bore their whole Expence.

*Bara* return'd to *England*, and staid at *Margate* about a Week, and then went back for *France* with *Bland's* Boy only. In their Passage they were driven to *Newport*, and made Prisoners; but *Bara* sending a Letter to *Chateauneuf*, upon his writing to the Governor of *Newport*, they were released and proceeded to *Calais*.

At this time *Bara* carried over with him 36 Yards of Sattin, Two Pieces of Stuff, Two Pair of Stockings, and Two Cases of Knives; the Stockings only were a Present to Mr. *Chateauneuf*, the rest was for *Bara's* Subsistence, *Valiere* (as he then said) having no Money to give him.

*Bara* staid at *Calais* Two Months. and then came to *Margate*, and brought with him one *Corfelli* a Merchant, with whom he went to *London*, and acquainted *Valiere* with their being come over, and that *Corfelli* was then at *London*. *Valiere* (as *Bara* has been since informed by *Bland*) sent this *Corfelli* back to *France*, by the way of *Holland*.

*Bara* durst not stay in *London*, finding there were Messengers out from Mr. *Harley* to seize him, which were procured by *Valiere*, and he then charged *Valiere* with it.

*Bara* went to *Deat.* where he stay'd 7 Weeks, and at *Dover* 9 or 10 Days; from whence he found Means, by an exchanged Prisoner, to convey a Letter to *Chateauneuf*, desiring a Boat might be sent over for him, which was done accordingly, and he went over in it to *Calais*.

*Bara* drinking one Night with *Chateauneuf*, complained of his Usage from *Valiere*, the Commissary advised



advised him to Return to *England*, saying, he was sure *Valiere* had a Protection from Mr. Secretary *Harley*; and *Bara*, acting by *Valiere's* Orders, it was impossible he should suffer by the Government, and that *Valiers* must be a great Rogue if he did not protect him.

*Bara* return'd about the 27th of *April*, and upon his Landing wrote to Mr. *Harley*; but before an Answer came, he was seized at *Dover*, and brought before the Mayor.

This was done by the Means of Capt. *Whitehall*, who gives the following Account of the Matter. Mr. Whitehall.

In *April* 1706, *Carter* inform'd him, That *Bara* was return'd; whereupon he seized him, and had him examined before the Mayor of *Dover*, who took Affidavits of the Matter.

Mr. *Whitehall* sent an Account of this to the Commissioners of Customs, with Copies of the Affidavits, by a Letter of the 19th of *April*. This Letter follows.

*Custom-House, Deal, 29 April, 1706.*

Honourable,

IT is now about a Year since I laid before you the Depositions of *Cook* and others, relating to a Correspondence carried on by some French Refugees with *France*, in which one *Carter*, a Butcher of this Town, had a considerable hand, but withdrew himself from his Family, to avoid being apprehended, as I acquainted you by my Letter of the 19th of *April* 1705. About Two Months ago *Carter* sent me word, That if I would permit him to return to his Family, and suffer him to be quiet at Home, and obtain for him the Pardon of the Government for his past Faults, he would soon make a Discovery of some Practices of very dangerous Consequences to the Government; and accordingly about a Month ago, he gave me an Account, That one *Bara*, a French Man, was lurking about these Parts, waiting the Opportunity of a French Boat to come to fetch him to *France*; and in pursuit of that Information he discovered to me where the said *Bara* was concealed; but before I could get to the Place, he had got his Passage by a French Boat for *France* about half an Hour.

On Friday last *Carter* came to me again, and told me, that *Bara's* Return was every Day expected.

pected, and was so Diligent in the Prosecution of his Information, that yesterday Morning he acquainted me where *Bara*, one *Beverson* a Shop-keeper of *Canterbury*, and the rest of *Bara's* Accomplices were; whereupon, with the Assistance of Mr. *Forster* (your Surveyor of *Dover*) I apprehended *Bara*, alias *Renew*, alias *Barrault*, alias *Mouminion*, alias *Julian*, by all which Names he is known to several Persons who appeared against him. For the rest, I humbly refer you to the Copy of the several Depositions sent you herewith, which will give you further Information in this Matter; but I am sorry I must tell you, that tho' I have got the Man, yet he had time to Convey away a Packet, which I presume was Letters, before I could apprehend him. All the rest of the Goods that he brought over with him, being only two Ankers, and a few Bottles of Brandy, which I seized at *St. Margarets*, and have brought to the *Custom-house* at *Dover*, where also *Bara* is now in Goal; wherefore I humbly beseech your favourable Presentation of this Matter to the Secretaries of State, that *Carter* may be pardoned for his past Crimes, and that he may have such fitting Encouragement as may enable him to do further Services, which I believe he is capable of, for he is not yet discovered to be the Informer in this Case. I am,

*Your Honours*

*most obedient Servant,*

*L. Whitehall*

This gave occasion to Mr. Secretary *Harley* to send a Letter to Mr. *Whitehall*, dated the 29th of May, 1706. which follows:

*Whitehall, May 29, 1706.*

*S I R,*

I Am very well satisfied of your Care and Vigilance for her Majesties Service, and the Performance of the Duty of your Office; and I both have already, and shall also continue to commend your Diligence where it may be of Use to you in the Affair of seizing *Bara*; and I am willing to take it only for Inadvertency, when you saw or heard

Heard of a Warrant under my Hand, that you presum'd to send Notice of it to any one but my self. I am willing to impute it to nothing but want of Attention; because I am sure, had you thought of it, you must consider, that in this juncture it is of great Consequence to have Intelligence of what they are doing in *France*. I will not suppose you think your self proper to judge who is to be employ'd upon such Occasions, nor to know what their Business is. As to the business of Duties on Customs, that certainly belongs to you to take Care of; and when any of those things fall within your Notice, you will certainly do your best for the Queens Interest; therefore I must now inform you, That the Man nam'd *Clarke*, and the other call'd *Bara*, are made use of upon a sudden Exigence on Behalf of the Publick; they were formerly Friends, but since fallen out, and therefore fit to watch each other; and I shall be glad you will have an Eye upon them both, and give me directly Notice of their Motions, whenever they appear there. I am,

S I R,

*Your humble Servant,*

Ro. Harley

'It is very unfortunate that none are taken but those who are to serve the Government, when at the same time it is known, that scarce a Week passes, but the Enemies of the Government have their Emisaries land, without Observation; and it is more unfortunate, that the stopping *Clarke* some Weeks since, has hindred the Discovery of those Ships which took the *Holland* Convoy; you will acquaint Mr. *Carter*, that he need not apprehend any thing from the Impertinence of *Bara's* Threatnings.

To this Letter, Mr. *Whitehall* wrote an Answer of the 31st of May, 1706. of which the Copy follows;

S I R,

May 31st, 1706.

S I R,

I Cannot but think my self unfortunate, that the First Letter I have the Honour to receive from you, should indicate any Doubt of my real Intentions to serve the Government.

I am sorry that you can tell me, that there are many Emisaries of *France*, who can land without Observation: I hope it is not within the District where I have to do; and as it is not easie for me to know what Persons have the Honour of your Countenance for the Publick Service (especially when I am well informed, that they are wasted over between *England* and *France*, at the Expence of the *French*) so I most humbly crave Leave to observe to you, that I can never make any Distinction of Persons coming from *France*, without the Directions of the Government (or from you) so to do: And therefore I do, with all Submission, pray, That you will be pleased to put a good Construction upon what I have, or may do, on the like Occasions; and (that I may not for the future do any thing which may cause ill Consequences to the Publick) that I may have your Instructions (if you think it fit for me) to stop or take up Strangers and suspected Persons (lurking in these Parts) of whom I may have Information, since you are pleased to acquaint me, that by stopping *Clarke*, some Weeks past, has hindered the Discovery of those Ships which took the *Holland* Convoy.

I beseech your Pardon for writing to Captain *Baker*, and not directly to your self; but the Commissioners of the Customs having acquainted me, that they had directed Captain *Baker* to lay those Papers relating to *Bata*, before you, and that I was to correspond with him in such Cases, led me to do it, not knowing then that it was any Fault in me; and therefore since you are pleased to pass it off as Inadvertency, and to give me liberty of writing to you, I dare, with all Respect, assure you, that I will behave my self with more Caution for the future.

In Obedience to your Commands, I take this Occasion to acquaint you, that I have of late had  
a very

very watchful Eye on both *Clarke* and *Bara*, but cannot find that there is any Disagreement between 'em; for they have, within this Week, been frequently together at *Deal*, in a friendly corresponding manner, particularly, last *Sunday* and *Monday*, as also yesterday (when *Clarke* rid from *Deal*) and seem to be very well acquainted with each other's Purposes, according to the Information I have received of them, which I have good reason to give Credit to. I am, with all dutiful Respect,

S I R,

Your most humble and  
most obedient Servant.

The same Day, after he had sent away his Letter, *Bara* applied to *Whitehall*, to help him to a Boat go for *France*, which he refused to do without an Order from the Secretary; and thereupon the same Day Mr. *Whitehall* sent away another Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*, of which this is a Copy.

3d May, 1706.

S I R,

I Think it my Duty to acquaint you, that since the dispatch of my Letter of this Date, Mr. *Bara* came to me at *Deal*, and told me, That he could not carry on his Purposes he was sent hither for, without I would assist him in getting a Boat to carry him to *France*, which I confess startled me, that he should make so free Application to me who had so lately taken him up; but persisting in his Desires, I was obliged to let him know, that I could not give him any Aid of that sort without your Authority for so doing, which, he said, he wanted, but would write to you this Post for it; so waiting your Commands, which I shall endeavour to execute with the greatest Diligence, Fidelity and Secrecy. I am, &c.

Mr. *Harley* return'd an Answer, dated the 1st of June, 1706. of which this is a Copy.

S I R,

Whitehall, June 1. 1706

S I R,

I Have this Day received Two Letters from you, which give me fresh Instances of your great Care in every thing that may be for her Majesty's Service. You will easily believe it is of the greatest Consequence to have early Advice of what the Enemy is doing; and in order to it, I should be very glad you wou'd furnish *Bara* with what he wants, provided you can do it without giving any cause of Suspicion, or being observ'd by any Body. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

Roc. Harley.

But Mr. *Whitehall* did nothing upon the Letter, not thinking it contain'd Orders, which were full and clear enough to justify him.

*Bara.*

But *Bara* says, That four Days after his Examination before the Mayor of *Dover*, he was carried to *London* by Mr. *Harley's* Warrant, and own'd to the Secretary he had been in *France*, and that he had been sent thither by *Valiere*.

*Bara* continued in Custody 21 Days, after which Mr. *Harley* sent for him, and told him, he had prevail'd with the Queen to pardon him, but he must go away immediately to *Dunkirk*, and see what Naval Preparations were there, and bid him say nothing, and he would make use of him.

*Bara* perform'd this Voyage in an open Boat, and return'd in seven Days, and brought word, that there were but two Men of War, both unrigged; and that *Fourbin* was gone Northwards after the *Russia* Fleet.

*W. Mason.* This was the time he was carried over by *William Mason*, Waterman; who says, That as soon as they landed, *Bara* and he went directly to the Governor's House: *Mason* staid below till *Bara* came down to him: *Bara* was well known, and well received in that Town: They staid there two Days, and then return'd.

*Bara* was set ashore near *Sanddown-Castle*: He was very fearful of being seen, being well known on the Coast.

*Bara* says, in the same Year he was sent over by *Mr. Harley* for the *Paris Gazette*, and brought it accordingly.

It appears by the Examination of *Isaac Howard*, *I. Howard* that this Year he carried *Bara* over to *Calais*; that when they landed, a File of Musquetters took them into Custody; and as they were going along, a Man speaking to *Bara*, he struck him a blow upon the Face with his Hand; That they were carried before the Commissary, where *Bara* was kindly entertain'd: He staid with the Commissary two Hours, was entirely at liberty during two Days that he staid; after which, *Howard* brought him back to the Downs.

*Bara* says, he was-arrested at *Deal*, which he thought was by *Valiere's* means, who hindred him to have a Boat: He sent word of this to *Mr. Secretary Harley*, who wrote to Captain *Whitehall* to help *Bara* to a Boat; but he would not do it; so *Bara* went back to *London*, and complain'd to the Secretary of him.

*Bara* says, he was at *Calais* with *Chateaufneuf*, about Six Weeks before the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton* were taken: The Commissary told him there was a great Fleet in the Downs, which were to be convoyed by some Men of War; and that they were equipping at *Dunkirk* Nine Men of War to intercept that Convoy; and he had received most pressing Orders to speed away the Seamen to Man those Ships. He said, he hoped this Year they should have their Revenge, and Ships should not get out of the Downs so easily as they had done. At this time *Chateaufneuf* told him *Valiere* had play'd him a Trick, and shewed him part of a Letter from *Valiere*, (but would not let him read the whole) wherein *Valiere* bid *Chateaufneuf* have a Care of *Bara*, for that he was imployed by the Government of England.

*Bara* staid but Three Days at *Calais*, and came directly to *Mr. Harley*, and told him what he had heard about the *Dunkirk* Squadron, but did not then mention what had been shew'd him in *Valiere's* Letter,

Letter, having several times before acquainted Mr. Secretary, that he trusted *Valiere* too much, and that he was not the Man he took him to be: But Mr. *Harley* never answered him any thing to that Matter.

When *Bara* told Mr. *Harley* about the *Dunkirk* Squadron, he seem'd not to believe it; but when those Ships were taken, *Bara* went to him, and asked him, if he did not believe it now? To which he replied, he did remember *Bara* had told him of it.

*Carter.*

*John Carter* says, That about the 27th of *March* 1706, he came first acquainted with *Bara*, who us'd to go over from *England* to *Calais*, and return in *French Boats*: He was seized at *Dover* by Mr. *Whitcomb*, which *Bara* suspected to be by *Carter's* means. He was examined before the Magistrates, but was soon after sent for to *London* by Mr. *Harley's* Orders; and in a short time after return'd to *Deal*; and pulling out of his Pocket a handful of *Guinea's*, shew'd them to *Carter*, and told him, See what I have got by being seized at *Dover* by your means. *Valiere* spoke very ill of *Bara* to *Carter*, and perswaded him not to have any thing more to do with him; but though both of them rail'd at each other when asunder, yet when met they appear'd to be very good Friends.

*Valiere.*

*Bara* doing little Service for *Valiere*, as he pretends, he broke with him, and then sent one *Green* of *Gravesend* to Mr. *Chateaufauf*, but he also did little Service, and was no more employed.

He after engaged one *Stephen Barry*, a Druggist, in *London*, who was then lately broke: He was sent over to *Calais* by the way of *Holland*, and was directed to tell *Chateaufauf*, that *Valiere's* meaning was only to get such News as he thought fit to send, and to desire him to convey it to *Valiere*.

The first Boat which *Valiere* owns to have sent over to *France*, was *Bland's*, a Waterman of *St. Catherine's*, near the *Tower*.

*Bland.*

The Account which *Bland* gives of his Voyage, is as follows: That in *August*, 1709. *Valiere* telling him, he had a sufficient Authority to protect him from any Mischief might arise upon account of his going to *France*, sent him to *Calais* with some Wool, configned



configned to *Chateaufort*, and a Letter. As soon as he landed at *Calais*, he was seized and carried to the Governor, and after to the Commissary, to whom he delivered the Letter: Then he was carried to an Inn, and Provision made for him; and falling sick there, a Physician was sent to take care of him: he was used with much Civility, and the Commissary defrayed all Charges; and also, his Boat being much out of Repair, the Commissary took care of having it put in very good order out of the King's Stores, without any Expence to him.

He brought back Brandy, and a Letter for *Valiere*, which *Bland* delivered to him.

In September following, he made a second Voyage upon *Clark's* Account, when he carried over *Bara*, *Clarke*, wrote a Letter, which he gave to *Bara*; when they landed, *Bara* left him, and went directly into the Town; *Bland* was carried to the former Inn, and his Charges were paid as before; he went often to the Commissary's House, and was much made of; and after about 10 days stay, brought back *Bara*, and 17 Ankers of Brandy, and a Letter from the Commissary, which he delivered to *Valiere*.

About Midsummer, 1706. *Valiere* employed *John Carter*. *Carter* to buy Wooll, and procure Men to go over for him to France; *Carter* brought *John Weaver* and *Philip Wathing* to *Valiere*, who told them, He would bear them out for going to France, for he was imployed by Mr. Secretary *Harley*, and shewed them a Paper with his Name and a Seal, which they the rather gave Credit to, because *Valiere* had before been examin'd by the Magistrates, and set at Liberty; and thereupon *Weaver*, *Wathing* and *John Hartley* (Apprentice to *Weaver*) went over to *Calais* with some Wooll, and a Letter to the Commissary, and another to one *Camus*, a Merchant; they were all seized at their landing, by a Guard, and carried before the Governor, who enquired of them, What News in *England*, and what Ships there were in the Downs, and whither bound? and what Strength the *English* had in the *Streights*? They told the Governor, they had a Letter for the Commissary. The Governor sent them to him, and they delivered him the

the Letter; after three or four days, the Commissary himself came to them, and brought them a Pacquet for *Valiere*; upon which they returned for *England*, and deliver'd the Pacquet to him; who, thereupon went immediately to *London*.

Soon after the same Crew went over again with Wooll, and a Letter to the Commissary. In their Passage they met with a small *French Privateer*, who enquired of them, What Men of War and Merchant Men were then in the *Downs*; and as *Hartley* says, *Weaver* and *Washing* told them all they knew of the Men of War and Merchant Ships, whether they were designed, and when they were to Sail; and having given this Account, the Privateer suffer'd them to go on.

As soon as they landed, they were seized and carried first to the Governor, and afterwards by the Guard to the Commissary, to whom they delivered their Letter, and then were carried to the Inn, where they were kept 10 or 12 Days under a Guard, and not suffer'd to go out; because the *Dunkirk* Gallies were then in the Road; when the Gallies were sailed, the Commissary gave them a Pacquet for *Valiere*, and they returned and deliver'd it to him.

At this time *Valiere* told them, he could have other Men go for less Money; but they refused to take less, and so they parted.

*Morillon.*  
*Verge.*

In *July, 1766*. *Valiere* propos'd to *Daniel Morillon* and *Joseph Verge* to go to *France*, and bid them take in what Goods they pleas'd, and he would give them a Letter which should protect them. Upon the Credit of this, they provided Wooll, and had two Letters from *Valiere*, one to the Commissary, and the other to *Camus* a Merchant, who was to furnish them with Brandy for their Wooll, and then they two, together with one *Bailly*, went over to *Calais*, where upon their arrival, they were seized by the Guard, and carried to the Governor; who examined them about the Number and Rates of the Men of War in the *Downs*, and particularly about the *Dutch* Transports, and if they knew to what Place they were bound? and if they were intended for a Descent upon any Part of *France*? what Frigots were cruising off of *Beachy*, *Dungeness*, and

and the North-Foreland, and what Merchant Ships there were in the Downs. They shew'd the Governor the Letter they had for the Commissary, and he return'd it to them to carry to him. The Commissary sent them to Marvelles's House, and told them, They must not stir from Calais, till they had his Pacquet, which in two or three days after, he sent to them, directed to John Clarke, Merchant in Bristol, together with a Pass, to secure them against Privateers; and they brought back Brandy with them.

Mr. Bowles

In August they went over again, and upon their Landing were carried to the Governor, and were again examined about what Ships were in the Downs. They told him the Dutch Transports were fail'd. They brought back Brandy, and a Pacquet for Valiere from the Commissary; and the Custom-House Boat coming up with them, they threw the Pacquet over-board.

Valiere's General Directions to those he employed to go over to France, were, That if they thought themselves in Danger of being Taken, by English or Dutch Vessels, they were to throw their Letters over-board; but if they met with French Ships, they should shew their Letters, which would help them to get to France.

Morillon.

Washing.

Carter.

Morrillon and Verge upon their Return, were brought before the Mayor of Deal; Verge denied they had been in France, but Morrillon confessed it: Soon after, both of them were sent for by Messengers to London, and carried before the Two Secretaries of State, where being Examined, they acquainted them with all that passed at Calais, and with their throwing the Pacquet into the Sea, according to Valiere's Orders. Upon this they were remanded into the Custody of the Messengers, where they remained four Months, and then were discharged without any further Examination.

Morillon.

Verge.

Verge says, That while he was in Prison at Deal, Valiere came to him, and bid him not fear, he would take care he should come to no Harm; and says, that the very same Night he came home out of Custody, Valiere came to him, and propos'd to him to go over again to France, but he refus'd to go, being sick at that time.

*W* In August, 1606. *Valiere* employed *Thomas Gosby*,  
*T. Hatton.* and *Steed*, both of *Walner*, and *Thomas Hatton*, who carried over Wooll, and a Pacquet for the Commissary. Upon their Landing they were immediately carried to the Governor, who receiv'd them very well, and ask'd them, What News in England, and what Ships of War, or Merchant were then in the Downs? The Commissary shew'd his Letter to the Governor, and then carried them to *Marvelles's House*, the Inn, and they had not leave to return in Five or Six Days, till Letters came from *Paris*, and then were dispatched with Brandy, and a Letter to *Valiere*, which were delivered to him.

*Carter.* *Gosby* and *Steed* refused to go a Second time, because (as they told *Carter*) they were Examined very strictly by the Commissary, what News was in England, and what Ships were in the Downs? and the Commissary took Notes of all they said, and detain'd them there till they sent to *Paris*, and had a Return; and for these Reasons they were afraid to go any more.

*R. Hatton.* In September, 1706. *Valiere* sent over *Ralph* and *Tho. Hatton*. He pressed them to go over immediately, though they had no Goods, which they refused to do; whereupon some Wooll was provided, which the Two *Hattons* carried to *Calais*, with a Letter to the Commissary. *R. Hatton* believes the Letter did not relate to Trade, because the Wooll was sold to another Person. They were seized upon Landing, and carried with a Letter to the Commissary, who went with them to the Governor, and did not open his Letter till he came to the Governor's House.

They were receiv'd very kindly by the Governor, who made them drink, a thing very unusual. The Governor opened the Letter, and shewed it to several Gentlemen, who were there, who all seemed very well pleased with it. The Commissary carried them, by the Governor's Orders, to the best Inn in *Calais*, where they were very well treated at his Costs.

The next Day, the Commissary brought a French Gentleman to them, and said, The Governor had ordered, that they should carry him to England, which

which they did. They brought no Letters or Goods, and apprehending they should be forced to Land in the Day-time, they desired the Gentleman, if he had any Papers, he would throw them over-board; but he replied, He carried All in his Head. The Gentleman spoke good English. The *Hattons* *Johanna* brought him to *Valiere* at Mrs. *Riches* House, at *Riches*. Midnight, who procured a Horse for him, and he went away to London that Night, without a Guide, and *Valiere* followed the next Morning.

*Valiere* says in his Examination, this Man was *Stephen Barry*, who brought the News of the Relief of *Turin*; but Mrs. *Riches* says, he told her, That it was his Brother in Law, who liv'd at *Calais*; and she also says, he brought divers Papers with him, which he gave *Valiere* to read.

About a Week after *Valiere* returned to *Deal*, and within a Week after that, the French Gentleman came back, and brought with him Three other French Men, who were shut up privately with *Valiere* for some time: Afterward they all rode out together with *Valiere*, who by some Means or other, got them over to France. Mrs. *Riches* says, That *Valiere* told her, That the Father of one of those Three French Men, was as great a Man as any in France. *Carter.*

In October, 1706. *Valiere* sent the Two *Hattons*, *2. Hattons.* and *William Reven* over to *Calais*, with Wool, and *Reven.* a Letter to *Chateaufneuf*: Upon landing they were seized, and carried before the Governor; after that, they were taken before a Judge, and were accused of having carried a Spy into England.

*Marvelles* desired them, by Order of the Commissary, to deny they carried any Body; which they did: They were kept in Custody 14 or 15 Days, till Orders came from Court to Discharge them, and then the Commissary sent them away to England, with one Letter to *Valiere*.

About a Month after, *Valiere* imploy'd *Reven*, *Riches.* *Tho. Finnes* and *Francis Baker* of *Dover*, to go over to *Calais* with some Wool and a Sack, in which was a Box, and other Things, but their Boat was seized at *Sandwich* by the Custom-House Officers, who took away the Wool, but overlook'd the Sack; which they brought back to *Valiere*, and about a

Week after, he sent *Reven*, *Baker* and *R. Hatton*, with the same Sack, some Wool, and a Letter to the Commissary at *Calais*, together with a young Man, whom they carried to *France*. They were seized and taken to the Governor's House, as usual; and the Commissary came to them, and opened his Letters there. They were, in a short time dismissed, with Brandy, and a Letter from the Commissary to *Valiere*.

Hitherto *Valiere* had imploy'd other People to go to *France* upon his Account, but about *June*, 1707. he went himself to *Bologne*, with *Weaver* and *Watthing*, and they carried over one Pack of Wool. They went off from *Hyth*; as soon as they landed, they were all seized, and kept in Custody with a Centinel upon them, but *Valiere* had leave to speak with one *Strike* a Merchant, who, in Two Days got him released. *Valiere* told *Strike*, his Business was to get News, in order to lay Wagers, and that he had a Friend at *Paris*, who would send the News, if *Strike* would receive it, and transmit it to him. He pretends, he neither wrote nor spoke to the Commissary or Governor of *Bologne* at this time, but was only encouraged by *Strike*, and that he then discovered the *Dunkirk* Squadron was ready to sail, and sent the News of it to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

But *Watthing*, in his Account of this Voyage, says, That *Valiere*, upon writing to the Governor, was set at Liberty, and that he afterwards told them, he had waited upon the Governor, and done the Business. This is confirm'd by *R. Hatton*, who says, That *Valiere*, upon his Return, told him, he had been the longer, because he was kept under a Guard, till he could get a Letter delivered to the Governor; and then he was set at Liberty, and waited upon the Governor.

*Valiere* went over a Second time in *July*, with *Weaver*, *Watthing* and *Le More*, with one Pack of Wool. The Duke d'*Aumont* was then at *Bologne*; he pretends, that at their Landing they were more strictly confin'd than before; but after some Days, the Duke sent for them all before him, and asked them many Questions concerning their Business, and how they ventured over with so small a Quantity

ity of Wool; *Valiere* said, he was employed by Merchants concerned in Wagers, and his chief Business was to get the Gazette early over. The Duke was satisfied with this, and promised he should have Intelligence; so he did not attempt to get it but from the Commissary *Collanson*. The Duke said, he was going to *Paris*, and would take care *Collanson* should have Intelligence to furnish *Valiere* with it.

There were several Gentlemen in Company with the Duke, when this was talked of. The Duke said, it would do no hurt to them to have the Publick News sent, for their Government was so wise as to suffer no News to come Abroad that would hurt them; whereas they could have Intelligence of the greatest Matters of Importance from *England*, and gave for an Instance, That they had lately certain Advice from thence, That the Duke of *Savoy's* Design was against *Toulon*.

When *Valiere* told this to Mr. *Harley*, he seem'd to start, and said, He wondred they should talk so.

The Duke *D'Aumont* propos'd to *Valiere*, to buy a Couple of Horses for him, and upon that Condition, he should have liberty to come when he would. *Valiere* agreed to do it, and the Duke sent his Groom along with him. These Horses were to be sent by the *Bologne* Sloop, which was to come to a certain Place for that Purpose.

*Valiere* said, he acquainted Mr. Secretary afterwards with this; who approved it, and gave him a Pass for the Groom, by the Name of *Tho. Strick*.

*Valiere* adds, that while he was at *Bologne*, Mr. *Strike* gave him privately a Letter from his Friend at *Paris*, which told him, That Mr. *Fourbin*, with his Squadron of Nine Men of War, had Orders to pursue the *Russia* Fleet, though never so far Northward or Eastward, and to fall on them, if possible, and advised *Valiere* to insure upon them. He told this News to Mr. *Harley* as soon as possible he could, who answered thereupon, We have Twelve Men of War, we fear them not.

He says, when he was at *Bologne* this time, he saw Two Letters at the Commissaries, one directed to Sir *John Parsons*, and another to Mr. *Caille*, and *Strike* told him, That the Duke *d'Aumont* held a constant Correspondence with them.

He acquainted Mr. Harley, That *Caille* held a Correspondence with France, and paid Money by Orders from thence.

*Weaver.*

*Washing.*

This is *Valiere's* Account of his Second Voyage to *Bologne*; but *Weaver* and *Washing* say, That when they were all carried to the Governor, he took *Valiere* aside, and had him in private several Hours, When they returned for England, *Valiere* put on Board Brandy and Champagne, and a Man, whom they did not know, was sent back with them, who upon Landing, went with *Valiere* to London. *Le P. Washing* More was left behind, lest he should betray the Groom when he came to England; but *Le More* was put on Board a French Sloop afterwards, and set on Shore in England.

*R. Hatton.*

*P. Washing*

*Jordan.*

*Mr. Jordan* says, That when *Valiere* was sick at *Folkstone*, in September, 1707. he told him, That the Governor of *Bologne* was very rough with them at first, and told them, they came over for something else than to bring such a small parcel of Wool, which would not bear their Charges; threatening them, unless they told the Truth. Then *Valiere* desired to speak with the Duke privately, and told him, he came to learn News, which Expression much surprized the Duke; but *Valiere* told him, That if he could serve his Excellency in England, he would serve him faithfully. *Valiere* told *Jordan*, That *Le More* was threatened with Death, being a French Man, and one who formerly had a Commission in an *English* Privateer; so he fell upon his Knees, and begg'd for his Life; and upon *Valiere's* Interest, and Pleading for him, he was pardoned: *Le More* told *Jordan*, That he verily believed *Valiere* shewed Mr. *Harley's* Pass to the Duke at that time.

*Valiere.*

*Thomas Hatton* says, That he lay about 14 Days to watch for the *Bologne* Sloop, by *Valier's* Order's, to put on Board Two Horses to be carried to *Bologne*: The Signal whereby he was to know the Sloop, was her hoisting Dutch Colours on her Main Top. *Valiere* gave him a Letter, which was to be deliver'd to the Captain of the Sloop; but she not coming, he returned the Letter to *Valiere*.

*Valiere* gives the following Account of his Third Voyage to *Bologne*: That then he took over no Wool; that the Duke was then at *Paris*; but he told



told the Commissary the Horses were bought; he was then supplied with the News without Trouble, which at his return, he told Mr. *Harley*, who was pleased with it, and ordered him Money, and directed him to go away immediately, and at his return, to come to him at *Windsor*.

*Watling* and *Verge*, who went with him this Voyage, give this Account; That they were seized at Landing, but *Valiere* was at Liberty, and went into the Town for Two or Three Hours, and then came to them, and told them, they must get ready to go away that Night: He was in very good Humour, and said, He had now caught the Old One. By which they understood he had heard some good News: They brought back Brandy, and Landed *Valiere* at *Dimchurch*, who immediately went to London.

The next Voyage, which (as *Valiere* says) was at the latter end of *August*, *Valiere* did not go over himself, but sent *Verge*, *Watling* and *Weaver*, who brought him the News of the Raising the Siege of *Thoulon*, and a Pacquet to *Caille* the Merchant, in *Aldermary* Church-yard, which *Valiere* pretends he burnt, without opening it.

*Watling*, *Weaver* and *Verge* speak of this Voyage in this manner: They say, they carried Letters from *Valiere* to the Commissary at *Bologne*, and some Wool: When they Landed they were seized, and carried to the Governor, and examined about the Ships in the Downs, and were asked several Questions, as usual. The Commissary took them to his own House, and they Dined at his own Table; the Captain of the *Bologne* Sloop dined with them, and boasted of his having robbed some *English* Gentlemen in *Kent*: They brought back Letters to *Valiere*, which they deliver'd to him.

*Joseph Verge* says, He believes *Valiere* to be disaffected to the Government, and gave this Reason for it; That being about to go over to *Bologne*, he said to *Valiere*, Master, if we should bring back the good News that *Thomson* was taken, he hoped *Valiere* would give them a Guinea or two: He made answer, That if he would bring the News that the Siege was raised, he should be better pleased, and would give them Ten Guineas.

## The Appendix.

*Valiere.*

In September, 1707. *Valiere* sent over *Le More*, *Wathing* and *Verge*, with a Letter to *Collanfen*; but they being seized as they came back, what they brought did not come to his Hands.

*Verge.*

*Wathing.*

*Verge* and *Wathing* say, they were taken by an Offender in their Passage to *Bologne*, who took their Letters, and every thing from them: They came almost naked to *Bologne*, and the Commissary being absent, his Clerk refused to give them Credit; but *LeMore* got Credit for about 5*l*. After about 14 Days stay, the Commissary's Clerk gave them two Letters for *Valiere*. They landed at *Dover*, where their Boat was seized, and in their going to *Deal*, they were taken by Messengers, to whom they delivered the Letters directed to *Valiere*.

*Valiere.*

*Valiere* says, That what Letters he had, he used to send to Mr. *Harley*, and that in the Three Years time he has been employed, he believes he has sent him half a Score.

He also says, That one *Fitzgerald* made a Proposition to him, to join with him, and two other Persons, to carry off Monsieur *Huguetan*. He did not acquaint Mr. *Harley* with this; the reason whereof was, That Mr. *Harley* told him, he was not to meddle with any Business but what he Employ'd him in.

He says, That one *Pope*, and *Charles Coxhill*, both of *Lydd*, received and returned Letters to and from France; That he saw *Coxhill* at *Bologne*, and that he brought Horses for the Duke; That *Pope* was Employ'd to supply the *Bologne* Sloop with Wool, and Intelligence; He told Mr. *Harley* of it, who bid him mind the Business he employ'd him in, and not trouble himself with other Matters.

*Johanna Riches* says, That towards the latter end of April last, *Valiere* came to her House at *Deal*, in the Night, and desired a private Lodging, and soon after sent her out to learn what Men of War were then in the Downs: She went to the Pacquet-Master, who told her there were only Three Men of War there, and named them to her: She brought the Account to *Valiere* presently; she has forgot the Names of Two of them, but verily believes the *Royal Oak* was one of them, because a Midshipman belonging to the *Royal-Oak*, was at that time at her House, and borrowed a Bottle of *Sat Armoniack* of her

er for his Wife, who was then on Board the *Royal-Oak*.

Upon her Naming the Ships to *Valiere*, he set down the Names of them in his Book, and soon after went out, and staid so late, that no Lodgings could be got for him, so she sat up all Night, and he lay in her Bed.


She further says, That she believes *Bland* went over to *France* about that time.

For which she gives this Reason, That *Bland* and Mrs. *Atwood* being together at her House, *Bland* said he hoped he should soon bring them better Liquor, and desired her to buy for him some Casks for Brandy. She says, That *Bland* went into the *Downs*, and went aboard several Ships there. *Bland* told her, it was only to get some of the Ships to take off his Brandy when he came back; but she looked on that as a Pretence only, and that his true Business was to observe what Ships were there, and of what Value they were. The same thing is affirmed by Mr. *Bowles*, who gives a very particular Account, what an impudent and dangerous Fellow this *Bland* is.

Mrs. *Riches* says, *Bland* owned to her, He had been Four times in *France* since the beginning of the War; whereas *Bland* denies that he has been there more than Twice.

*Carter* says, That he was intimately acquainted with *Clarke*, and always took him to be in the French Interest; he believed him to be a Papist; for he would never go to Church, and always talk'd favourably of the Papists: *Carter* often advised *Clarke* to be more cautious in managing his Corresponding with *France*; for if he continued to Act in so publick a manner, the Mob would knock him on the Head. *Carter* said the Mob had several times come about them, and call'd them French Dogs and Rogues, and reproached them for betraying our Ships, and giving Intelligence to the Enemy.

*Valiere* would often speak contemptuously of the great Men Above, and said, it was easier to put upon them than upon such Men as *Carter*. He said he knew his Master *Harley* very well, and almost any thing would serve him. Once as *Carter* and *Clarke* were Riding together upon the Beach, they saw

 saw 18 Ships at Sea. Thereupon *Clarke* said, Here is News for my Master *Harley*, I will send him word, here is seen a Squadron of *French* Ships. *Carter* said, What before you know whether they are so or no? To which *Clarke* replied, it is all one for that, it will serve my Turn as well.

*Mr. Whiteball.* In the latter end of the Year, 1706. *Carter* brought to *Mr. Whiteball* Three Letters which he had received from *Valiere*, with Directions, to put them into the Hands of the Men who were going to *France*; One of the Letters was directed to *Camus* a Merchant at *Calais*, the Second to the Commissary at *Calais*, the Third to the Governor or Commissary of *Bologne*, he is not certain to which of them.

Upon this he wrote to Secretary *Harley*, and gave him an Account of those Three Letters; telling him, That the Wind being now out of the way, he had an Opportunity, if he pleas'd, of seeing them, and judging if *Valiere* dealt honestly or not. But to this Letter he never receiv'd any Answer. *Mr. Whiteball* did neither open nor stop these Letters, having been before reprimanded by *Mr. Secretary* for what he had done.

*Mr. Whiteball* says, That *Valiere* and *Bara* were generally known upon the Coast, by the Distinction of *Mr. Harley's* Spies, especially *Valiere*, who bragg'd of his being employ'd on all Occasions, and in all Companies: *Bara* was more cautious, and seldom appear'd by Day.

*Mr. Whiteball* said, It was his Opinion, and the general Opinion upon the Coast, That they carried more Intelligence to *France*, than they brought from thence. He says, The Trade to *France* was much suppress'd, till this Encouragement was given, by employing so great a Number of Men; for *Clarke* did not confine himself to certain Persons, but employ'd every Body he could get; by which Practice the whole Coast is corrupted; so that now a much greater Number of Officers will be wanting, to prevent the pernicious Intercourse with *France* than have ever yet been employ'd.

*Mr. Bomles* gives several Reasons, which made him think it necessary to examine *Valiere*, as his Publick boasting of his Power to protect any one for

OF going to France; his declaring in Coffee-houses before the Magistrates, That it was not Treason to trade with France, unless one carried Warlike Stores thither; and his sending over Boats, when his Licence to remain unmolested on the Coast, was Expired. These and many other Reasons made Mr. Bowles conclude, That Valiere was indeed a Spy upon us, and that by his means for these Two Years last past, France has had Intelligence to their Advantage, and are like still to have so; for Clarke's having sent over so many Sets of Boats, the same Gangs will be like to continue to go over on their own Accounts.

And he believes, that this may have been the principal Occasion of the Loss of several of our Frigats upon their Cruising Stations; as also, of the Loss of the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton*, and so many of our Merchant Ships.

Numb. XIII.

*A True Copy of the Paper left by Mr. William Gregg, who suffered for High-Treason the 28th Day of April, 1708.*

THE Crime I am now justly to suffer for, having made a great Noise in the World, a Paper of a more than ordinary Length will be expected from the Criminal; who therefore takes this last Opportunity, to profess his utter Abhorrence, and sincere Repentance, of all his Sins against God, and of all the heinous Crimes committed against the Queen, whose Forgiveness I most heartily implore; as I shall heartily pray for her Majesty's long Life, and happy Reign over Her United People, and Success against Her Enemies, with my parting Breath.

This is all the Satisfaction I can possibly make injur'd Majesty. I Declare, in the next place the Reparation I would make, were it in my Power, to those of Her Majesty's Subjects, I have wrong'd in any Kind; and particularly the Right Honourable Robert Harley, Esq; whose Pardon I heartily

heartily beg, for basely betraying my Trust: Which Declaration, tho' of its self sufficient to clear the said Gentleman, yet for the Sake of those, whom it was my Misfortune, not to be able to satisfie in my Life-time, I do sacredly protest, That as I shall answer it before the Judgment-Seat of Christ, the Gentleman aforesaid, was not privy to my Writing to *France*, Directly nor Indirectly; neither I, his unworthy Clerk, any ways accessary to the Miscarriage before *Thoulon*, nor the Losses by Sea: All which hapned before the First of my Letters, which was writ the 24th of *October*, 1707.

As for my Creditors, as I am in no Condition to satisfie them, so I earnestly beg they would forgive me; and I pray God to make up their Losses Seven-fold.

For my part, I do freely forgive all Men; and die in perfect Charity with them; not without humble Hopes of finding Forgiveness, through the Merits of Jesus Christ, with God; who in Mercy touched my Conscience so powerfully from the Beginning, as to prevent my prostituting the same to save my Life: For which Instance of his Love, to be prefer'd before Life it self, I bless and magnifie his Holy Name, with unspeakable Joy and Comfort, at my Death, nothing near so Ignominious as would have been such a Life.

After this Confession, the Duty of a dying Man leads me to profess the Religion in which I was brought up, and do now Die, which is the Protestant: The Scandal given thereunto by my Enormous Practices, can't be better taken away, than by my publishing to the World, my hearty Sorrow for those sensual Pleasures which have proved my Bane: Therefore let all, who shall read this poor Paper, take Warning by me, to shun the like youthful Lusts; to which, whoever gives up himself, can't tell how far they may, when indulged, carry him; even to the committing of such Crimes, as he thought himself incapable of some time a Day; of which Truth, I, to my woeful Experience, am a melancholy Instance: But at the same time, I appeal to the great God, before whom I am going to appear,  
That,

That, notwithstanding all the Pains taken to make me out an Old Offender, by fastening on me the Crime of Counterfeiting the Coin; this is the first Fault that ever I ventured upon, which was not out of any Zeal for the Pretender; whom I not only Disown at my Death, but solemnly declare, That in all my Life, I never thought he had Right to these Realms, how foolishly soever I may have rendered my self Obnoxious in this Particular: But the only Motive of my mad Undertaking was Money, (of which I never receiv'd any) on Account of the Ship-Pass, though I have met with the more just Reward of such Secret Services, intended by

*William Gregg.*

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Numb. XIV.

Of the Sacramental TEST: *To a Member of Parliament who was for the Occasional Bill in the former, when that Bill was on foot.*

*Being a Letter reviv'd, upon Account of the Votes of both Houses, which by refusing the Motion, when the Test was propos'd to be put in by Name, into the Act for Securing the Church, have, as it were, left it to the Consultation of this Parliament, which, of any yet, is most fit to judge, whether it be conducive to the Benefit or Hurt of Great Britain.*

S I R,

‘YOU cannot but know well upon what account the Test-Act came into so much Credit it had with you and others, when Time serv'd; as if in the Preservation thereof, the Safety of the Church of *England*, (which you thought then in Danger) and the whole Episcopal Government did depend.

‘A very fond and prejudicate Conceit! For Episcopacy hath been in the Land ever since it was Christian: And when it hath maintain'd it self against

against Presbytery, during the Reigns of all our Kings, since *England* hath been a Kingdom, how can it depend on an Act, not made till the Twenty Fifth of *Charles* the Second? And what then is the Security has been brought to it by the Test, as if without that, it could subsist no longer?

The whole Test-Act does, in short, come to this, That no Persons, but such as take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and renounce Transubstantiation, and take the Sacrament according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, shall have Offices in the State. Now supposing the taking the Oaths of Fidelity to the Queen, and renouncing Transubstantiation be still enjoind; but the Injunction of the last, that is, the taking the Sacrament, be repeal'd, and that only (for this is all that any Protestant desires to be taken off) what hurt is there indeed ever like to come to the Church by it? There is nothing but the keeping some Dissenters out of Offices in the matter. The most of the Dissenters now, that are moderate and judicious, do reckon it no Sin to go to Church sometimes, as well as to Meetings; and they may as well take the Sacrament there (being Parishioners) likewise upon sufficient Occasion. The whole Advantage then the Church gets by this Sacramental Test, may be put into your Eye, when you see how few are kept out of any Offices at all by it. And if more were let in only as honest Men, they would do the Church no Harm.

The Credit then of that Act, we may be out of doubt, did arise from the Essay and Buffle King *James* made to take it away; who was so earnest in closeting Persons about it, and using all Endeavour he could to get a Parliament to do it: which made us then, out of fear, to hold it faster. It was not for letting Dissenters into Offices; tho' he was for luring all Parties to his Aim; but it was for his beloved Papists sake. It was not the imposing the Sacrament according to the Liturgy, but the imposing the Oath of Supremacy, and renouncing Transubstantiation, on



all Persons permitted to have Offices, that mov'd him so much, for repealing that Act.

There is no such Stress therefore to be laid on the Test now, as there was then; neither are there any now for taking it off, to that End King James had in it. We are still for imposing the Oaths of Fidelity to the Queen, and renouncing Transubstantiation (as already intimated) on all that have Offices, for keeping Papists from being let into them, and Popery brought into Dominion: But we are against the making the receiving the Holy Sacrament necessary to temporal Employments; and we are not for a total Repeal of that Act, but of that Clause only (as the like is done already in the Corporation Act, which yet you stand upon as much as this) and indeed for this reason altogether, because of the Sin and Scandal that is in it.

But suppose there were then some little Security to the Church by the Test, it is a Security by Iniquity; and the Church it self may not be secur'd by that which is evil. *Non datur Potestas ad Malum.* To make the sacred Ordinance of Christ a Qualification to Civil Offices, is profaning it: A Profanation of it is a piece of Iniquity. If you go to establish Iniquity by a Law, you may bring a Woe upon you: And I hope that you who seem so zealous for the Church of England, do love it better than so; that is, to be content to have it supported no better than by so rotten a Post, as this Sacramental Test.

To do a thing whereby occasion is given to another to sin and ruin his Soul, is properly Scandal. The Test-Act, as to this Clause of it that makes receiving the Sacrament to be necessary to qualify a Man for Civil or Military Offices, does give occasion to all Persons that have Offices, whether Conformists or Nonconformists, to come to the Sacrament to this End, tho' they be ever so profane, and never else would come at all; and so they sin by Eating and Drinking their own Damnation, and ruin their Souls. This Clause therefore of the Test-Act ought to be taken off. *Scandalum est dictum vel factum, (and here is statutum, which is dictum & factum) minus rectum, prabens*

~ *præbens alteri*) and here is *præbens multis*) occasi-  
nem ruinae.

And forasmuch therefore, as in the late Act mention'd, for securing the Church, the Doctrine and Worship thereof is put in as well as the Government; so that a Care is to be had that her sacred Institutions be not profan'd, as well as Episcopacy establish'd; it is fit this Clause of the Test-Act be repeal'd to preserve her Worship pure, as the rest of it, to stand in force, for Preservation of its Government.

As for the Occasional Bill, which was carry'd on two Parliaments, it had the Title of *A Bill for preventing Occasional Conformity*, which is this Sin of receiving the Sacrament only for an Office; and there is therefore so much of Religion and the Cause of God in it, as may induce many Members of both Houses (the Bishops especially) to revolve and consider two things that were in it: the one that was pretended, and made the Shew; the other which was intended, and in earnest sought.

That pretended, and according to the Title (as I have now said) was the preventing Occasional Conformity, which is the Receiving the Sacrament only for an Office, without any regard to the sacred End for which it was instituted; which is indeed a great Evil, and (*qua* Evil) to be prevented. And seeing a Pretence was then made of it, the righteous God and good Men may now expect it, and many of both Houses not endure to have God mock'd, and so much Stir and Shew come to nothing. If this Work then be not left deceitfully undone, (which if it be, may bring a Curse,) the Sin must be prevented, and that in all Persons, Conformist and Nonconformist, and that can be no otherwise effectually done than by a Bill to this effect: Whereas there is a Statute made in Charles the Second's time, which, for the preventing the Danger that may arise from Popish Recusants does require a Submission to three Things by those that have Offices; One to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, a Second to renounce Transubstantiation, and a Third to take the Sacrament according to the Liturgy; the last

\*

whereof

whereof does give occasion to many, to take it only for an Office, which is a Profanation of it: Be it Enacted, That no Person from hence forwards, who does take the Oaths of Fidelity to the Queen, and renounce Transubstantiation, shall be engag'd any longer to take the Sacrament to qualify him for any temporal Office whatsoever; that Enacted any other to the contrary notwithstanding. And thus shall the Sacramental Test be taken off, by an Establishment of the Test-Act it self, so much more effectually, for awarding the occasional Sin attending it.

That which was intended, is the excluding Dissenters from Offices, which if it be fairly offer'd, this one Bill (call'd then the *Occasional Bill*) should be made two, for else no clear and unfus'd Judgment could be made of the Matter. The putting these two things together is such a Consolidation or Tack, as never to pass (at least with the Lords) in one and the same Bill.

Of these two Bills then, the first should be *A Bill to prevent the Profanation of the Holy Sacrament* (and by the means, and only means laid down but now, to wit, the taking off the Law from necessitating it) which if it were separately propos'd, would more than probably pass into an Act, because no Christian Lord or Gentleman could find in his Heart to allow willingly the Profanation of it, or be unwilling that God should be honour'd, and his Cause prevail. The other should be, *A Bill to prevent the Danger which may arise to the Church or State, in letting Dissenters into Offices*. And the sole Point of Debate here must be, Whether indeed there be any such Danger as is suppos'd in it; that is, whether it be *Re-publica* (for the Good, and most for the Good of the Government) that no Persons but such as go always to Church, and never to Meeting, be admitted to Offices, yea, or no? If it be made appear to be so, there is a Principle or Ground in Policy, which is the *supereminens dominium* that the Supreme Authority of every Nation hath in every thing for the Publick Good, which taking place *de Jure Proprietarii*, would justify that Exclusion. But if that cannot be made to appear

appear, there is none else sufficient for it, there is no other.

It is in vain to lay down Axioms of Policy which are of one's own making, and then argue thereupon: Such are these, There is a State-Religion in every Nation, and it is fit those only have Offices, that are of that Religion. The Dissenters therefore are in this Kingdom to have no Offices, but be turn'd all out. This will not do, Sir, for the Proof arises from such Arguments as are *Feminine*, amounting to this only, It is so: But why is it? *They say it.* That is, *It is because it is.*

Let those therefore, that have their strong Reasons, bring them forth, and their Exceptions if they have them, to shew that any Prejudice has befallen the Church or State, by Dissenters being admitted into Offices, from the first year of the Reign of King *William*, to the Seventh Year of the Reign of this Queen, if they can: If they cannot, then let a Bill in God's Name be past, that the Sin of Occasional Conformity be for ever hereafter prevented; but for the putting any Man whatsoever, out of Office, without his offending, or Cause given, let the Contents of that Bill be debated, whether it is like to be more a doing Wrong, or serving the Publik, and every Member take heed, how he will answer to God and his Neighbours. for his Vote.

Toleration and the Sacramental Test, are as *Rome* and *Carthage*; there will be Strife, so long as both subsist in their Strength. The way therefore to have Peace in the Nation, is to come to this Resolution, *Delenda est Carthago.*

## Numb. XV.

Anno Septimo Annæ Reginae. *An Act for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants.*

Whereas the Increase of People is a Means of Advancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation; And whereas many Strangers of the

the Protestant or Reformed Religion, out of a due Consideration of the happy Constitution of the Government of this Realm, would be induced to Transport themselves and their Estates into this Kingdom, if they might be made Partakers of the Advantages and Privileges which the Natural-born Subjects thereof do Enjoy; Be it Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Persons born out of the Ligeance of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, who shall Take and Subscribe the Oaths, and Make, Repeat, and Subscribe the Declaration appointed by an Act made in the Sixth Year of Her present Majesties Reign, Intituled, *An Act to make further Provision for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland, to Sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great-Britain, and for Trying Peers for Offences Committed in Scotland, and for the further Regulating of Voters in Elections of Members to Serve in Parliament*; which said Oaths shall be Taken and Subscribed, and Declaration Made, Repeated and Subscribed in the Courts of Chancery, Queens-Bench, Common-Pleas, or Exchequer, in Term-Time in England, or in any of them, in Open Court, or before the Lords of Council, and Session, or Lords of Justiciary, or Barons of the Exchequer, in Open Court in Scotland, or at some General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County where he or they do or shall Inhabit, Reside or Settle, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon; the Taking and Subscribing of which Oaths, and the Making, Repeating and Subscribing such Declaration, shall be entered on Record, in the same Courts, for the doing whereof, only One Shilling shall be paid; all and every such Persons shall be Deemed, Adjudged, and Taken to be her Majesty's Natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as if they, and every of them, had been, or were born within this Kingdom.

‘ Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons of what Quality, Condition, or Place soever, shall be Naturalized, by Virtue of this Act, unless the said Person or Persons shall have receiv’d the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, in some Protestant or Reformed Congregation, within this Kingdom of Great-Britain, within Three Months before their taking the Oaths, in this Act, mentioned; and shall at the time and place of taking and subscribing the said Oaths, and of the Making, Repeating, and subscribing the said Declaration, produce a Certificate, Sign’d by the Person Administring the said Sacrament, and attested by Two Credible Witneses, whereof an Entry shall be made of Record, in the said Court, without any Fee or Reward.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Children of all Natural-born Subjects, born out of the Ligeance of her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, shall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be Natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever.

‘ And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons born out of the Ligeance of her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors, who shall qualifie themselves in the Courts of Chancery, Queens-Bench, Common-Pleas, or Exchequer, within the Kingdom of Ireland, or at some General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the County, where he or they do or shall Inhabit, Reside or Settle within the said Kingdom, in like manner as Persons are by this Act required to do, within the Kingdom, of Great Britain; all and every such Persons shall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be her Majesties Natural-born Subjects of the said Kingdom of Ireland, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as if they, and every of them, had been, or were born within the said Kingdom of Ireland.

## Numb. XVI.

*he PARTICULARS of the DIFFERENCE between the Earl of Manchester, the British Ambassador at Venice, and the Senate of that Republick; mention'd in this Tears Annals, P. 43. are as follow:*

**T**HE 26th of March, N. S. an English Merchant persuaded, by Money, two of the Ambassador's Gondoliers or Watermen, who were going aboard an English Ship at Malamocco, to bring with him from the said Ship, 29 Half-pieces of Cloth, which filled their Gondola. Having taken them on board, they drew their Curtains and sailed with them towards Venice. This being perceived, 11 of the Custom-house Officers stopped the Gondola, about a Mile without Venice. When they entered the Vessel, the Gondoliers pray'd them to take pity on them, told them the Story as 'twas, and that neither his Excellency nor any of his Domesticks knew any Thing of it. The Officers took the Cloth, and let the Gondola go. My Lord knew nothing of it till the Day after, and he sent on the 29th his Secretary Mr. Cole, with a Memorial about it to the College, signed with his own Hand. The Republick sent him an Answer in the Evening, in which they said, They were very much troubled at the Accident; they assured his Excellency, that it was done without their Orders or Knowledge; and that they would order the Men to be committed, which accordingly they did. The 2d of April, Mr. Cole went to the Colledge with another Memorial, wherein his Lordship demanded, That the Men, who had given this Affront, to his Livery, should be set in the Pillory, with an Inscription denoting their Crime and Punishment, and afterwards be sent to the Gallies, and that what was taken out of the Gondola should be returned to the same Place from whence 'twas taken. His Lordship gave this Reason for it, That tho' the Cloth was put into the Gondola without his knowledge,

yet it was in a Sanctuary, and that the Complaint ought to be made to him, if his Servants committed any such Disorders. My Lord turned off the Gondoliers, and took his Livery from them. The Republick answered nothing to this last Memorial, but sent a Courier about the Matter to London.

M. Cornaro, their Ambassador in London, presented a Memorial to the Queen, justifying what had pass'd, and complaining of my Lord Manchester's harsh Expressions. Upon this, the Venetian Ambassador was forbid the British Court; and the Queen ordered an Answer to be given him, *That she could not find by any thing allieg'd in the Memorial that her Ambassador had made the least false Step, and that her Majesty found no Expression in the Memorials of her Ambassador, but what suited his Character, and were proper to be spoke by her Minister on such an extraordinary Occasion; that she expected they should speedily do what her Ambassador had demanded; and in case of refusal, she knew very well how to do her self Justice in another Manner.* Upon this, the Earl of Manchester resolv'd to go from Venice; and having sent off his heavy Baggage in several Waggons towards Holland, he sent on the 12th of June, his Secretary Mr. Cole, to the College with another Memorial, in which his Excellency repeated the Cause of his Discontent, with their Ambassador's Memorial to his Mistress, and her Majesty's Answer; and in the Conclusion notify'd his Design to depart. On this the Senate was called at Ten in the Evening, and continued sitting almost all Night: At last they agreed to send one of the Secretaries of the Republick to the Earl of Manchester, with a Memorial; praying his Excellency, That he would delay his Departure, and assuring him, That they were ready to give him the Satisfaction he required, as to the Insult done to one of his Gondolas, and his Livery; that they would order the Cloth to be restor'd on-board the Gondola in the same Place where it was taken, and would condemn to the Gallies, the Deputy of the Custom-House, and the rest who had been employ'd in that Matter without the Orders of the Senate. They added, That they would depute the Procurator Foscarini, to treat with his Excellency about the further Satisfaction he demanded, that they would  
also



also send an Express to the Court of *England*; and pray'd his Lordship to send an Account of what had pass'd by the same Courier. Hereupon the Earl put off his Departure; and the Senate having appointed the Chevalier *Foscarini* to treat with his Lordship; the Latter sent his Secretary Mr. *Cole*, to tell the Procurator, That if he had a Deputation from the Senate, he would willingly confer with him in the Convent of *St. George Major*; and accordingly they had several Conferences together: and a Courier was afterwards sent to *London*, with Dispatches from the Republick, and from his Excellency. The Court of *Great Britain* insisting upon his former Demands; the Eleven Custom-House Officers were, on the 6th of *September*, brought out of Prison, led through the Place of *St. Mark*, the Chief of them having Two Papers fastned, the one to his Breast, the other to his Back, with an Inscription, importing, That they were condemn'd to the Gallies for making an Insult on the Gondola of the Ambassador of *Great Britain*; and then put on board the Galley call'd *la Fusta*, and there chain'd, like other Slaves: But, upon the Earl of *Manchester's* Request, they were, a few Days after, pardon'd, and released. The same Morning they were put to the Galley, Mr. *Cole*, his Excellency's Secretary, went to the Island of *Santo-Spirito*, where the 29 Half-Pieces of Cloth, before mention'd, were deliver'd to him, and having caus'd them to be carried to the Ambassador's Palace, his Excellency order'd them to be divided into Four Parts, and sent them to the four Chief Hospitals of *Venice*; from whence he set out soon after for *England*.

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Numb. XVII.

*A Mandate of the Archbishop of Cambray;  
ordaining Prayers for a P E A C E.*

IF People had never seen War kindled between Neighbouring Nations, they could hardly believe, that Men could arm themselves against one another

ther. They are over-whelm'd with their own  
 Miseries and Mortality, and still, industriously,  
 encrease the Wounds of Nature, and invent new  
 Ways of destroying themselves. They have but  
 few Moments to live, and yet cannot be contented  
 to let those melancholy Moments slide away in  
 Peace. There lie before them vast Cauntries,  
 without Possessors; and, nevertheless, they wor-  
 ry one another for a Nook of Land. Ravaging,  
 spilling of Blood, and destroying Mankind, is call'd,  
 the Art of Great Men: But Wars, says St. Austin,  
 are Spectacles, in which the Devil does cruelly sport  
 with Mankind, Ludit Dæmonium. The most just  
 Princes are oblig'd to take up Arms: A Misfortune  
 the more deplorable, as it is become necessary.  
 GOD himself makes use of Wars, towards the  
 accomplishing of his Decrees, just as the most ex-  
 quisite Poisons enter the Composition of the most  
 wholsom Remedies. How desperate therefore our  
 Ills must be, since we want so desperate a Remedy!  
 A long Peace, says St. Cyprian, corrupts the Discipline  
 God had given to Men; so that a heavenly Chastise-  
 ment is necessary to awaken our drooping and drowsy  
 Faith. God punishes Nations by one another,  
 because they have all sinn'd. He strikes those great  
 Blows that shake the whole Earth, says St. Austin, in  
 order to break the Pride of the Wicked, and exercise  
 the Patience of the Good. 'Tis now Eight Years,  
 most dear Brethren, since his Hand is lifted up; and  
 yet People are not sensible of it. Sinners are hum-  
 bled, without being converted. There never was so  
 much Luxury and Voluptuousness; never such  
 baseness for Gain; never such high Contempt  
 of Virtue! Luxury is supported by Tricking; the  
 desperate Condition every one brings himself to,  
 strikes at the very Root of all Honesty, and corrupts the  
 Principles of whole Nations; Humility is trod under  
 Foot; Christian Meekness turn'd into Ridicule;  
 and the Authority of the Church is but a High-Sound:  
 Is it because we have reach'd the last Period, in  
 which Charity will grow cold, Iniquity increase, and  
 in which the Son of Man will hardly find any Faith  
 upon Earth? Let us look no where else but in our-  
 selves for the Cause of our Ills: Our Sins are our  
 greatest Enemies, and draw upon us all the rest. We  
 fight

fight against these, and instead of over-coming the other, we basely deliver up ourselves to them. We cannot appease the Storm which tosses Christian Nations, but by attoning the just Wrath of the Almighty. He loves to be disarm'd by humble and contrite Hearts; and after he has given Way to his Anger, he remembers his former Mercies. Let us pray to him, *most dear Brethren, not for the Destruction of our Enemies, who are still our Brethren, but for our Reconciliation with them, by a good Peace;* not in order to indulge our Passions; glut our selves with the treacherous Sweets of our Pilgrimage; and forget our true Habitation; but, on the contrary, that we may be more free; more quiet; more compos'd; and better fitted for the Kingdom of God; that, according to his eternal Decrees, he may procure us a *PEACE* for the Comfort of the Church, as well as of Nations; and which may, on Earth, be an Image of the Tranquillity of Heaven.

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Numb. XVIII.

*The SPEECH of Caius Memmius, Tribune, to the People of Rome. Translated from Sallust.*

ROMANS,

THE present Circumstances of our Affairs, the Power of the prevailing *Faction*, your tame Submission, the Loss of all Justice, and the Danger of speaking Truth, are such Discouragements, that I should be silent, as well as others, at this time, if my concern for my Country, were not above all other Considerations. 'Tis hardly worth while, *Fellow-Citizens*, to put you in mind of the Indignities you have receiv'd of late Years, and the ill Treatment the bravest Assertors of your Privileges have met with, from some of the Nobility; when we are now reduc'd so low, that a few Great and Ill Men govern us, whose Right it is, and whose chief Business it should be, to watch

and keep such Miscreants in Awe. However, for my part, I have resolv'd to make War upon this powerful and pernicious *Cabal*, and will use that Liberty, which, as a *Freeman of Rome*, I am legally intitled to; but 'tis in your Power only, to make my good Endeavours effectually serviceable to you. I would not be understood to excite you to any kind of Force: No; let us fight 'em with their own Weapons. The same Engines which they have always made use of to raise themselves, will, I doubt not, if rightly employ'd, even yet be sufficient to pull 'em down. Not long since, we thought we had reason to complain of the squandering the publick Money, and of the exorbitant Riches, and excessive Power of some particular Persons; but now those very Persons, are so far from being contented to go off with Impunity, that they have again work'd themselves into Power. They have their Pontificates, their Governments of Provinces, and their Triumphal Processions: They strut; they domineer; and treat us with such Scorn and Insolence, as if they thought it not Robbery, but an Honour to have cheated the Commonwealth. Our Slaves, *My Countrymen*, our purchas'd Slaves have Spirit enough to disobey the unjust Commands of their Masters: Shall we, who were born Free, stand still, and patiently suffer the Yoke to be put about our Necks? But pray let us consider a little what sort of Men these are, who have thus seiz'd, upon the Government? Why, they are Men of evil Principles, and worse Practices, Designing, Proud, Rapacious, Violent, and Unforgiving; determin'd by all Methods, to prosecute their Interest, and postpone to that all Regards to Religion and Honour. And this Society, what shall I call it? This *Cabal* are firmly and strongly united by that wicked Tye, of having all been involv'd in the same, or in equal Crimes! However, if we had been as careful to preserve our Liberties, as they have been industrious to wrest 'em from us, our Constitution had not been so shock'd and unsettled, as 'tis now; nor would so many great Posts of the Commonwealth have been in the Hands of the most Forward, instead of the most Deserving. Our

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'Ancestors venter'd their Lives and their Fortunes,  
 'to preserve their Privileges, and to keep up a pro-  
 'per Balance in the Government; and shall we not  
 'stir one Step, not dare to run the least risque, to  
 'deliver down those Privileges to our Posterity,  
 'which we have receiv'd from those Ancestors?  
 'Surely, we ought the more resolutely to contend  
 'for 'em, as 'tis more dishonourable to lose 'em,  
 'than never to have had 'em. But, perhaps, it  
 'may be ask'd, What is it proper for us do in this  
 'Situation? Shall we Address? Shall we Impeach?  
 'I will not take upon me, to prescribe to you a  
 'particular Method of Proceeding; but I will be  
 'bold to say, That some Stand ought immediately  
 'to be made, some Stop, if possible, to be put to  
 'the growing Tyranny of this Cabal; that the  
 'Commons of *Rome* may never have this Reproach;  
 'That they, who us'd to oppose and condemn the  
 'least irregular Step or Encroachment, ev'n in their  
 '*Kings*, now lie down easy and satisfy'd; under the  
 'heaviest and most arbitrary Oppression of *Five* or  
 '*Six* of their own *Fellow-Subjects*! If we have not  
 'Spirit enough to rouse our selves upon this im-  
 'portant Occasion, our Condition is very wretched,  
 'and almost desperate: for whilst we are subdu'd  
 'at Home, faster than we conquer Abroad; whilst  
 'no Man is allow'd a Place in the *Senate House*, that  
 'is not thought, by these Masters, less likely to  
 'defend the People's Liberties, than to give up his  
 'own; whilst hardly any one can be secure from  
 'Punishment, but he who deserves it; whilst we  
 'give such immense Taxes without Appropriation,  
 'and let them be distributed without Account;  
 'whilst we have not Courage enough e'en to own  
 'our Fears; whilst we are forc'd to magnify suc-  
 'cessful Blunders: In a word, whilst we lavish our  
 'Treasure, and husband the War, a Man may ven-  
 'ture to prophesy, That unless the Gods are pleas'd  
 'to work a Miracle for us at Home, as they have  
 'done many Abroad, the Time is not far off, in  
 'which this antient and noble Frame of Govern-  
 'ment will be totally demolish'd; and we, that  
 'have been so often *Conquerors*, shall be no longer  
 '*Freemen*.



## Numb. XIX.

*An Account of a Dream at Harwich. In  
a Letter to a Member of Parliament about  
the Camisars.*

S I R,

IT being common for People at this time, to  
send New-Year's Gifts to their Friends, I  
beg you will accept from me what I have to  
give you; which is only a very odd Dream that  
happen'd to me while we lay waiting for our  
Passage at this Place. But instead of making you  
any Excuse for what some would call a wild and  
impertinent Present, I must be so free with you  
to tell you, I think it extremely proper, and what  
may do you a real Service, if you make a right  
Use of it. For this being an Instance of the Power  
of wild Fancy, may serve to convince you how  
much I was in the right in my Thoughts of those  
mad Prophets among the Refugees (the *Camisars*)  
who always pity'd them as Fools and mistaken  
People; while you, with an outrageous Zeal,  
were for their being punish'd as Knaves and Ras-  
cals. You will see by it, it is not singular to  
them to have whimsical Dreams; and how easy  
one that has not a steady Contempt for them,  
may be led by such a Dream, to imagine strange  
things. So that tho' I have had as odd a Dream  
as any of theirs, without thinking, far less con-  
cluding any thing from it; I may yet see enough  
by it, to pity those, who by another way of think-  
ing, are by such Accidents mistaken.

The Day after we came hither, I was on a  
sudden taken with a drowsiness so insupportable,  
that tho' it was not an Hour of Rest, I was forc'd  
to submit to it; and sleeping, soon found my self  
in a Croud of People, holding their Fingers in  
their Ears, and most of them had their Eyes fast,  
but all half-shut; and with them carry'd into, and  
mix'd with another Croud, where I saw nothing  
but Disorder and Confusion, Treachery and Vio-  
lence;

lence; every one complaining of his Neighbour, but none so much as attempting to put a stop to the Mischief. Some were undermining Foundations, others plucking up Fences; some were untiling Churches, others forcing the Town-House to maintain the Riot.

To increase the Distraction, there were running about among them a great Number of Men with impudent Faces, some of them shabby, others very well dress'd, and many with Coronets on their Heads; these were sometimes whispering, and others talking aloud, and chawing in their Mouths, some Shillings and Six-pences, the better sort Guineas and Leuidores. They had written on their Backs, in pretty plain Characters (*The LIARS*) which I did not perceive they were in the least uneasy at. The Tumult, and my Amazement increasing, I jog'd one of my first Companions, who being very numerous, and seeming civil Persons, I thought might put some stop to the Mischief: But what I thought wonderfully strange, there were a sort of Fellows among them with great Bags of Sugar-Plums; and if one of them did but open an Eye, or lift a Finger from an Ear, one of these presently pop'd a Sugar-Plum in to his Mouth, and he sprung immediately into his old Posture. At last wondering what could be the Meaning of all this profligate Crew, I look'd about till I saw one, who by the Dissatisfaction of his Looks, I guess'd did not belong to them; and taking Courage, I beg'd him to be so charitable to a Stranger, as to guide me safe out; and farther, if I might be so bold to ask him what was the Occasion and Design of that Variety of Wickedness before us, and the stupid Neglect of those, who seem'd yet to be sober orderly People, when to my Apprehension, all was going to Desolation (for by this time room was made for some of the chief Magistrates of the Town to come in, which had rais'd my Hopes, it had been to take the Offenders to task; but I was baulk'd, by seeing some Tables brought in, and a part of them being sat down at one, burst out a laughing at all they saw, and calling for Bottles of Wine, minded no more what was doing about them; Another

Another Sett of them sat down at another, and went to play : Those that sat down at the third, calling for Clerks and Papers, I thought would do something ; but to my surprize, it was only to order a Collection, for the better Maintenance of a Puppet-Shew. ) He with great Humanity answer'd my Request, and told me, The great Design of these Wretches was to set the Town on Fire, and deliver the Spoil with the Inhabitants to a Sett of Robbers, who were waiting at some distance to receive the Prey : That those I saw would neither see nor hear, were the Owners of the Houses in the Town, and the Fields about it.

I answer'd, with begging he would excuse my Belief, that any Number of Mankind, however extravagant and thoughtless, could intend so barbarous a Thing ; or that if any were so wicked, that the Owners being so many, and having no Force put on 'em, would be willingly deaf and blind, if that were the Case. But he told me, 'twas my want of Judgment or Reflection made the first Objection ; for I should find it a certain Truth, that when Men had once lost their Virtue, and were grown profligate, they are capable of any thing their Interest or Pleasure shall prompt them to do ; and that those I had seen had not any left to hinder them, their infamous Behaviour made evident. The other Objection he answer'd, by bidding me look up to Two steep Hills on the West of us, and I should see the Owners were under the Force of a strong Enchantment.

I then cast my Eyes up, and saw on one a Horseman in Golden Armour, all ingrav'd with divers Figures : What they were, at the distance I was, I could not discern ; only the Sun shining on his Shield, I clearly saw on that was the Figure of *Judas Iscariot*. He was at the head of great Numbers, facing the Robbers, as if he meant to destroy them all in a Moment : But tho' his Followers were all furious, and seem'd in earnest to intend their Destruction, and often burst out, and made sad havock among them ; tho the Robbers look'd in terrible fear of them, and gave way whenever they advanc'd ; he always restrain'd them, when they



they went too far, or were like totally to surpris them. (My Guide told me, it had happen'd to several of those who had been, too forward, that he stamp'd a Mark on their Forehead, and sent them down immediately into the Crowd, where every one found fault with them.) On his Right Hand stood one in Armour of polish'd Steel, and of an extraordinary Brightness: His Countenance was open and bold, and his Eyes flam'd with Fire. He had on his right Arm a heavy Cramp, yet with his left (as my Guide inform'd me) he had several times almost routed the Enemy. The other could never look him full in the Face, but when (as he often did) he bow'd to him; tho' he smil'd and caress'd him, yet when he met the Fire of his Eye, he look'd askance, and turn'd pale. While we were gazing, I saw advance at the head of a small Number, and rush down the Hill on a Band of the Robbers, a shining Youth, on whom every Eye was fix'd; wherever he came, they fell before him, until we saw his Horse kill'd under him; but before the Enemy had time to express their Joy, or his Followers their Fear, we saw him remounted; and having totally routed all before him, he rode up to the Man in Golden Armour, who with all his Followers saluted him, with a Respect that made me very curious to know what he was, but my Guide would not tell me. The Horseman in Golden Armour, with a disorder'd Countenance, mutter'd something to him; on which the Youth, with a disdainful Look, return'd answer in a haughty and threatening Tone, and gallop'd out of sight, leaving the Horseman with his Teeth all shattering in his Head for Fear. He had a Thousand *Mercurys* hovering continually about him, flying backwards and forwards from him to the Crowd. These had power, whoever they whisper'd to, to make all they said believ'd, tho' a flat Contradiction. One of them flew near my Guide, who no sooner look'd on him and frown'd, but his Wings flutter'd, and with difficulty he recover'd, and flew up to the other Hill. My Eyes following his Flight, I saw there,

‘ An old Swarthy Man, his Countenance peevish and scornful, sitting on a round Ball, on the edge of a Precipice ; his Seat ever tottering. But which surpriz’d me the most, was five or six Juglars, who only with their Breath shook and fasten’d it at their pleasure. He had a stick in his Right Hand, in his Left a Pack of Cards ; before him was a Table, one end of which was fill’d with Dice, and all sorts of Coin, and the other with Heaps of Papers and Accounts : At each end was a great Number of Attendants, only I thought those at the end I first nam’d (tho’ much the best dress’d) most of them look’d very foolish, and were ever putting up their Perukes, and scratching their Heads. Down this Hill were many crooked Paths, one among the rest, just at the Back of the old Man, where all the Messengers past muffled ; and when they had in haste whisper’d something in the old Man’s Ear, and in the same manner receiv’d their Answer, ran down again : Their way led to a Village at some Distance, where all the Fields were cover’d with Lillies.

‘ The other Paths led all to the Croud where we were, to the other Hill, and to some neighbouring Villages, in all which were People constantly passing. I was diverted from seeing any more on these Hills, by a Noise and Outcry in the Croud, that the Town was already on Fire, at the North-end, and a Band of the Robbers broke in : But this was soon over, and they retir’d ; however, it recover’d many from their Blindness, and made them think of their Danger. But presently, I saw the old Man on the Hill, shake his Stick, and those mounted up to him by several Paths in a trice, kneel’d down, receiv’d his Blessing, and swore they would never see nor hear again while they liv’d. There stood by me half a dozen part Young Fellows, who swore they would see Things mended, and bring down the Conjuror. I was pleas’d with them ; but in a moment some cunning Whipsters, came down the Hill, pick’d their Pockets, and carry’d them up to him ; where being touch’d with his Stick, they came down again and ran about the Croud swearing all was well.

\*

‘ Hearing

“Hearing a great Bustle, some laughing and mocking, and pointing with their Fingers, others cursing, swearing and stamping, I look’d what it might be; when I saw a Set of grave Persons pass by, shrugging their Shoulders, and making Signs of Discontent.

“No Inchantment had power over these; they were some of them in square Caps, others in Habit and Mien seem’d Persons of Quality; some were in Gowns like our Judges, others like our Clergymen; some dress’d like Gentlemen, and some few in long Cloaks and little Bands.

“I ask’d my Guide who these were, being such a mixture of all sorts of People. He told me these were the true Friends, of the Town, whose Virtue had preserv’d them from the Conjuror’s Power. I observ’d them all the way they pass’d, and that all the Messengers from the Hills left all their Works to watch every Step they made, and the *Mercurys* flew about whispering Scandal. I look’d up the two Hills, the Horseman in Golden Armour smil’d, and bow’d as they pass’d; but when they were gone, bit his Fingers for Rage, stamp’d and curs’d them all. The old Man, that sat on the other Hill, frown’d, and held down his Head, trembling till they were out of Sight. I would fain have follow’d them, but my Guide stopt me; when hearing a great rejoicing and shouting, I turn’d my Head, and saw another Set of Men pass by, in Habit and Semblance like the former. But to my wonder, these ran among the Crowd, and embrac’d the greatest Miscreants; those of them who shut their Eyes, and stopt their Ears, and were grown weary of the Posture, these stopt their Ears with Wax, and put out their Eyes: They worship’d the Horseman in Golden Armour, run up the Hill to the Enchanter, kneel’d down before him, receiv’d his Blessing, came down among the Crowd, encourag’d every Disorder, and pass’d on murmuring against them that had gone before, and cursing them and their Supporter. I was now more astonish’d than ever, to see Men of such fair Appearance, as they were all, and of such Habits as some of them; do these things, partaking of their impious Feasts, and  
K k                      winking

winking at the most enormous Crimes; and I would have said spoke to one of them; but my Guide would not suffer me, assuring me, if I did, he could not protect me from their Rage, giving me for a Rule, that those that know they do ill are never to be meddled with.

I then beg'd he would be so charitable to let me understand the meaning of what I had seen: But he made me no Answer, but told me, if I was weary of the Crowd, he would shew me a new Scene.

I follow'd him thro' many Places, till we came to one all in Mourning; there I saw those Persons, who had first pass'd the Crowd, all looking up to a Place like a Throne.

And there sat under a Purple Shade, one whose every Look, and every Motion, spoke Majesty, and Goodness, Justice, and Truth. Sad and dejected was the Posture, yet calm and serene; none that look'd that way but bless'd, and every Tongue prais'd this Appearance; some few from the Crowd excepted, who with envious Eyes paid a forc'd Homage, while they whisper'd Curses; and their Looks, disorder'd with various Passions, distinguish'd them from the rest.

On the Right Hand sat an oldish Woman, of a fair Countenance, in youthful Dress; her Chin and Nose turning up, her Eyes glaring like Light-blasted all she had power over with strange Diseases. Out of her Nostrils came a sulphurous Smoke, and out of her Mouth Flames of Fire. Her Hair was frizled, and adorn'd with Spoils of ruin'd People; her Neck bare, with Chains about it of Dice, mix'd with Pieces of Gold; which rattling, made a horrid Noise; for her Motions were all fierce and violent, her Garment, was all stain'd with Tears and Blood: There hung about her several Pieces of Parchment, with Bits of Wax at the end, with Figures engraved on them. She cast her Eyes often with Rage and Fury on that bright Appearance I have describ'd, over whom having no force, she toss'd her Head with Disdain, and glared about on her Votarys, till we saw several posselt with

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her. One was a bulky Figure in white, from the Altar, who lay a while convuls'd, then run distracted among a Bacchanalian Crew, follow'd by many in like sort, and such Habit. I ask'd my Guide where they went; he told me it was to a Temple she had caus'd to be erected, and dedicated to her Pride, where she had Priests and Priestesses maintain'd to sing her Praises, to worship her, and teach Disorder and Vice, giving such Rules as might for ever raze out all Notions of Sobriety, Modesty, Justice or Truth.

The Assembly now broke up, and finding myself alone with my Guide, I again earnestly beg'd him to explain what I had seen: To which he made me this Answer.

The last Scene is enough to satisfy you, since there you have seen the Authors of all the Good and Evil that has happen'd to our Town. The first you saw, under the Purple Shade, is the Guardian Angel of the Town, and all the neighbouring Villages, and is design'd by Fate to be their Preserver and Deliverer: But for the Punishment of some Crimes committed by the Inhabitants, that other Figure you saw, and which is indeed a Fury (as much disguis'd as a Fury can be) has Permission for a determin'd time to fix her Seat, with audacious Impudence, hard by the Angel; and with her Darkness to obscure its Light, intercepting every good Influence; and has power to cause all the Distractions you have seen; for all the Villanies, both in the Crowd and on the Hills, are contriv'd and acted by Fiends, under her Direction; yet her Power is limited, and the Angel has hitherto sav'd the Town from the last Desolation; without whose Controul this Pest had long e'er now burnt it to Ashes, and deliver'd the Spoil to the Robbers.

The Sadness you see in the Countenance, and the mourning Posture of the Angel, proceed from Compassion to the Inhabitants, and Grief for the Mischiefs occasion'd by the Fury, with a just Indignation at her Power and Insolence;

yet calm and serene, from Knowledge, that a  
 Day is written in the Book of Fate (and by a  
 clearer sight discerning on the Forehead of the  
 Fury, what you could not perceive, those Letters  
 M. M. T. U. knows it is not far off) when  
 all these Evils shall be dissipated: Then shall the  
 be burnt in Flames, kindled by her Breath on  
 the Parchment hung about her; all Inchantment  
 shall cease, the Juglers shall no more preserve the  
 Conjuror from falling down the Precipice, and  
 being dash'd in a thousand Pieces; the Horse-  
 man in Golden Armour shall no longer restrain  
 those behind from totally destroying the Rob-  
 bers; every Body will then see and hear, and  
 bring the Miscreants and Deceivers to their de-  
 serv'd Punishment. The People shall rise with  
 one Consent, and pull down the Temple, and  
 all the Palaces of the Fury, and with loudest  
 Acclamations bless the Angel, who then shall  
 dispense benign Influences of Health, Safety and  
 Prosperity to the Town, and every adjacent  
 Village. At this Word my Guide vanish'd, and  
 I awak'd with the Surprise in so much Disor-  
 der, that to make my Confession to you, Sir,  
 had *Facio* been with me, he might easily, for  
 some Hours, have persuaded me I had seen a  
 Vision (for without any such Help, it was with  
 Difficulty, and some Hours, before I could per-  
 suade my self, there was not something extra-  
 ordinary in the Matter) and with such Im-  
 pressions, I might perhaps in a day or two have  
 come to Ecstasies. But my good Fortune, in ha-  
 ving wiser Company, and Resolution to over-  
 come these Imaginations, I think I use well,  
 when it makes me pity, and not insult those,  
 who falling into such Accidents, are less happy.  
 No, Sir, you have certainly been in the wrong  
 to these poor People; their Error is unavoidable,  
 and they Objects of Pity, not Severity; and till  
 you can convince me, a Man can Dream at  
 pleasure, you shall never persuade me he can rea-  
 sonably be blam'd for any Extravagance in a  
 Dream.

When

\* When the House rises, you will, I imagine,  
have leisure to oblige me with your Thoughts  
of this; which, if you please to direct for me, to  
be left at Mr. Lilly's, at the Hague, it will come  
safe to him, who is with Truth,

S I R,

*Your humble Servant,*

*Harmich, Dec. 21.  
1708.*

*A. M.*

*My Fellow-Travellers give  
you their Service.*

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*K k 3*

*Numb.*

A LIST of Moderate P——ts, who in the Second Session of the last Parliament, Voted for the Repeal of a Clause in an Act pass'd in the 13th and 14th of His late Majesty King *William*, of Pious and Glorious Memory (our Great Deliverer) Intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. With *QUERIES* and *REMARKS*, offer'd to the Consideration of all Electors of Members of Parliament.

### QUERIES.

I. **W**Hether the allowing an unlimited Number of Officers and Pensioners to sit in the House of Commons, is the way to preserve the Freedom of that House, and the Liberties of the People of England?

II. Whether those Members, who buy their Elections, can be supposed to have any other End, than to sell their Votes in Parliament?

III. Whether those Members, who are chosen by the Recommendation of any great Man of the Court, must not vote according to his Direction?

IV. Whether such Members as are Foreigners and Strangers to the Places for which they serve, do not more regard their own Private Interest, than the Publick Good?

V. Whether those Electors who truck their Birth-right for a Treat, or who sell their Votes for Money, may not, when perhaps 'tis too late, repent of their having made no less foolish, than knavish a Bargain?

VI. Whether the Number of Officers and Pensioners in the last Parliament, did not, in Proportion, far exceed the Number of Officers and Servants in the Army, which were own'd to be but a Fourth part of our Forces?

VII. Whether the Publick does not suffer more by the great Number of Officers in Parliament, than by the Number of Officers and Servants in the Army?

VIII. Whether the latter had been allowed or excus'd, but for the former?

IX. Whether the same Gentlemen were not against Censuring Persons for neglect of their Duty upon Complaints that were made of many notorious Mismanagement



ments by Sea, of almost incredible Deficiencies in our Armies at Land, and of Misapplication of the Publick Money.

A.

**J**ohn Afsill  
Sir William Ashurst  
Matthew Aylmer  
Edward Ash

B.

Sir George Bing  
Hugh Boscawen  
William Bridges  
John Borlase  
Sir Owen Buckingham  
John Bromley, deceas'd  
Langham Boob  
Peregrine Bertie  
Thomas Bere

Robert Burridge

Jame Bridges

Serjeant Byrch

Sir Roger Bradshaw

Albermarle Bertie

Scory Barker

Henry Boyle

Sir Humphrey Briggs

Walter Bacon

Henry Brett

William Blaithwaite

Paul Burrard

Sir John Bland

William Bromley, deceas'd

Jofias Burchet

John Brewer

George Rodney Bridges

C.

George Churchill

Charles Churchill

Sir Robert Clayton

William Cadogan

Adam de Cardonnall

Sir Henry Dutton Cole

James Chase

Sir Rufous Cullen

James Craggs

Spencer Cowper

William Cooke

Sir James Cavendish

Lord Coningsby

William Cotefworth

Sir Thomas Clerke

John Chambers

Walter Chetwind

John Cholmley

Spencer Compton

Charles Cockes

Reginold Caltbroke

Charles Coxe, Southwark

D.

George Dodington

Fleetwood Dormer

Richard Doddeswell

Sir Gilbert Dolben

Sir William Dains

Thomas Dore

George Duckett

E.

Robert Eyre

John Eyre

John Ellis

Charles Egerton

Sir Gervais Elvis

William Ettericke

Thomas Erle

F.

Sir Stafford Fairborn

William Farrer

Lord Fitzharding

Hugh Fortescue

George Fletcher

Thomas Foley

William Feilding

Sir William Forester

Sir Thomas Felton

Sir Tho. Franckland,

Thomas

Thomas Harrington

G.

Charles Godfrey  
Sir William Gostwick  
Lord Railton  
Sydney Godolphin  
Sir Barth. Gracewen  
George Granville  
Sir John Guise  
Lord Granby  
Sir William Gifford  
Thomas Guy  
Francis Gouffey

H.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote  
Sir William Hodges  
Sir Roger Hill  
Thomas Harley  
Serjeant Hooper  
Sir Charles Hedges  
Sir John Holtland  
Sir Simon Harcourt  
Jonathan Hutchinson  
Richard Mainpden  
Anthony Henly  
Robert Harley  
Lord Harrington  
Sir William Hustler  
Sir Charles Hotbarn  
Edward Harley

J.

Sir Joseph Jekyll  
Henry Ireton  
William Jessop  
Thomas Jervois

K.

Henry Killigrew  
James Kendall  
Clement Kent

L.

Sir Thomas Littleton  
Thomas Lamplugh  
Sir Edward Lawrence  
William Lowber  
William Lowndes

M.

Harry Mordant  
Simon Maine  
Joseph Moyle  
Sir James Mountague  
Arthur Moore  
Edmund Maine  
George Mountague  
Robert Moleworth  
Anthony Morgan  
William Monjoie  
Charles Mompesson  
Henry Mordant  
William Maister  
Robert Monckton  
Charles Mason  
Sir Francis Maffkins  
Lord Mordant

N.

Richard Newell  
Henry Newport  
Edward Nicholas

O.

Denzill Oulton  
Samuell Ogell  
John Crew Offley  
Crew Offley  
Wiriot Owen

P.

Lord William Pulteney  
Norton Pawlet  
Sir Thomas Parker  
Sir William Phippard  
John Pocklington  
Sir Thomas Powys  
William Pefipointe  
John Piggott  
Henry Pagett  
Aubrey Porter  
Thomas Potham  
Richard Pain  
William Pulteney  
John Pulteney  
Philip Papillon  
Craven Penson

Francis

R.  
William Palmes.  
Francis Roberts  
Russel Roberts  
Griffin Rice

S.  
Thomas Stanwix  
Sir John Spencer  
Charles Stanley  
Samuel Sheppard  
Sir William Scawen  
Sir Richard Sandford  
Philip Skippin  
Henry St. John  
Christopher Stockdale  
Sir William St. Quintin  
Sir William Strickland  
Edward Southwell  
Sir Cloudefly Shovel

T.  
Charles Trelawney  
Anthony Thompson  
William Thompson  
Samuel Trefusis  
Sir Joseph Tredenham  
Roger Townsend  
Sir Charles Turner

Sir Thomas Travell  
John Thornbeigh  
John Morley Trevor  
Richard Topham  
Sir Richard Temple

V.  
Henry Vincens  
James Vernon  
W.  
John Webb  
Robert Walspole  
Sir John Wittwong  
Lord Walden  
George Whitcote  
Sir John Wolstenholme  
Sir Hopton Williams  
George Weld  
Robert Wroth  
William Wallis  
William Walsb  
Walter Whitfield  
Sir Hardolph Wagness  
Richard Woolaston

Y.  
Sir Walter Young  
Gilbert Yard  
Robert Yate

# REMARKS.

I. Such was the extraordinary Zeal of our Ancestors, to preserve the Liberty of Parliaments, that it was one of the Articles against Richard II. that he endeavour'd, by divers Threats, and sometimes by Gifts, to make Members of Parliament consent to things prejudicial to the Kingdom.

II. All Parliaments for many years, have declared their Opinion to limit the Number of Officers that shall sit in the House of Commons, by Votes, Bills, Addresses, or Representations, except the last Parliament.

III. December 30. 1681. Resolved, That no Member of this House shall accept of any Office or Place of Profit from the Crown, without the Leave of this House.

IV. All Electors ought now to be more cautious in choosing Officers for their Representatives, in Parliament, since the Union, because the Members of North-Britain,

*in all the last Session of Parliament; were observed to Vote with those who have Offices and Pensions.*

The Clause repealed was in these Words, viz.

*That (after the Limitations therein mention'd shall take Effect) no Person who has any Office or Place of Profit under the King, or receives any Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons.*

### Numb. XXI.

*The Speech of Sir Simon Harcourt in the Honourable House of Commons, the last Session of Parliament.*

‘**W**Hatever the Determination of this House may be, this am sure of; and it must be admitted, that I am duly elected for the Burrough of Abington, as ever any Man was.

‘Had it been the Pleasure of this House to have constru'd the Charter under which this Election is made, according to the Natural and Plain Words of it, as the Inhabitants have always understood it.—In such a Sence, as former Parliaments have frequently expounded it.—Had you declared the Right of Election to be in those Persons, who have, without any Interruptions, exercis'd it for a Hundred and fifty Years, you would not have heard it insisted, That I had not the Majority.—Even as you have determined the Right, my Majority is still unquestionable.

‘No Gentleman with Reason, can disprove my Assertion, whatever Reason he may have to refuse me his Vote.

‘You have been truly inform'd, the Petitioner, on closing the Poll, declar'd, and in open Court, He was satisfi'd he had lost the Election, and that

he did not come thither with any Prospect or Hopes of Success.

So Stupid then was I, as not to comprehend the Meaning of those Words, *I would do him Justice*; I really believe he himself was not at that time let into the Secret.

Any Opposition may give a Handle to a Petition, no matter for the Justice of it, Power will maintain it.

Whoever sent him on such an Errand; What mean and contemptible Notions must he entertain of the then ensuing Parliament? He must suppose them capable of the basest Action, of being aw'd or influenced by Menaces or Promises, and to prostitute their Consciences at the Word of Command.

Had there been such a Parliament elected, and I declared not duly elected, I should then have left my Place with a Compassion for the Unfortunate Friends that staid behind me; whoever could have framed such a Project to himself, must undoubtedly have wish'd for, perhaps have wanted, such a Parliament.

He must ha' been a Person, the most abandon'd Wretch in the World, who had long quitted all Notions of Rights and Wrong, all Sense of Truth and Justice, of Honour and Conscience.

Whatever his dark Purposes were, 'tis our Happiness and the Nations, that they were entirely disappointed in the Choice of this Parliament.

I cannot directly Point him out, but whoever he was, I have so much Charity, as sincerely to wish he may feel, and be truly sensible of the Honour and Impartial Justice of a *British* Parliament.

*Here he sum'd up the Poll on both Sides, and demonstrated, That the Council for the Petition had left him the Majority of Two Votes, and had added several unquestionable Votes to his own Poll.*

The Petition charges me personally with many indirect Practices; but no Attempt has been made to prove any thing of that kind.

As

‘As for the indirect Practices charged on my Agents, I had no Agents; I knew of no Opposition till the Morning of the Election, nor had the least Apprehension of any. I thought no Agent necessary to promote my Interest, nor had I employ’d any Person whatsoever to solicit for me: But what Solicitations, what Menaces and Promises, have been used against me, and by whom, are but too well known to too many.

## Numb. XXII.

### *An Abstract of the Act for the Queen’s most Gracious, General, and Free Pardon.*

Page 191. **E**Nacted, That all Subjects of Great Britain, all Bodies Politick and Corporate, Cities, Boroughs, Shires, Stewartries, &c. shall be pardoned and discharged of and from all Treasons, Misprisions of Treasons, Felonies, Treasonable or Seditious Words or Libels, Leasing-Making, Misprisions of Felony, Seditious and Unlawful Meetings, Offences of *Premunire*, Riots, Routs, Offences, Contempts, Trepasses, Entries, Wrongs, Deceits, Misdemeanors, Forfeitures, Penalties and Sums of Money, Pains of Death, Pains Corporal and Pecuniary, and of and from all Things, Causes, Quarrels, Suits, judgments and Executions, not hereafter excepted, which by Her Majesty in any wise can be pardoned, committed before the 19 Apr. 1709.

This present General Pardon shall be as Effectual for all Offences, not excepted, as if specially named and pardoned; nor shall any Persons, &c. be sued for any Matter done before 19 April, 1709, against the Queen, or the Laws of this Realm, but only for such Causes as be rehearsed in the Exceptions of this Act.

Page 193. The Queen doth grant, and freely give to every of Her Subjects, all Goods, Chattels, &c. forfeited by reason of any Offence committed before 19 April, not in this Act excepted.

## *The Appendix.*

157

All Grants thereof made by such as have so forfeited the same, and hereby restored, and all Executions against any such after such Forfeiture, shall be of such Force and Effect, as if no such Forfeiture had been.

All her Majesties Subjects may, by themselves, or there Attornies, plead this Act for any thing hereby pardoned, without any Fee, but only 16*d*. to the Officer or Clerk that shall enter the same.

This Pardon shall be expounded most beneficial and available to the Subject.

If any Clerk of any Her Majesties Courts in *Great Britain* make out any Writ or Process, or any Sheriff, Escheator, &c. after 13 July, 1709, molest any Subjects for any thing pardoned by this Act, he shall forfeit treble Damages to the Party grieved, and 10*l*. to the Queen, and such Process shall be void. Page 194

*Excepted out of this Act.*

All Persons now being in the Dominions of the French King, other than actual Prisoners.

All such Persons who are any ways employed by the French King, or in the Service of the Person who, since the Death of the late King James, hath taken the Stile and Title of King of *Great Britain*.

All Treasons committed on the High Seas, or against the Corresponding Act 3 *Anna*, and another Act of the same Parliament, for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*.

All Violations of the Privileges of Ambassadors.

All Forging and Counterfeiting the Great Seal, Privy Seal, Sign Manuel, &c. Counterfeiting the Monies Current in this Realm, Clipping, Washing, Filing, &c. any the said Monies, or Making or Mending any Tool to be used in Coyning. Page 195

All bringing into this Realm Counterfeit Money made out of this Realm; and all Misprisions and Concealments of the Offences before excepted.

All Escapes of Prisoners, whereupon Judgment hath been given against any Officer.

All

All Murders, Petit Treasons, Wilful Poisonings, and all Slaughters of Forethought Felony, Wilful Burning of Houses, or Stacks of Corn, or Barns with Corn, and Accessories.

All Robberies and Piracies upon the Seas, all procuring and abetting such Offenders, and receiving them, or Goods taken by Piracy.

All Offences contrary to the Act 13 *Car. 2.* for Establishing Articles and Orders for the Navy; and also all Offences contrary to the Mutiny Acts 6 and 7 *Anno.*

*Page 196.*

All Burglaries, and Breaking into, and Stealing out of any Dwelling Houses in the Day-time, all Robberies of Churches, and on the Highway.

All Sodomy and Buggery.

All Rapes, and Carnal Ravishments of Women.

All wilful Taking away, or Marrying any Widow, Maid, or Damsel against her Will, or without Agreement of Parents, &c. and Accessories.

All Perjury, and Subordination, and Counterfeiting Deeds, Writings, or Records, &c.

All Forging Exchequer Bills, &c. All Offences against the Act 5 *W. & M. c. 7.* All Forging the Common Seal of the Bank of *England*, or any Sealed Bank Bill, or any Bank Note, or Altering any Indorsement thereon.

*Page 197.*

All Forging a Secretary of State's Pass, or Personating any to whom such Pass was granted, Forging Seamen's Tickets, or Examinations or Testimony of Witnesses, tending to bring any Person in Danger of Life, and all procuring and counselling the same.

All Offences committed since her Majesties Accession to the Crown, contrary to an Act 25 *Car. 2.* for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recufants, or an Act 30 *Car. 2.* for the more effectual Preserving the King's Person, &c.

All Offences done against an Act 13 *W. 3.* for further Security of His Majesty's Person, &c. or the Act 1 *Anno.*

All Offences, &c. contrary to any Act of Parliament (other than using any Craft, Mystery, &c. by Persons not brought up therein Seven Years) or contrary to the Laws of this Realm, prosecuted to Conviction, &c.

All



All Indictments and other Proceedings depending concerning Highways and Bridges, and Issues returned on any such Process since Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown.

All Offences in Imbezelling Her Majesty's Goods, Monies, Chattels, Jewels, Armour, and Stores of War since Her Accession to the Crown. *Page 198.*

All Conditions and Covenants accrued to the Queen.

All Titles, Suits, and Actions of *Quare Impedio*.

All Incest, Simony or Dilapidations, &c.

All Arrears of First-Fruits, Tenths, Pensions; Procurations, Synodals, and other Payments out of any Ecclesiastical Promotion.

All Concealment and wrongful Detainment of any Customs or Subsidy, Excise, Taxes, or any Debt or Money whatsoever due to the Queen, and all Arrears thereof, and all Corruptions and Misdemeanors of Officers concerning the same, &c.

All Persons as have taken or converted any Goods, Chattels, Rents, or Profits of Lands belonging to the Crown by any Title whatsoever.

All Arrears of Rent due from any Farmer or Tacksmen of any part of the Revenue, and Arrears of Fee-Farm-Rents, &c.

All Accounts of Collectors, Commissioners, Receivers, &c. of any Part of the Revenue.

All Recognizances and other Securities given by any Receiver of the Land-Tax, &c. in *England* or *Scotland*, and their Sureties, and all Recognizances and Obligations for Payment of Money. *Page 199.*

This Act shall not discharge any Recognizance, &c. not yet forfeited; nor any forfeited Recognizance, &c. whereof the Farmers or Tacksmen of any part of the Revenue ought to receive Benefit; nor any Debt due by Recognizance, &c. to any Persons indebted to Her Majesty, which hath been seized in Aid; nor any Debt, whereupon any Estallment or Seizure hath been made, upon which any thing since 29 April, 1695, hath been Answered and Paid; nor to Discharge any Forfeitures or Sums of Money due to Her Majesty by any Statute; which Forfeitures, &c. since 29 April, 1695. are converted into the nature of a Debt; or have been Estall'd, or any Seizure made for them, and on which any thing has been paid since 29 April, 1695. Yet

*Page 300.* Yet Recognizances forfeited since 29 April, 1695. for Non-Appearance, Peace or Good Behaviour, are discharged.

And except all Issues, Fines, and Amerciaments, Lost or Assessed since 29 April, 1695. being totted or received by any Officer before 29 September, 1709.

All Issues, Fines, &c. above 6*l*. Lost or Assessed, which have been Assessed, Taxed, &c. since 29 Apr. 1695.

All Issues, &c. Returned, Assessed, &c. in any Her Majesty's Courts in Great Britain since Her Accession to the Crown.

Yet all other Fines as well *pro licentia concordandi*, as others, and all Issues and Amerciaments, not herein before excepted, shall be clearly pardoned.

*Page 301.* Yet nevertheless, the Estracts of such Fines, &c. as be pardoned by this Act, and which be already Estreated out of the Courts of Exchequer of England or Scotland, and remaining in the Sheriffs, &c. Hands, shall upon the Return of such Estreats be Charged and Deliverd by Scrows into the Pipe-Office, as hath been accustomed; and yet Sheriffs and other Accountants, upon Petition to have Allowance for such Fines, &c. shall have their Petition allowed without Fee.

Nor shall this Act restore any Ability to Exercise Offices, to Persons disabled by any other Laws.

And except all Persons Attainted of High Treason, Pettit Treason, Murder, Wilful Poisoning, Burglary or Robbery, and all Executions therefore.

All Offences committed by Jesuits and Romish Priests, against the Statute 27 Eliz. and all Convictions of Popish Recusants.

Nor shall this Act discharge *Counter and* others mentioned in an Act 1 Anne, but the said *Counter and* others may be kept in Custody during Her Majesty's Pleasure, and be further prosecuted for that horrid Conspiracy.

No Process of Outlawry, at the Suit of any Person Plaintiff, shall be stay'd, unless the Defendant put in Bail, where the Law requires it, and take out a *Scire facias*: Nor shall this Pardon discharge any Outlawry after Judgement, till Satisfaction or Agreement with the Party.

Persons hereby pardoned may Plead the General Issue, and give this Act in evidence, &c.

This Act shall be of as good Force to Pardon and Discharge any the Premises against such as Claim the same by any Grant from the Crown, as against Her Majesty. Page 302.

Numb. XXIII.

*An Abstract of the Act for Improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms.*

**E**Nacted, That after 1 July, 1709. such Crimes and Offences which are High Treason, or Misprision of Treason in *England*, shall be Deemed High Treason and Misprision of Treason in *Scotland*, and from thenceforth no Crimes shall be High Treason in *Scotland* but those that are such in *England*; and after the said 1. July, Her Majesty may Issue out Commissions of Oyer and Terminer in *Scotland*, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* to such Persons as her Majesty shall think fit, and that Three of the Lords of Justiciary be in the Commission, (whereof one to be of the *Quorum*) to Hear and Determine such Treasons, &c. in such manner as in *England*, Page 283.

Where any such Commission shall be Issued in any District where there is a Justice-General, &c. who had Jurisdiction in Cases of Treason, &c. at the time of the making this Act, after such Right is made appear before the Lords of Session, and by them Certified to the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, such Justice-General shall be in the said Commission, and one of the *Quorum*. Page 284.

The Justice-Court, and other Courts having Power to Judge in Cases of High Treason, &c. in *Scotland*, shall have full Power to Enquire by the Oaths of Twelve, or more good and lawful Men of the Country, &c. where the Courts shall sit, of all High Treasons, &c. Committed in the said Counties, &c. and to proceed and determine the said Offences; in such manner as the Court of Queen's

*Bench* or Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*, may by the Laws of *England*; and if any Persons be Indicted of High Treason, &c. before any Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*, or in the Circuit-Courts, &c. upon Request of the Queen's Advocate to the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, he shall Award a *Certiorari* under the Great Seal, Directed to the Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*, or Justices of the Circuit-Courts, &c. Commanding them to Certifie such Indictment into the Justice-Court; which Court shall proceed upon the same, as the Court of Queen's Bench in *England* may do upon Indictments removed into that Court; And all Persons Convicted after 1 July, 1709. shall be liable to the same Corruption of Blood, Pains, &c. as Persons convicted of High Treason in *England*.

Page 285.

Where any Person now is or shall be before 1 July, 1709. seized of any Messuages, Lands, &c. in *Scotland*, of an Estate Tail, *i. e.* and Estate Tailzie, affected with Irritant and Resolutive or Prohibitive Clauses, and is or shall be married before the said 1 July, if any Issue be living, or there be possibility of Issue at the time of the Treason committed, then the Messuages, Lands, &c. shall not be forfeited on that Attainder, but during the Life of the Attainted, so that the Heirs in Tail may inherit.

All Treasons, &c. committed after 1 July, 1709. by any Native of *Scotland*, upon the Sea, or out of this Realm, shall be heard and determined before the said Justice-Court, or such Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, and in such Shire, &c. as shall be Assigned by the Queen's Commission, and by good and lawful Men of such Shire, as if committed in the same Shire; and no Person accused of any Capital Offence, &c. in *Scotland*, shall be liable to any Torture: But not to extend to take away that Judgment given in *England* against Persons indicted of Felony, who refuse to plead.

Any Person may be returned a Jury-man in such Tryals, who shall be seized of an Estate of Inheritance, or for Life, &c. in the County or Place where such Tryal shall be, or from whence the Jury is to come of the yearly Value of 40 s. and for want thereof, or for any other lawful Cause, may be Challenged.

Theft

Theft in Landed men, Murder under Trust, wilful Fire-raising, Firing Coalheughs, and Assassination, which by particular Acts in *Scotland* were Treason, shall after the aforesaid time, be only deemed Capital Offences, and the Committers only liable to such Punishments as by the Laws of *Scotland* are inflicted on Capital Crimes in *Scotland*, and shall be tried as Capital Crimes are by the Laws of *Scotland*. Page 286.

Any Person slaying any of the Lords of Session, Lords of Justiciary sitting in Judgment, after 1 *July*, in *Scotland*, shall be guilty of High Treason.

Any Person Counterfeiting Her Majesties Seals after 1 *July*, appointed by the 24th Article of the Union to be used in *Scotland*, shall be guilty of High Treason.

After the Deceased of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and at the end of Three Years after the immediate Succession to the Crown, upon the Demise of Her Majesty, shall take effect, as the same stands limited by Act 1 *W. & M.* for Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, &c. and by one other Act 12 *W. 3.* for the further Limitation of the Crown, &c. no Attainder for Treason shall extend to the Disheriting of any Heir, nor Prejudice the Right or Title of any other than the Offender, during his Life; And every Person to whom the Right of any Lands, &c. after the Death of any such Offender might appertain, if no such Attainder had been, may enter into the same.

And after the Decease of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and at the End of Three Years after the Succession to the Crown, upon the Demise of Her Majesty, shall take effect, as the same stands limited by the Acts before recited, when any Person is indicted for High Treason, &c. a List of the Witnesses, and of the Jury, mentioning their Names, Profession, and Place of Abode, shall be given at the same time the Copy of Indictment is delivered to the Party indicted, which shall be Ten Days before the Tryal, and in presence of Two Witnesses. Page 287.

## Numb. XXIV.

A LETTER from the Marquis de Prié,  
the Emperor's Plenipotentiary at Rome,  
to Monsieur Heems, the Imperial Resident  
at the Hague, containing the True Ac-  
count of the TREATY concluded with  
the Pope.

S I R,

THE Impatience the Allies have expres-  
sed, to see the Disputes between his Im-  
perial Majesty our most August Master at this  
Court, brought speedily to Conclusion, that the  
Arms of his said Majesty and his said Allies, may  
be altogether free; obliges me to acquaint you  
with the happy Conclusion of a Treaty, which  
after a great many Obstructions and Difficulties,  
was sign'd the 15th Instant; by Cardinal Pauluci  
and my self, as Plenipotentiaries of the Pope and  
the Emperor. I have all the Reason in the World  
to hope, that this sincere Reconciliation will sup-  
press all future Pretences and Measures of Mistrust  
and Jealousy, and destroy all the Hopes of our  
Enemies; seeing not only the Publick, but like-  
wise this Court and the Ministers of the Pope  
themselves, are sufficiently convinc'd of the just  
Cause his Imperial Majesty had to take Umbrage  
at their Preparations, and the Moderation he has  
express'd on this Occasion. The new Levies of  
the Pope are all to be disbanded within 15 Days,  
and his Troops and Garrisons reduced to the an-  
cient Foot, that is 5000 Men. All the Foreign  
Officers, who are suspected, are also to be dis-  
miss'd; and his Holiness has oblig'd himself to  
prevent the Caballing of the Malcontents from  
Naples, settled in the Ecclesiastical State, against the  
Publick Tranquility of the Kingdom. Comacchio  
is to remain in the Hands of the Imperialists, till  
the Rights of the Empire and the Holy See are  
discuss'd and examin'd in the Conferences I am to  
have

have with a Deputation of Cardinals. The Differences about *Parma* and *Placentia* are likewise to be debated in the said Conferences, that they may be fully adjusted, and that his Holiness and his Imperial Majesty may do themselves Justice on the pretended Rights of the Church and the Empire. These are the most essential Points of the Treaty, the Publication whereof is put off till the Ratifications of his Imperial Majesty are arriv'd. I have obtain'd besides, an Article much more important for the Glory of the most August House of *Austria*; and the Interest of the Common Cause; I mean the Recognition of his Catholick Majesty King *Charles* the III. to whom his Holiness grants all the Prerogatives which depend on the Holy See, among which are the Crucifado, Indultos and Nomination to Bishopsricks, and other Ecclesiastical Livings, and even to the Cardinal's Cap. His Holiness is to send a Nuntio to the Court of *Bavaria*, and receive at *Rome* an Ambassador from his said Majesty. His Holiness is also to grant a Bull relating to the Clergy, in the Kingdoms which are under his Obedience, on the same Tenor, as that which was granted to the Duke of *Anjou*, which was so much abused in *Spain* to the Prejudice of the Common-Cause. The *Spaniards* will be thereby entirely undeceiv'd, and recover'd from the false Prejudices which the Clergy in the Interest of that Prince have given them; and there is all the reason in the World to expect, that that Declaration, which acknowledges the Right of King *Charles* the III. to the Crown of *Spain*, will favour the Success of the Arms of the Allies; and that they will meet no more with the Obstacles they had to struggle with before, through the Prajudice and Prepossession of the *Spaniards*.

The *French* Partisans have muster'd all their Forces, and made almost incredible Efforts to prevent this Accommodation; but above all, the Recognition of King *Charles*, which they apprehend to be fatal to the Duke of *Anjou*, and capable to produce a Revolution in *Spain*. After having set all Engines at work, by means of their secret Friends and Emisseries, who are numerous in this Court,

they are come to open Means, that is, Protestations and Menaces, and any one may frame to himself a pretty just Idea of the Uneasiness and Resentment of *France*, by the Contents of the last Letter the Marechal of *Thessy* has written to his Holiness. The Ministers of the Two Crowns declare openly their Intention to quit this Court, and break all Correspondence with it, as soon as the Recognition of King *Charles* is made publick. Notwithstanding these Protestations and Menaces, the Pope expresses a good Inclination, and even a great deal of Firmness, to make good the Assurances he has given to do Justice to his Catholick Majesty, and proceed to the Declaration in a due form, by means of a Congregation of Cardinals, which is to meet for that purpose. I should think my self too happy and my Pains over-paid, if these little Disputes we have had with this Court, should, in the conclusion, produce a Quarrel between *France* and the Holy See; and that the Pope was forc'd by the violent Proceeding of the Enemies, to favour the Interest of the Common Cause. I have endeavour'd to make his Holiness and the whole sacred College sensible, that it is the undoubted Interest of this Court, as well as of the rest of *Europe*, that the whole *Spanish* Monarchy be restor'd to the most August House of *Austria*.

Thus is brought to an end a Quarrel which has given so much Uneasiness to the Allies, and which turns intirely to the Advantage of the Common Cause, without having occasion'd the least Division to their Forces. All the Imperial and Auxiliary Troops, are forthwith to evacuate the Territories of the Church, according to the Orders of his Imperial Majesty, to return to their usual Winter-Quarters, after having subsisted near 3 Months in the Dominions of the Pope. Our Quarrel with his Holiness, being thus adjust'd, and the reducing of his Troops already begun, nothing will retard the Imbarkation of the Troops for *Catalonia*, which would have been dangerous to attempt, while the Preparations of this Court gave a just cause of Uneasiness; and that the Enemies were fomenting some Troubles in *Italy*. I have received Orders from the King to hasten that Imbarkation, which I have done



done with all the Earnestness I am capable of; tho' this was very little necessary, because of the Orders given by the Emperor for that purpose, and the Vigilance of Cardinal *Grimani*.

You will oblige me, Sir, to communicate this Agreement, and the chief Circumstances thereof, to the States General, that they may see, that this Quarrel with the Pope, has no ways prejudiced the Interest of the Common Cause, as they were afraid of, and will not obstruct, in the least, the Operations of the next Campaign.

*I am, &c.*

*Rome, January 18.  
1709.*

*Sign'd,*

*The Marquis de Prié.*

*A Letter from the same to the Duke of Marlborough.*

*My Lord,*

YOUR Highness having expressed a great Desire of hearing of a speedy Accommodation betwixt the Emperor and the Court of *Rome*, I am oblig'd to acquaint your Highness, that a Treaty was concluded and signed the 15th Instant. I have all the Reason in the World to believe, that this sincere Reconciliation will prevent all Jealousies and Diffidence for the future, and disappoint all the Hopes of the Enemy, since even the Ministers of this Court are convinced of the Justice and Necessity of this Expedition, and of the Moderation used in it. I have, among other Points obtained the Substantial One for the Glory of the Imperial Family, and the Advantage of the Common Cause, *viz.* the Recognition of his Catholick Majesty King *Charles III.* to whom his Holiness grants all the Privileges depending on the Holy Chair, among them, the Right of the Crusado, Indulto's, and the Nomination to vacant Bishopricks, and Vacancies in the Sacred College. His Holiness is to send a Nuntio to *Barcelona*, with a

' Bull, in the same manner as it was granted to the  
 ' Duke of *Anjou*, in respect of Ecclesiastical Affairs.  
 ' By this means the *Spaniards* will be undeceived,  
 ' and the false Impressions made by the Clergy that  
 ' are in the Duke's Interest, will be removed. 'Tis  
 ' not doubted, but this Declaration of the Pope,  
 ' who grants to King *Charles III.* a Right to the  
 ' Crown of *Spain*, will favour the Success of the Arms  
 ' of the Allies, who are not like to meet hereafter  
 ' with so many Obstacles, because the *Spanish* Na-  
 ' tion was formerly prepossessed. The Partisans of  
 ' *France* did all they could to obstruct the Treaty,  
 ' and particularly the Recognition, which will prove  
 ' very fatal to the Duke of *Anjou*. Your Highness  
 ' may easily guess at the Perplexity and Discon-  
 ' tents of *France*, from the Letters which M. Tesse  
 ' has sent to his Holiness. I shall think my Care  
 ' and Endeavours employ'd very happily, if our  
 ' late Dispute with this Court happen to end in a  
 ' Rupture with *France*, and the Pope be obliged to  
 ' favour the Common-Cause. I have made it plain  
 ' to his Holiness, and the Cardinals, that it is most  
 ' for their Interest to see the *Spanish* Monarchy re-  
 ' stored to the antient Dominion of the Illustrious  
 ' House of *Austria*.

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## Numb. XXV.

*The Lord Lovelace's Speech in Council at  
 West-Jersey in America, March 3. 1708.*

Gentlemen,

' I Am very sensible of the great Difficulties that  
 ' do attend this honourable Employment, in  
 ' which her Majesty hath been pleas'd to place me,  
 ' the Government of this Province: But I hope you  
 ' will never fail to assist me to serve the Queen and  
 ' her People here.  
 ' Her Majesty hath shewn in the whole Course  
 ' of her Reign, a Reign glorious beyond Example  
 ' how much she aims at the Good and Prosperity  
 ' of her People. She hath with indefatigable Pains,  
 ' united her Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scot-*  
 ' *land*;

land; and she continues the same Application to unite the Minds of all her Subjects. This is her great Care, and ought to be that of those whom she deposes to govern these distant Provinces; which are not so happy by their Situation, to be under her more immediate Government.

I cannot set before me, a better Pattern: I shall therefore endeavour to recommend my self to you, by following (as far as I am able) her Example.

I persuade my self, I shall not give you any just Cause to be uneasy under my Administration; and I hope you will not be uneasy with one another: Let past Differences and Animosities be bury'd in Oblivion; and let us all seek the Peace and Welfare of Our Country.

Her Majesty would not be burthensom to her People; but there being an absolute Necessity that the Government be supported, I am directed to recommend that Matter to your Consideration: You know best, what the Province can conveniently raise for its Support, and the easiest Methods of raising it.

There is another thing also will require your Consideration, the making a Law for the putting the Militia upon some better Foot than it is at present, with as much Ease to the People as possible.

I shall only add; That I shall be always ready to give my Assent to whatever Laws you shall find necessary for promoting Religion and Vertue; for the Management of Trade and Industry; for the Discouragement of Vice and Prophaneness; and for any other Matter or Thing relating to the Good of the Province.

*The Council's Address to his Excellency the  
Lord Lovelace, March 4. 1708.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

**WE** Esteem it our great Happiness that her Majesty has plac'd a Person of so much Temper and Moderation over us; and make no Question

Question your Excellency will surmount every Difficulty with Honour and Safety.

Her Majesty's Reign will make a bright Leaf in History; and, as 'tis the Advantage of the present, so 'twill be the Admiration of future Ages; not more for her Successes abroad, than her Prudence at home: And tho' our Distance has been, and may sometimes be disadvantageous to us, yet we experience the Effect of her Princely Care, in putting an End to the worst Administration *Nor* *Jersey* ever knew, by sending your Excellency, whose Administration must always be easy to her Majesty's Subjects here, and satisfactory to your self, whilst you follow so great and so good an Example.

We have no Animosities with one another, but firmly agree to do our selves and Country Justice; and persuade our selves none that deserves publick Censure will have Share in your Excellency's Esteem; but that we shall meet with a hearty Concurrence from you in all those Measures that conduce to our Peace and Satisfaction.

We shall contribute to the Support of her Majesty's Government to the utmost of our Abilities, and most willingly so at a Time when we are freed from Bondage and arbitrary Encroachments, and are very much satisfied that Vice and Immorality will meet with a different Treatment from what it did, and not receive that publick Countenance and Approbation.

We do assure your Excellency, all your reasonable Desires, shall be Commands to us; and that we will study to make your Excellency's Administration as easy and happy as we can to your Excellency and our selves.

Numb. XXVI.

*be following PRATER having been printed in several Languages, as made and used by Prince EUGENE, we thought fit to insert it in this Collection; tho' we cannot affirm it to be genuine. However, if that Prince be the Author of it, all must own he knows as well how to pray, as he knows how to fight.*

O My God, I believe in thee, do thou strengthen me; I hope in thee, do thou confirm my Hope; I love thee, vouchsafe to redouble my Love: I am sorry for my Sins. O do thou increase my Repentance; I adore thee, as my first Principle; I desire thee as my last End; I thank thee as my perpetual Benefactor; and I call upon thee, as my supreme Defender.

My God! Be pleas'd to guide me by thy Wisdom, rule me by thy Justice, comfort me by thy Mercy, and keep me by thy Power. To thee I dedicate all my Thoughts and Words, my Actions and Sufferings; that henceforth I may think of thee, speak of thee, act according to thy Will, and suffer for thy Sake.

Lord! My Will is subject to thine, in whatsoever thou wilt; because it is thy Will. I beseech thee to enlighten my Understanding, to give Bounds to my Will, to purify my Body, and to sanctify my Soul.

Enable me, O my God! to expiate my past Offences, to conquer my future Temptations, to reduce the Passions that are too strong for me, and to practise the Vertues that become me. O! fill my Heart with a tender Remembrance of thy Favours, an Aversion for my Infirmities, a Love for my Neighbour, and a Contempt of the World. Let me always remember to be submissive to my Superiors, charitable to my Enemies, faithful to my Friends, and indulgent to my Inferiours.

Come,

‘Come, O God, and help me to overcome Pleasure by Mortification, Covetousness by Alms, Anger by Meekness, and Lukewarmness by Devotion.

‘O my God! make me prudent in Undertaking, courageous in Dangers, patient under Disappointments, and humble in Success. Let me never forget, O Lord, to be fervent in Prayer, temperate in Food, exact in my Employments, and constant in my Resolutions.

‘Inspire me, O Lord, with a Desire always to have a quiet Conscience, an outward Modesty, an edifying Conversation, and a regular Conduct. Let me always apply my self to resist Nature, to assist Grace, to keep thy Commandments, and to deserve to be saved.

‘My God! Do thou convince me of the Meanness of the Earth, the Greatness of Heaven, the Shortness of Time, and the Length of Eternity. Grant that I may be prepar’d for Death, that I may fear thy Judgment, avoid Hell, and obtain Paradise: through the Merits of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

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